

Gc
974.802
P53jp
v.2
1195093

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02221 0634

GENEALCCY COLLECTION

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PHILADELPHIA



BY
JOSEPH JACKSON
AUTHOR OF "MARKET STREET,"
"AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE," Etc.

VOL. II
BOKER & EVANGELINE
ILLUSTRATED



HARRISBURG
THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
TELEGRAPH BUILDING

1931

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY, IND.

FOR MYXME VAD VTFEM CONNEXIVAO
OF
THE GONSTIC TIBBIVRA

COPYRIGHT 1931
National Historical Association
Telegraph Building
Harrisburg, Pa.

TELEGRAPH PRESS
HARRISBURG, PA.

1195093

ENCYCLOPEDIA of PHILADELPHIA

VOLUME II

ROSENSTOCK #2500 (4 Vol 15)

BOKER, GEORGE HENRY—(1823–1890), poet, dramatist and diplomat, was the son of Charles Boker, a commission merchant, and one time president of the Girard Bank, was born in Philadelphia. He has been described as “a rich young man giving himself to letters” (Lathrop, *infra*), but that is a descriptive rather than an adequate characterization of the man. He and Charles G. Leland (*q. v.*) were school-boy friends although Boker was the elder by a year, and their fathers were partners in business. Boker was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), in 1842, after which he studied law in the office of John Sargent, but never was admitted to practice, having decided to become a poet. He married Miss Julia Mandeville Riggs, of Georgetown, D. C., in 1844, and together they made a long tour of Europe. Upon his return he began to write. His first published book of poetry was “The Lesson of Life, and Other Poems” (1848). The same year his first play, a tragedy, “Calaynos,” was published. This was first performed in London, in 1849, and for the first time in this country at the Walnut Street Theatre, January 20, 1851.

For some years, volumes of plays and poems came from Boker's prolific pen. His plays were performed with fair success, but his themes always were of other times and other lands, and he was especially fond of taking his plots from Spanish history. It has been suggested that the decision was partly responsible for the apparent slight success of Boker as a dramatist. As a writer of sonnets his standing was high, Leigh Hunt asserting that he was one of the best exponents of mastery in the perfect sonnet. He is said to have written three hundred and fourteen, but only seventy-seven were published in his “Plays and Poems” (1856). At the outbreak of the Civil War, Boker was active in the formation of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He wrote many poems on incidents connected with the struggle between the sections of the country, some of which, owing to their bitterness, were not included afterwards in his book, “Poems of the War” (1865). His “Black Regiment” became more or less famed as was also his “Dirge for a Soldier.” After the War, President Grant, in 1871, appointed Boker minister to Turkey, and in 1875, minister to Russia. As a diplomat he was most successful in establishing the better feeling between his country and the one to which he was accredited, although he did have his stay in Constantinople (now Istanbul), somewhat embittered by the necessity of wrangling with the ministry there. President Hayes, who was unfriendly to Boker, recalled him in 1878, from St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), notwithstanding the efforts of the Tsar Alexander II, to have him retained.

Boker's return to his native city was the signal to honor him by electing him president of the Union League and Philadelphia Clubs, and also appointing him a member of the Fairmount Park Commission, of which he was chosen president.

Within a few years after his return his play, "Francesca da Rimini," which had been written and published almost thirty years before was given its first performance, at Haverly's Theatre, Philadelphia, September 14, 1882, when it was produced by Lawrence Barrett. This play, which later was revived by Otis Skinner, was the most successful of all Boker's plays. Boker died January 2, 1890.—See SATIRES.

[Bibliography—E. S. Bradley, "George Henry Boker: Poet and Patriot" (1927); A. H. Quinn, "The Dramas of G. H. Boker," *The Modern Language Association of America* (1917); and article on the poet in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. II (N. Y., 1929); G. P. Lathrop, on Boker, in "Authors at Home (N. Y., 1888).]

BOOKSELLERS, EARLY, IN PHILADELPHIA—The first bookseller in Philadelphia, who was not also a printer, seems to have been John Copson, who dealt in various merchandise, but was known as a bookseller. He was in business as early as 1718, and was afterwards connected with Andrew Bradford in the publication of "*The American Weekly Mercury*." The list which follows, is partly based upon that of Isaiah Thomas, in his "Hist. of Printing in America" (Albany Ed., 1874). Printers often were booksellers and in many instances they were binders as well. Stationers nearly always sold books.—See PRINTERS, EARLY, IN PHILADELPHIA.

The dates given are the earliest years the booksellers were known to have been in business:

1685—William Bradford, the printer (*q. v.*).

1693—Reyner Jansen (*q. v.*), successor to Bradford.

1718—Andrew Bradford, "Sign of the Bible in Second Street." He also was a binder and printer.

1718—John Copson.

1724—Samuel Keimer.

1729—Benjamin Franklin, "in Market Street."

1735—Christopher Sower (*q. v.*), Germantown.

1741—Alexander Annard, "in Second Street, near the Church."

1742—William Bradford, the younger, "in Second Street."

1742—John Barkley, "At the sign of the Bible in Second Street, from Great Britain."

1742—James Reed, "next door to the Post Office, in Market Street" (*i. e.*, next to Franklin's house).

1742—Joseph Goodwin, "in Second Street, near Black Horse Alley." Afterwards "in Black Horse Alley." Is said to have been a large dealer in books, stationery, etc.

1743—Stephen Potts, "at the Bible and Crown," in Front Street.

1743—J. Schuppey, "at the Sign of the Book in Strawberry Alley," was also a binder.

1743—Cornelia Bradford, "in Second Street."

1744—Christopher Sower, Jr., Germantown.

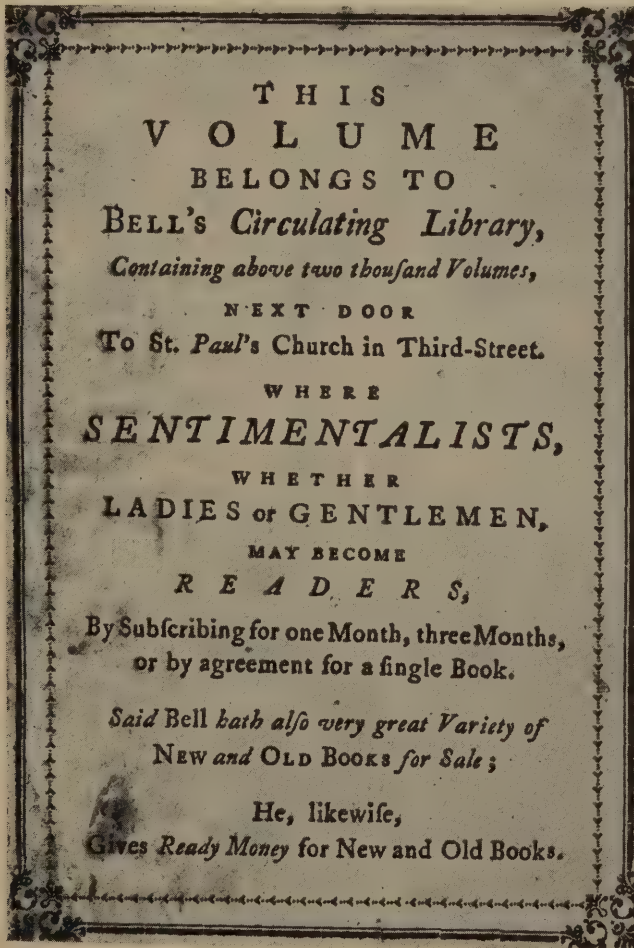
1748—David Hall, "In Market Street." He was a partner of Franklin.

1755—Henry Sandy, "Laetitia-Court."

1757—William Dunlap, "in Market Street," was a printer, but in 1767 became a minister and settled in Virginia.

1758—Black Harry, "in Laetitia-Court," was also a binder.

1759—Andrew Steuart, "Laetitia-Court," in 1762, "The Bible-in-Heart, in Second Street."



BOOK PLATE OF ROBERT BELL

1760—James Rivington, "in Second Street." He was represented by an agent, Brown, and in 1761 the firm was Rivington and Brown.

1763—Zachariah Poulson, "Sign of the Bible in Second Street between Arch and Race Streets," died 1804.

1764—William Sellers, "in Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets." Subsequently became a partner of David Hall.

1764—Samuel Taylor, "at the Book-in-Hand, corner of Market and Water Streets."

1765—Woodhouse & Dean. John Dean died in 1766, and William Woodhouse, who had been a journeyman binder for Taylor, continued the business under his own name, "in Front Street near Chestnut Street," afterwards "near Market Street at the Bible and Crown." Died 1795.

1766—John Dunlap, "in Market Street," successor to William Dunlap.

1766—Robert Bell (*q. v.*), "at the Union Library, in Third Street" (in 1770). Originally he was on Market Street, near the Delaware Ferry.

1767—Lewis Nicola, "in Second Street," removed to Market Street in 1768. Was town major during part of the Revolution, and later keeper of the Workhouse.

1768——— Taggart, who sold imported books.

1768—John Sparhawk, "at the London Bookstore, Market Street," afterward "at the Unicorn and Mortar, in Second Street." Sparhawk also was a druggist.

1768—John Anderton, "at the London Bookstore, in Second Street." Was a binder and pocketbook maker.

1768—Roger Bowman, "in Second Street near the Market."

1769—Robert Aitken (*q. v.*), "in Front Street," later "in Market Street, near Front Street." Was a binder, printer and publisher.

1770—Cruikshank and Collins, "in Third Street." About the same year Joseph Cruikshank opened a bookstore and printing office in Market Street. He sold out in 1815.

1770—James Stewart, "in Second Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets."

1770—Semple and Buchanan, "in Front Street."

1771—Robert MacGill, "corner of Laetitia-Court," afterward Second Street, below Market. Went to New York in 1778, with the British.

1771—John MacGibbons, "in Front Street, between Arch and Race Streets."

1771—Samuel Dellap, "in Front Street, between Market and Arch Streets."

1773—William Trichet, "Front Street, below Market." Was also a binder. Remained in business until about 1781. Woodhouse moved to his place buying the stock from Trichet's widow.

1773—James Young, "At his Book-Store, Adjoining the London Coffee House." In business for a year.

1773—Thomas Macgee, Jr., "Second Street, nearly opposite Christ Church."

1773—George Reinbold, "in Market Street." Was also a binder.

1774—Caleb Buglass. Front Street, between Market and Arch Streets, was also a binder. Died 1797.

1783—Boinod & Gaillard, Arch and Fourth Streets.

1784—Daniel Boinod, corner Arch and Fourth Streets.

1785—Mathew Carey (*q. v.*), Front Street, above Market.

1785—Thomas Bradford, Front Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

1785—Francis Bailey (*q. v.*), Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

1785—Thomas Dobson, Second Street, near Chestnut Street.—*See* ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

1785—Jackson & Dunn, Chestnut Street, between Front and Second Streets.

1785—Eleazer Oswald (*q. v.*), at the Old Coffee House, corner of Market and Front Street. Also printer and publisher.

1785—William Prichard, Market Street, between Second and Front Streets.

1785—William Poyntell, Second Street, near Market.

1785—Henry Rice, Market Street, between Second and Third Streets.

1785—William Spotswood and Co., Front Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

1785—Thomas Seddon, Market Street, between Front and Second Streets.

1785—Young, Stewart and McCulloch, Chestnut Street, between Second and Third Streets. They also were printers and publishers.

1789—Daniel Humphreys, "in Front Street, near the Drawbridge."

1789—William Young, Second and Chestnut Streets.

1789—Patrick Rice and Co., Market Street, between Front and Second.

1790—Claudius, P. Raguet, "in Front Street, between Chestnut and Walnut." French and other books.

1791—Benjamin Johnson, Market Street, between Third and Fourth.

1796—William Young Birch, Second Street, below Market.

1799—John Bioren, Chestnut Street, between Second and Third. He printed the first Phila. edition of Weems's "Life of Washington."

1800—Asbury Dickins, Second Street, above Market.

1803—John Conrad and Company, Chestnut Street, between Front and Second.

1804—Kimber, Conrad and Co., Second Street, near Spruce.

1808—Bradford & Inskeep, Fourth Street, above Market.

1810—David Hogan, Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

1810—Edward Parker, Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

1812—Benjamin Warner, Fourth Street, above Market.

1812—Thomas De Silver, Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

1812—Robert De Silver, Walnut Street, between Second and Third.

1824—John Grigg, Fourth Street, above Market.

1828—Uriah Hunt, Market Street, between Second and Third Streets.

1828—McCarty and David, Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

1830—Turner and Fisher, 11 North Sixth Street.

1836—William A. Leary, Second and New Streets.

1838—John B. Perry, Seventh and Callowhill Streets, afterwards Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

- 1841—John Pennington, Chestnut Street, above Fifth.
 1842—George B. Zieber, Third and Dock Streets; Zieber published works for Poe and Lippard.
 1848—Moses Polock, Commerce Street, above Fourth.
 1849—William Brotherhead, northwest corner of Sixth and Market Streets.
 1850—John Campbell, southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

By the year 1850, the booksellers, many of whom were also publishers, became numerous. In 1891, William Brotherhead, who was as much a character as the Booksellers he gossiped about, wrote a small volume entitled, "Forty Years Among the Old Booksellers of Philadelphia." It is often inaccurate, sometimes a little malignant, but it has the oracular manner its author used to assume in his store, and is a curious brochure. In it will be found names not included above, which list is limited to the middle of the nineteenth century.

BOON CREEK OR CHURCH CREEK—Formerly ran west by south from the junction of Kingess and Minquas Creek. It received its name from Andreas Boon, one of the original Swedish settlers. It was also one of the routes to the church at Tinicum; hence its name of Church Creek.

BOON'S ISLAND—See **NEWCSINGH**.

BOSTON ROW—North side of Chestnut Street west of Twelfth. It occupies the site of the Gothic Mansion (*q. v.*). There were five three-story dwellings in the row, set back from Chestnut Street in order to allow little gardens in front. In No. 2 dwelt for some years Miss Rebecca Gratz (*q. v.*). Boston Row was built in 1830 and removed in 1863, to give place to the Chestnut Street Theatre.

BOTANIC CREEK—Formerly flowed into the Schuylkill on the west side, opposite the upper part of Point Breeze and below Eastwick's, formerly Bartram's Botanic Garden, from the proximity to which it obtained its name.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, MANSION OF—The altered remains of this once historic house stood at the southeast corner of Ninth and Arch Streets until 1928, when the structure was removed and new buildings erected on the site.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS—(1740-1821), although Philadelphian by birth, married into the Stockton family of New Jersey, and became a resident and representative of that state in the Continental Congress. He was elected President of the Congress in 1782. In 1795, he succeeded David Rittenhouse as Director of the United States Mint, and in 1797 went to the Arch Street house to live. Both Boudinot and his wife, Hannah Stockton, sister of Richard Stockton, were wealthy and moved in aristocratic circles, Griswold ("Republican Court"), remarks there were to seen at Boudinot's house at Ninth and Arch Streets some



BOUDINOT MANSION, S. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STS.

As it Appeared in 1913. It has since been removed.

Original Photograph in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

of the most eminent characters in the country at the time. Among those who were to be met there were the Stocktons, Daytons, Wallaces and Ogdens, all of them were known in Philadelphia society, although many of them resided in New Jersey. About 1812, the house was occupied by General Thomas Cadwalader. It is said that Washington had visited the mansion when Boudinot lived there, and that Lafayette was a visitor to General Cadwalader, when he was the guest of the nation in 1824.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, LEGACY—In his will, dated July 3, 1821, and proved November 3, 1821, Elias Boudinot (*q. v.*) denied to the city of Philadelphia 14,700 acres of land on The Susquehanna River "for the beginning of a fund, or in aid of any one already begun, for the supporting the poor inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia" with fuel in winter at a price not to exceed the price of wood or other fuel during the preceding summer. The legacy was to be distributed by persons "who will gratuitously and generously undertake this heavenly employment for the corporation." Their compensation was to be "a silver medal of the value of ten dollars." In 1870, when this legacy was taken over by the Board of City Trusts, it amounted to the sum of \$14,000.

BOUVIER, JOHN—(1787-1851), judge, and legal writer, was related to Anthony Benezet (*q. v.*), and like him his family were French Quakers. He was born at Condognan, Department of Gard, in France, and was brought to this country in 1801. He was taken into the printing and publishing business while very young, by Benjamin Johnson, of Philadelphia, and when of age opened a printing house of his own here. Subsequently he went to Uniontown, Pa., where he published a newspaper, the *American Telegraph*. Admitted to the bar of Uniontown, in 1818, and not long afterward having returned to Philadelphia, in 1823, he began work on his law dictionary, the first work of its kind to be published in this country.

He was elected Recorder of Philadelphia, in 1836, and in 1838 was made associate judge of criminal sessions. The following year was published his great legal work: "A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Several States of America." Three editions were published during the following twelve years, and the judge was revising it for a fourth edition at the time of his death. He was the compiler of two other works: "Mathew Bacon's Abridgment of the Law" (1841-45); and "Institutes of American Law" (1851).

[*Biblio.*—H. S. Simpson, "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" (1859); G. Rose III articles on Bouvier in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. II (N. Y., 1929).]

BOYDEN, PREMIUM—In February, 1859, Uriah Atherton Boyden (1804-1879), an engineer and inventor, of Massachusetts, placed a thousand dollars with the Franklin Institute requesting that that organization offer it to any

native of North America, who "shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light and other physical rays are or are not transmitted with the same velocity." Boyden had experimented himself without finding an answer, hence his offer of a prize. The Institute requested the Smithsonian Institution to assist, and it sent out circulars to its 500 volunteer weather observers. The first essay was received by the Institute in 1863, but the judges reported negatively. In 1866, Mr. Boyden was asked what should be the next step, and he replied: "Continue to offer the prize." For forty-eight years the prize offer remained open, and in that time fewer than twenty essays were received. Finally in 1907, Doctor Heyl, of Philadelphia, by photographic means, made experiments which resulted in securing him the prize—one thousand dollars—although the fund then amounted to twenty-five hundred dollars. The remainder of the fund is to be used toward continuing similar experiments.

BOURSE, THE—Fourth to Fifth Streets, between Market and Chestnut Streets. Organized on the plan of European Bourses, where all business men may meet and exchange their views of different phases of business. Founded in 1890. The idea was conceived by George E. Bartol, following an extended tour abroad. The business men in the city gave whole-hearted support to the idea and in 1892, William R. Tucker, the first secretary, was sent abroad to study the different Bourses and exchanges. He visited all of the leading trade centers and the organization was modelled after them.

In addition to being a commercial organization the Bourse is a corporation engaged in a regular line of business. It houses the Board of Trade, Maritime Exchange, Commercial Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, and other trade bodies. Government offices located here are Commissioners of Navigation, State of Pennsylvania; Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy. Building formally opened December 30, 1895.

It has given close study to transportation, taxation, tariff and other problems. It was the first organization to recommend the regional plan of railroad supervision. It established a marine engineering school and also a Farm Labor Bureau, which greatly aided the farmers in this section in harvesting their crops. It is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Paris Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with other foreign organizations.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA—The Philadelphia contingent was organized and given its start in 1910, by George D. Porter, at one time Director of Public Safety. It was among the first Boy Scouts bodies organized in this country, being patterned on the English organization, founded by General Sir R. Baden-Powell a few years earlier. The Philadelphia organization was incorporated in 1916 in Pennsylvania.

The object of the Scout movement is character building for boys through recreational leadership. Under the Scout law, a Scout must be trustworthy,

loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. The organization is conducted by a council of thirty prominent Philadelphians.

In April, 1919, Edward Bok purchased and presented to the Philadelphia Boy Scout Council an island in the Delaware River between Easton and Trenton, known to the Scouts as "Treasure Island." This attractive camping ground contains 52 acres, and is reached by train on the Belvedere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Trenton to Kingwood. The Island originally was called Marshall Island from a friend of William Penn. Treasure Island was opened for the first season on June 28th of the same year.

On May 16, 1919, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, was a guest at the Scout headquarters, where he made an address and was presented with a gold medal.

BOW CREEK—Forms the southern boundary of Philadelphia; flows from Darby Creek, along the northeastern side of Tinicum Island, and, after a short bend nearly due east, enters the Delaware opposite Hog Island. It is called on Lindstrom's map "Booke, Eller Kyke Kilen," "La Riviere de Hetres ou d'Eglise," "Boke" is Swedish for beech tree and "Hetre" is French for the same; "Eglise" is French for church, and "Kyke" an abbreviation or misspelling of the Swedish "Kyrke"—church; so that the stream was sometimes called Beech Creek and Church Creek. It obtained the latter name from the fact that it was a route traveled by water to the Swedish Church at Tinicum. Companius calls this creek "Boke," from which the corruption to Bow is easily traceable.

BOXING—For some years past the chief boxing contests have been held at the Arena (*q. v.*). Before that there were three principal boxing clubs in Philadelphia:

Olympia, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, opened in 1911. Cost, \$92,000. Seating capacity, 4,200.

National, Eleventh and Catharine Streets, reorganized and opened in 1918. Cost, \$78,000. Seating capacity, 4,500.

Cambria, Kensington Avenue and Somerset Street, reorganized and opened 1917. Cost, \$10,000. Seating capacity, 2,000.—See AMUSEMENTS.

BRADFORD, ANDREW—(1686–1742), printer, journalist and publisher. Son of William Bradford (*infra*), the first printer in the middle colonies. Andrew Bradford had the distinction of having published the first newspaper in the colonies south of New England. He was born in Philadelphia and learned the business of printing with his father whom he accompanied to New York in 1693. He was a man of twenty-six when he returned to Philadelphia, in 1712, to open a printing shop which evidently was a branch of the one his father had established in New York. It is evident his reappearance in Philadelphia at this time was due to the announcement that the Assembly had sent for Jacob Taylor to

print the laws of the Province. So far as known there was no printing done in Philadelphia after the death of Reiner Jensen (*q. v.*), in 1706, until the young Bradford returned. Taylor is supposed to have been the Almanac maker who furnished the ephemeris for the Almanac Bradford printed for some years.—See ALMANACS. Thomas (*infra*) could find no evidence that he was a printer. The contract to print the laws finally was awarded Andrew Bradford, whose proposal at first was ordered “to lie on the table.” From 1712 to 1723, Andrew Bradford was the only printer in the Province. His early printing house was “in Second Street, at the sign of the Bible.” He also was a bookseller and publisher. In 1719, he began to publish *The American Weekly Mercury*, the first newspaper to be issued in the Middle Colonies. He published Almanacs, and in 1732 became the postmaster of the city.

When Franklin first came to Philadelphia, in 1723, he boarded with Andrew Bradford, although he was working for his competitor, Samuel Keimer. Of Bradford, Franklin has told how friendly he was to the lonely boy, making him welcome “till something better should offer.” Franklin wrote of Bradford that he was “ignorant of the world,” and of Keimer, that he “was very illiterate,” describing both as “destitute of every qualification necessary to their profession.” In January, 1741, Bradford published *The American Magazine, or Monthly View of the Political State of the British Colonies*. At the same time, and anticipating Bradford, perhaps, by a few days, Franklin issued *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, and in his “Autobiography,” charges Bradford with having learned of his enterprise and having attempted to forestall him. Neither publication lasted long, only two issues of Bradford’s Magazine are said to have been published, and no copies of either are known to exist.—See MAGAZINES. Bradford was twice married, first to a woman whose christian name was Dorcas, who died in 1739. In 1740, he married Cornelia Smith, of New York, who was related to his father’s second wife of the same name, probably her daughter. In 1742, he died and was buried in Christ Church burying ground.—See ADVERTISING.

[Biblio.—B. Franklin, “Autobiography” (many eds.); Isaiah Thomas, “History of Printing in America” (Albany, 1874); H. S. Jones, “Andrew Bradford, Founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America” (Phila., 1869); J. M. Lee, article on Andrew Bradford in “Dict. of Amer. Biog.,” Vol. II (N. Y., 1929), where some other bibliographical references are given.]

BRADFORD, WILLIAM—(1663–1752), pioneer printer in the Middle Colonies, was the son of William and Anne Bradford, of Leicestershire, England, and was born in Barnwell parish of that shire. His tombstone, in Trinity churchyard in New York City, records that he was born in 1660. In one of his early almanacs the printer states that he was born on May 20, 1663, and this date is now generally accepted. For years virtually all references to him stated that he accompanied William Penn on the ship *Welcome*, in 1682, but as he was then only past nineteen, and not free of his apprenticeship to Andrew Sowle, the Quaker printer in London, it is now pretty well accepted that Bradford did not

emigrate until 1685. At that time he brought with him his press, paper, ink and type, and also his bride, Elizabeth Sowle, his former master's daughter.

Where he set up his shop on arrival is not exactly known, and his imprint only mentions that he is "near Philadelphia." Consequently different writers, using their imagination and powers of divination have assigned him to various abiding places—Kensington, Abington, Oxford Township, and Burlington, N. J.—and yet there is no certainty, and future writers may think of other rural sections where he may have set up his press. The first known product of Bradford's press was the "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense, or America's Messenger, being an Almanac for 1686." This little pamphlet was the first book printed in the Middle Colonies.—See SAMUEL ATKINS; ALMANACS. In 1688, he issued proposals for printing a Bible.—See BIBLES, PHILADELPHIA EDITIONS—but it never was published.

At the time Bradford was sending out his proposals for the printing of a "large Bible," he was completing on his press the first edition in this country of Bacon's "Essays," 1688, and in the same year he printed an advertisement that, for a time, seemed likely to lead him into trouble with the authorities. As a matter of fact, this difficulty was avoided, but the persons who had employed him in the enterprise were brought before the Provincial Council, and sternly warned not to offend again.

This advertisement bears the title, "A Paper Touching Ye Keeping of the Fair at the Centre," meaning Centre Square. The paper was printed by Bradford, and was circulated for signatures among those inhabitants who regarded Broad and Market Streets as too far removed from the populated part of the city, for holding fairs.

Only two copies are said to exist of the "Temple of Wisdom," which included "Essays and Religious Meditations of Francis Bacon," the work referred to above, but as none has been discovered of Bradford's projected Bible, it is presumed that it never reached a stage where publication could be ventured upon.

It is evident that Bradford was an enterprising young man, and even if he was a member of the Society of Friends at the time, he showed considerable enthusiasm. He did not remain a Quaker, however, and in 1693, after several disagreeable encounters with the Provincial Council, in one of which his shop and materials were confiscated, Bradford went to New York to become printer to the Government there. It has been suggested that the Reyner Jensen who printed in the interim between Bradford's exodus and his son Andrew's advent here, as printer, really was in the elder Bradford's employ and was keeping alive the business until the son could take over the place himself. In 1689, William Bradford was haled before the Council for printing the Charter, without permission. He argued himself free, but left the city and returned to England. He was sent for the following year and returned.

During his trial for printing a seditious libel against the Government of Pennsylvania by putting on his press a tract of the Keithian Friends, in the controversy then exciting Pennsylvania, Bradford showed himself to understand

his position far better than his judges, the Provincial Council. He insisted that the jury was not to find whether that publication really was a "seditious paper or not, and whether it does tend to the weakening of the hands of the magistrates." David Paul Brown, speaking of Bradford's trial, said this interpretation of the law of libel was made with a precision that has not since been surpassed. It was a principle of the law of libel that had not been conceived elsewhere up to that time, and one that to this day protects the press of the whole United States.

That so enterprising a man as William Bradford should constantly seek for new fields for his activities was only to be expected. In 1690, after his return from England, he engaged with the Rittenhouses to begin the manufacture of paper. This suggestion was scarcely more epochal than his former proposal for the printing of a large Bible. Paper up to that time had been imported from Europe. Every sheet had to be brought 3,000 miles across the Atlantic in rather unseaworthy ships, and consequently must have been very costly. Bradford realized that in order to make printing successful it must be made cheap, and the one way to do that at that time was to have home made paper. The result was that Philadelphia saw the establishment of the first paper mill in this country.

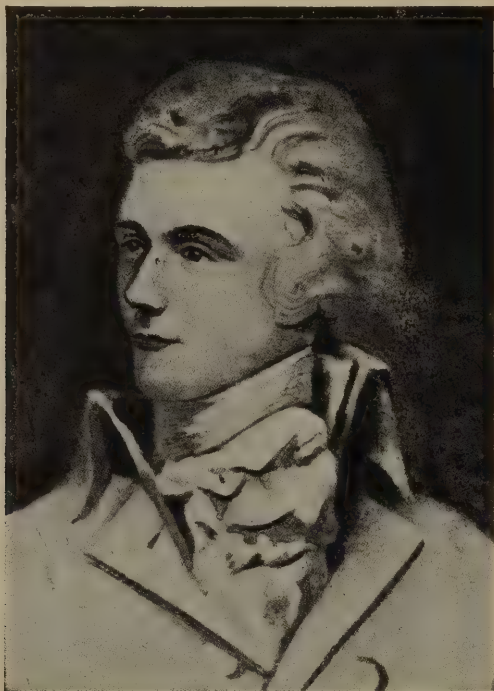
Bradford removed his business to New York in 1693 at the special invitation of Governor Fletcher, of that Province, and became official printer of New York. In 1703, he was named official printer of New Jersey, retaining that work until 1733. In 1709, he printed the first New York paper currency, in 1714, the first play written in the colonies, "Androboros," by Robert Hunter, of New York, only one copy of which is known to exist. In 1725, he started New York's first newspaper, *New York Gazette*. In 1742, Bradford retired. Like his son, William Bradford was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Cornelia Smith, whom he married in 1737. She was related to his son's wife of the same name.—See PAPER MILLS; DANIEL LEEDS; SAMUEL ATKINS; LIBERTY OF THE PRESS; REYNER JENSEN; ANDREW BRADFORD.

[Biblio.—V. H. Paltsits article on Bradford, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. II (N. Y., 1929), is the best condensed biography. He also gives an extensive bibliography. Useful is the "Address Delivered at the Two Hundredth Birthday Celebration of Mr. William Bradford," by John William Wallace (Albany, 1863); Nathan Kite's series of Articles on the Quaker Printers, "Antiquarian Researches," in *The Friend*, Vols. XVI and XVII (Phila., 1843); H. G. Jones, "Historical Sketch of the Rittenhouse Paper Mill" (Phila., 1896).]

BRANCHTOWN—Lies along Old York Road in the 42nd Ward, in the vicinity of Church Lane. The settlement grew out of the building of a few houses adjacent to the Drover Tavern, subsequently known as The Branchtown Hotel.

BREAD BAKING—In 1704, the mayor was directed by the Common Council to "go the rounds of the bread bakers once in every month, and weigh their bread and seize such as shall be found deficient in weight and dispose of the same as the law directs."

BRECK, SAMUEL—(1771-1862), merchant, has recalled in his "Recollections," that he was held on an eminence by his nurse, when not quite four years of age, to witness the engagement which is known in history as the Battle of Bunker Hill. He lived long enough to experience more than a year of the Civil War. He was born in Boston, and part of his early education was received in France. He visited Europe a second time, in 1790, and upon his return his



SAMUEL BRECK

father gave him ten thousand dollars to engage in business as a merchant. In 1792, his father and family removed to Philadelphia, which henceforth was Mr. Breck's home. Their house was in a row on Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth (823). His father's home was a social center and he became acquainted with many of the Royal and noble French emigrants. He was a member of the Macpherson Blues, in 1798; member of Congress, 1823-25; a member of the Penna. Senate; member of the Philadelphia City Council; Trustee of the University of Penna., and a member of the Amer. Philosophical Society.

In 1797, he built a mansion on the west bank of the Schuylkill, which he called Sweet Briar (*q. v.*), now within the confines of the Park. The building of the Fairmount Dam (1819) caused a decided change in the character of the neighborhood, and in 1835 he returned to the city. He was one of the early members of the Historical Society, and for years before his death, a vice-president of that

body. He took a deep interest in nearly every movement that had for its object the increase of education and the benefit of mankind. He was the author of several historic papers, among them a "Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money" (1843), as well as numerous addresses, among them the principal one at the laying of the cornerstone of the building of the Athenaeum. He left in manuscript a journal and his "Recollections," comprising a dozen closely written volumes. Selections from these were edited by H. E. Scudder, and published in 1877.—See DIARISTS.

[Biblio.—Joseph R. Ingersoll, "Memoir of the Late Samuel Breck" (Phila., 1863); J. Francis Fisher, "Memoir of Samuel Breck" (Phila., 1863); Edward Breck's article on Samuel Breck, "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y., 1929); J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (Phila., 1884).]

BRETON, WILLIAM L.—(1773–1856), artist, of whom very few particulars are known. He was "discovered" by John F. Watson, the annalist, during one of his walks along the Wissahickon, in the 20's, and the historian believed he was just the man he needed to prepare illustrations for his forthcoming book, "Annals of Philadelphia" (1830). He tells us that Breton was an amateur, and Charles V. Hagner, the historian of the Falls of Schuylkill, has added a few additional facts. He is said, by Hagner, to have been an Englishman "with a past," the son of a London publisher, and had left a large family in England. That he developed his talent for drawing during the voyage to this country; that he lived at the Leverington Hotel, at the Falls, and that he was eighty-three when he died.

Breton not only was an amateur draftsman, but an amateur lithographer, and a pioneer in the art in Philadelphia. He drew upon stone the principal illustrations for Watson's "Annals," many of them from Mr. Watson's own sketches or constructed drawings, and as the originals of some of these are in his ms. "Annals", in the Historical Society's collection, comparison shows that Breton interpreted his material satisfactorily. The lithographs bear the imprint of Kennedy & Lucas, the first lithograph house to begin business in this city. In addition to the lithographs for Watson's "Annals," Breton also made a few to illustrate Porter's edition of Mease's "Picture of Philadelphia" (1831); he also drew upon the wood for many plates issued with *The Casket*, a monthly magazine published in Philadelphia, and for Godey's *Lady's Book*, for November, 1830, is a lithograph of "Comlyville (q. v.), near Frankford, Philadelphia," which seems to have been the work of Breton. He was not a great artist, but a most useful and sympathetic one to have appeared at the time he did.

BRICKS AND BRICK MANUFACTURE IN PHILADELPHIA—The impression, which still seems to persist in uninformed quarters, that the first builders in Philadelphia imported bricks from England, is not only entirely erroneous, but demonstratively absurd. Only because some of the early bricks used here were of a size and type in use in England in the Seventeenth Century, could such an idea have been entertained; and this fact is explainable by the fact

that the first brickmakers here were English and undoubtedly either brought over with them moulds made on the other side, or made here as the kind with which they had been familiar. There was no circumstance which can be imagined why the settlers should not proceed to make bricks. Material being handy and abundant, and limestone, for use in mortar was also in plentiful deposit. There was every reason why bricks should be made and used, and there is sufficient contemporary proof that this was done. While the first houses were constructed of frame—crude clap-boards—these later, when bricks were more readily obtained, were given a curtain of brick, showing that the very latest type of steel construction of the present day, is only an adaption of a very ancient building method.

Now, as to the evidence of the manufacture and use of bricks in the early days of the city. In 1690, John Goodson, writing to friends in England, notes: "We have now four brickmakers with brick kilns." Gabriel Thomas, in his "History of Pennsylvania" (1698) notes: "Brickmakers have twenty shillings a thousand for their bricks at the kiln." This means a value of approximately twenty dollars a thousand. Bricks were made even earlier at Burlington, New Jersey, and it is possible that some of the first bricks used here, were brought down the river in small boats. William Penn, in his "A Further Account of Pennsylvania" (1685) mentions, among the other evidences of progress in Philadelphia: "Divers brickerys going on, many cellars already ston'd or bricked, and some brick houses going up.

[Biblio.—Harrold E. Gillingham, "Some Early Brickmakers of Philadelphia," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, January, 1929, pursues this subject a little further. Many references to brick as a building material in "American Colonial Architecture," by J. Jackson (Phila., 1924).]

THE GENTLEMEN MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS

Are requested to meet on Business of Importance, This Evening at Six o'Clock, at the British Tavern in Market-street, lately the Indian King.

Monday Morning, May 25, 1778

A NOTICE DURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION, 1778
Original owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia

BRIDESBURG—A village south of Frankford Creek, and upon a tract of land formerly belonging to Point-no-Point and now in the 45th Ward. It took its name from Joseph Kirkbride, who for many years was land-owner there and

proprietor of a ferry over Frankford Creek, and to whom the Legislature gave a right to build a bridge and receive toll for passage over the same by Act of March 20, 1811. On April 1, 1833, the County of Philadelphia bought the Kirkbride bridge and two and a half acres of land annexed, for \$5,500. Kirkbridesburg was considered too long a name for convenient use, and the shorter one was adopted. Bridesburg was incorporated as a borough on April 1, 1848, and became a part of the city in 1854.

BRIDGES—There are 573 bridges in Philadelphia, 288 of which are maintained by the city and the others by railroad companies and other corporations.—*See DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES.*

PRINCIPAL CITY BRIDGES

LOCATION	TYPE OF BRIDGE	LENGTH	BUILT	COST
Over Schuylkill River:				
Penrose Ferry	Electric Draw	800 ft.	1877-8	\$ 350,000
Passunk Avenue	Bascule-Electric Draw	1,310 ft.	1911	589,000
Gray's Ferry	Electric-Draw (Steel Truss)	1,660 ft.	1899-01	525,000
University Avenue	Bascule-Electric	336 ft.	1929	1,330,000
South Street*	Bascule-Electric Draw	576 ft.	1923	644,000
Walnut Street	Pratt Truss Deck	2,404 ft.	1890-93	950,000
Chestnut Street	Iron Arch	1,528 ft.	1866	550,000
Market Street†	(New bridge being erected, 1931.)			
Spring Garden	Double Deck Truss	2,730 ft.	1894-5	2,500,000
Girard Avenue	Deck Truss, 100 ft. wide	1,000 ft.	1874	1,525,000
Falls Bridge	Double Deck Truss	560 ft.	1895	262,000
City Avenue	Deck Truss	712 ft.	1889	102,000
Over Frankford Creek:				
Wyoming Avenue	Steel Viaduct	769 ft.	1897	71,000
Bridge Street	Electric Draw (Girder)	127 ft.	1895	45,000
Wyoming Avenue	Two Concrete Arches	200 ft.	1907	103,000
Over Cresheim Creek:				
McCallum Street	Steel Viaduct	540 ft.	1891	43,000
Over Tacony Creek:				
Roosevelt Boulevard	Three Concrete Arches	360 ft.	1909	100,000
Over Pennypack Creek:				
Holme Avenue	Concrete	350 ft.	1915	71,000
Bensalem Avenue	Concrete Arches	580 ft.	1920	250,000
Over Wissahickon Creek:				
Walnut Lane	Concrete Arches	580 ft.	1906-8	229,000
Over P. R. R. (Main Line):				
Fortieth Street	Steel Concrete (incased)	325 ft.	1923	290,000
Forty-Second Street	Steel Arch	250 ft.	1910	78,500
Belmont & Girard Avenues	Steel Concrete (incased)	123 ft.	1909	72,000
Over Phila. Gtn. & N. R. R.:				
Seventeenth & Indiana Ave.	Through Truss	130 ft.	1903-4	73,000
Over Richmond Br. P. & R. Ry.:				
Sixth and Allegheny Avenue	Plate Girder	123 ft.	1895	73,900
Cambria and A Streets	Steel Concrete (incased)	180 ft.	1916	56,600
Over Connecting Railway:				
Oxford Street	Steel Concrete (incased)	107 ft.	1921	75,000
Morris Street	Steel Concrete (incased)	60 ft.	1921	50,000

*With approaches, South Street Bridge is 2,459 feet in length.

†See MARKET STREET BRIDGES.

Other bridges of importance are: Pennsylvania Railroad at Girard Avenue, 140 feet in length; Phila. and Columbia Railroad (Reading), 600 feet; B. &

O. R. R., at the Falls, 775 feet; Fairmount Park Trolley Bridge, Strawberry Mansion, 900 feet; P. & R. R., at Falls, 700 feet. All of these structures cross the Schuylkill River within the Park boundaries.—See CHAIN BRIDGE; PERMANENT BRIDGE; FLOATING BRIDGES; WERNWAG'S BRIDGE; SUSPENSION BRIDGE; DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

BRIDGET, "GOVERNESS"—Isaac Norris, in a letter from London (6th 1 mo., 1708) to James Logan, thus referred to the widow of Penn's steward, Philip Ford, who claimed possession of Pennsylvania and petitioned a charter from Queen Anne. This, however, was prevented by Lord Chancellor Cowper, who had heard the suit of Mrs. Ford and her son against Penn. Ford, who was the trusted agent of Penn, caused his employer to sign a mortgage deed to the province, by casually mentioning that it was one of the numerous ordinary documents which required the proprietary's signature. Penn regarded it as little more than covering certain lands for a loan. Ford died in 1702, and his villainy and long continued system of embezzlement was uncovered, when the widow of Ford presented a bill for £14,000. Fortunately, Penn had retained receipts for moneys paid Ford, and it was shown that Ford had received for Penn £17,859, and that he had paid out £16,200, and instead of owing the vast sum, which had been arrived at by a curious system of compounding usurious interest, on an original debt of £2,800, Penn actually should have received money from the Ford estate. He compromised the matter for £6,800, which money was raised by friends of Penn, who at the time was penniless, and in a debtor's prison.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, "William Penn's Power of Attorney," *The American Collector*, Vol. III, No. 2 (1926); Samuel F. Janney, "Life of William Penn" (Phila., 1852); W. Hepworth Dixon, "The Life of William Penn" (Lond., 1872) (and other editions).]

BRIDPORT, HUGH—(1794-1837), draftsman and architect.—See ART. DEVELOPMENT; LITHOGRAPHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

BRIER CREEK—Empties into the Schuylkill on the west side in Fairmount Park below Sweet-Brier Mansion. It is so called on the map of H. P. M. Birkenbine

BRISTOL—A township at the north end of the county, at the intersection of the angle which runs down from the extreme point of the city boundary and Montgomery County, now in the 42nd Ward. It was of irregular form, and was bounded on the northwest by a portion of Springfield Township, Montgomery County; on the northeast by Cheltenham, Montgomery County. It extended along the latter to Oxford Township, but was bounded mainly on the east by Tacony Creek; on the south partly by the Wingohocking and the Township of the Northern Liberties, and on the west and southwest by Germantown Township. The Old York Road ran through it to Branchtown and Milestown, and thence to Bucks County. Greatest length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles;

area, 5,650 acres. The time of its formation is unknown, but it takes date at an early period. The name is derived from the City of Bristol in England. Consolidated with the city in 1854.

On Monday,
The SIXTEENTH Instant, February 1778.
At the Theatre in Southwark,
 For the Benefit of a PUBLIC CHARITY.
Will be represented a Comedy
 CALLED THE
Constant Couple.
 TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,
DUKE AND NO DUKE.
 The CHARACTERS by the OFFICERS of the ARMY
 and NAVY.
 TICKETS to be had at the Printer's; at the Coffee-house in Market-
 street; and at the Pennsylvania Farmer, near the New-Market, and
 no where else.
 BOXES and PIT, ONE DOLLAR.—GALLERY, HALF A DOLLAR.
 Doors to open at Five o'Clock, and begin precisely at Seven.
 No Money will, on any Account, be taken at the Door.
 Gentlemen are earnestly requested not to attempt to bribe the
 Door-keepers.
 N. B. Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office of the
 Theatre in Front-street, between the Hours of Nine and Ten o'clock:
 After which Time, the Box-keeper will not attend. Ladies or Gen-
 tlemen, who would have Places kept for them, are desired to send
 their Servants to the Theatre at Four o'clock, otherwise their Places
 will be given up.

 PHILADELPHIA, PRINTED BY JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNR.

PLAYBILL, DURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION, 1778
 Original owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PHILADELPHIA—(Sept. 26, 1777 to June, 18, 1778)—The defeat of the patriot army at the Brandywine, left the road to Philadelphia virtually open to General Howe's troops, and they lost very little

time in taking advantage of their opportunities, although worn out by the hard struggle near Chadd's Ford. Howe's object was to take Philadelphia with a battle, if he could get one on favorable terms.

Howe's grenadiers were the first to cross the Schuylkill on September 22, 1777, at Fatland Ford. The chasseur battalions crossed next at Gordon's Ford, and on the 23rd the whole army went over; Cornwallis in the van, and Grant, with the baggage, bringing up the rear guard before night. On the 25th the British moved on Philadelphia in two grand divisions, one taking the Germantown Road, the other passing down the Schuylkill toward the Falls. The city was at their mercy, but in the crisis the authorities behaved courageously although John Adams cried: "Oh, heaven, grant us one great soul!" Even parson Muhlenberg is said to have despairingly exclaimed: "Now, Pennsylvania, bend thy neck and prepare to meet thy God!" Congress had left the city on September 18th, when it adjourned to meet at York. The Supreme Executive Council remained until the 23rd. All the vessels in the Delaware were ordered to go to Burlington or Fort Mifflin, under pain of being burnt if not moved by the next tide. Smaller craft were ordered to seek the New Jersey Creeks. Washington sent General Hamilton to the city to impress blankets, clothing, shoes, and provisions. The Whig press was suspended, the last number of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* appeared on September 10th, and *Bradford's Journal* was last printed the day before. The inhabitants, naturally enough, were in a panic. Each night preceding the actual entry of the British there were alarms and fears that the city would be burnt.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, a detachment of the royal army marched into the city. The force was Cornwallis' division of British and auxiliaries, about three thousand men. The foreigners comprised two battalions of Hessian grenadiers. They marched in by the Second Street Road, proceeded down Second Street, and, after placing guards, encamped at the south end of town, on Society Hill. As they came in, says Morton's diary, they were accompanied by Joseph Galloway, Andrew and William Allen, "and other inhabitants of the city, to the great relief of the inhabitants, who have too long suffered the yoke of arbitrary power, and who testified their approbation of the arrival of the troops by the loudest acclamations of joy." The general report, however, is that there was not much rejoicing, nor many demonstrations. Towne's *Evening Post*, a Whig paper that turned Tory, said that "the fine appearance of the soldiery, the strictness of the discipline, the politeness of the officers, and the orderly behavior of the whole body immediately dispelled every apprehension of the inhabitants, kindled a joy in the countenances of the well affected, and gave a most convincing refutation of the scandalous falsehoods which evil and designing men had long been spreading to terrify the peaceable and innocent."

The head of the column was Col. Harcourt (the same who took Gen. Charles Lee) with his light dragoons, Cornwallis in command, attended by Sir William Erskine, Com.-Gen. Wier and staff, with a band playing "God Save the King." The bright, well-clad, imposing troops of the enemy made patriots' hearts sink, the contrast was so great.

The artillery were quartered in Chestnut Street, between Third and Sixth; the State House yard was used for a park; the Forty-Second Highlanders were on Chestnut Street below Third; the Fifteenth Regiment were in quarters on Market Street about Fifth. On the day of entry there were quartered in the Bettering House, State House and other places, according to Robert Morton's "Journal" (See DIARISTS), and immediately considerable work of destruction was begun, for the soldiers tore down fences and generally foraged for firewood.

Below the city fortifications were constructed to prevent armed ships from coming up the river, and a battery was erected at the Point (Greenwich Point). The day the British arrived Morton wrote in his diary: "This day has put a period to the existence of Continental money in this city." Lord Cornwallis and his suite took possession of the Norris Mansion, in Chestnut Street, below Fifth, and Deborah Logan has told how her mother received them. She sought Lord Cornwallis and told him she could not remain with her home overrun with his large suite. He was very polite to her and said he was sorry to give trouble, and would have other quarters selected. That afternoon he withdrew, having obtained accommodations at Peter Reeves's, on Second Street, near Spruce.

The British immediately begun to fortify the city. There was a redoubt at Reed and Swanson Streets; the old Association Battery was manned with three guns; another battery was built near Swanson and Christian Streets; one was erected on a wharf above Cohocksink Creek, and all manned with medium twelve-pounders and howitzers. These works were not completed when, on September 27th, Commodore Hazlewood sent up the frigate Delaware, 20 guns, the frigate Montgomery, Sloop Fly, and numerous galleys to engage the forts. Anchoring at five hundred yards from the lower battery, the Delaware opened fire, which was returned by the fort, but there were no casualties. The Delaware was badly manouvered, ran aground and had to strike her colors. Brig.-Gen. Samuel Cleveland, of the British Army, trained the battery upon the frigate, and she was taken possession of by the Averte's marine company of grenadiers. The other vessels were driven off, one of the schooners went aground, the remainder attempted to pass the batteries by passing between Windmill Island and the New Jersey shore, but as they were emerging the Cohocksink battery drove them back in confusion, and the frigate Montgomery had her masts shot away. What remained of the fleet retired down the river to Mud Island, where they lay under the protection of the American fort. The same day there was a slight skirmish between parties of Continental and British soldiers at Gray's Ferry, resulting in some casualties.

On September 28th, General Howe issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Germantown, guaranteeing protection and security to all who came in and behaved themselves under his former proclamation, of August 27th. Four days later he issued another, explaining and extending the Amnesty. Robert Morton, in his journal, explains that while plundering was punished, it was not prevented. He complained that his mother's house was plundered by soldiers, and was told the men would be severely dealt with if caught. He mentions that

he saw one man hanged, and heard of another receiving four hundred lashes, while his mother interceded for others arrested for robbing him. He said that General Howe appropriated Mary Pemberton's coach and horses, and that the quartermaster gave him receipts for hundreds of pounds of hay, where thousands of pounds had been taken. Sir William Erskine, the quartermaster-general, ordered all persons having provisions belonging to the rebel army to report, and offered rewards to informers who would reveal the hiding-places of such stores.

Very early in the war, it was recognized that Philadelphia might be attacked by a fleet, and steps were immediately taken to fortify the entrance to the city, and to render the river unnavigable above that point. For this purpose three rows of *chevaux de frise*, composed of immense beams of lumber bolted and fastened together, and stuck with iron spikes fastened in every direction, were sunk across the channel, a little below the place where the Schuylkill empties itself into the Delaware. The lower line of *chevaux de frise* was commanded by some works on the New Jersey shore, at Billingsport; and the upper by an inclosed fort, mounting heavy cannon, on Mud Island, near the Pennsylvania shore; and on the opposite shore, by a redoubt and intrenchment at Red Bank.

For some weeks after the British entered Philadelphia they were kept busy. On September 29th, a force was sent to make a movement against the fort at Billingsport because their fleet was in the Delaware River and dared not attempt to pass the obstructions. Colonel William Bradford, of the city militia, had taken charge of the works at Billingsport before the British entered Philadelphia. He had a small force, and even with Captain Massey's company of artillery and some New Jersey militia, the garrison amounted to only three hundred and fifty. General Newcome, with a party of New Jersey militia, was sent to meet the British, but failing to stop them, retreated. Colonel Bradford realizing the inadequacy of his force sent the garrison to Fort Island, took off all ammunition and some of the guns, spiked the remaining cannon, set fire to the buildings, and got safely away. However, the British commander, Lt.-Colonel Stirling, was able to take possession and permit the commander of the British ship, *Roe-buck*, to remove the lower *chevaux de frise*.

On October 4th was fought the Battle of Germantown (*q. v.*). Three days later a deputation of Quakers from the yearly Meeting, went to the American camp, and also called on General Howe, with the object of pointing out the ungodliness of war, and "asking in a dark manner," Washington's aid for their Friends imprisoned in Virginia. General Armstrong wrote of the time Washington and his aides lost in listening to the deputation, but, Armstrong adds: "The General gave them their dinner and ordered them to do penance a few days at Pott's Grove, until their beards are grown, for which they seemed very thankful." In the city the British commander, Howe, organized a night watch, and attempted to raise a corps of loyalist soldiers, not very successfully, however, only nine hundred and seventy-four men, chiefly deserters, being enrolled.

The British soon found that while they were in Philadelphia, they virtually were besieged. There was privation among the poor, paper money valueless,

and hard money almost useless. By October 22nd, Muhlenberg wrote it was reported no fire wood could be obtained and all fences and old buildings had been seized for the purpose. A line of fortifications was erected across the north of the city from the Cohocksink Creek to the upper Ferry generally along the line of Fairmount Avenue, and the floating bridge over the Schuylkill River was replaced by another and defended by a *tete du pont* and by flanking batteries. Howe withdrew his army from Germantown and prepared to spend the winter. The new British camp was on the north of the city, the Hessian grenadiers were bivouacked between Fifth and Seventh, Callowhill and Noble Streets (as they are now known); west of them was the camp of the Fourth, Fortieth and Fifty-seventh British grenadiers, and the fusiliers; eight regiments were upon Bush Hill (*q. v.*); a body of Hessians were encamped near the Upper Ferry; the jagers, infantry, and dragoons on a hill near the present Twenty-third Street and the Reading Railway; infantry at the present intersection of the Ridge Road and Thirteenth Street, and in Eighth Street near Green, three regiments and dragoons near a pond at the present Race and Vine Streets, between Ninth and Twelfth Streets; the Seventy-first regiment guarded the redoubt at the Middle Ferry (Market Street), and the Queen's Rangers, under Simcoe, held Redoubt No. 1, at Kensington.

There as yet had been no juncture of the British fleet under Admiral Howe, in the Delaware, and of the troops of his brother, General Howe, and the Americans tried to prevent it. Red Bank was refortified and named Fort Mercer. It was garrisoned by two regiments of Varman's Rhode Island brigade, under Col. Christopher Greene, and Israel Angell. It was the key to the Delaware and the British planned to take it. Washington had Mud Fort (Fort Mifflin) almost opposite, also strengthened and reinforced the garrison by Lt.-Col. Simms with the Sixth Virginia Regiment. On October 22nd, the Hessian Colonel, Count Von Donop, with three grenadier battalions and other troops, almost twelve hundred men, with a few bronze field pieces, was sent against Fort Mercer, but they were defeated and Count von Donop killed.

The British fleet had been trying for weeks to get up the river, and on October 6th, began in engagement on the American row galleys. On the 10th, the British succeeded in erecting a battery not far from Fort Mifflin, supposed to have been back of the "Cannon Ball House" (*q. v.*), but two days later the Americans took it, only to have lost it again to superior force of the enemy. On October 13th, the British opened a terrific cannonade upon the forts and floating batteries in the river. The bombardment was resumed on October 17th and 18th. On the 22nd, the British frigate, *Augusta*, ran aground, was set on fire and its magazine exploded, destroying the ship and many of the crew—the figures of the loss of life differs. Americans placed the number at one hundred and fifty. the British, at sixty. Firing on Fort Mifflin continued every day, and on November 10th, all the British batteries being in readiness, the siege of Fort Mifflin began; It continued for five days. On the night of November 15th, the few survivors in the Fort removed some of their stores, set fire to the buildings and escaped

across the river to Red Bank. The British admitted this had been their most trying campaign. On November 23rd, the enemy demolished all the batteries and redoubts in the vicinity, their hardest work in and around Philadelphia was behind them and now, they gave themselves up to enjoyment while the Americans huddled together at Valley Forge, wondering what next.

Yet all was not pleasant for the British Army of occupation and its Tory friends who remained in the city. Provisions were obtained with difficulty. Butter was selling at a dollar a pound and sugar at one shilling, six pence, or six dollars in Continental currency, a pound; and beef sold for about the same price. Soldiers and prisoners were rationed. A quarter of a pound a day for each soldier. The prisoners fared much worse, their rations were a quarter of a pound of beef and four and a half pounds of biscuits every three days. After a while this was further reduced to four ounces of salt pork, and six pounds of biscuits every eight days. Some of the prisoners enlisted in the British service to get a little more to eat. On November 26th, the river being now open, a fleet of transports and provision ships came up to Philadelphia. John Henderson and Joseph Galloway, both loyalists, were appointed wardens of the port, and the latter named superintendent-general, which covered about every civic executive duty. Rules for buying and selling were made, limits were set as to the quantity that could be purchased.

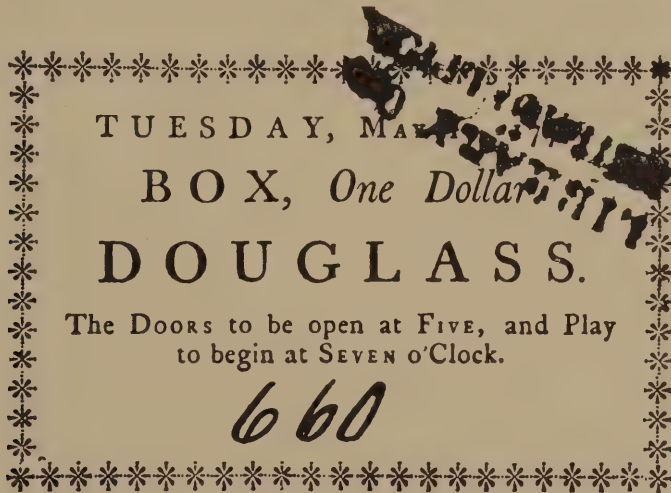
Galloway revived the city corporation, and appointed Samuel Shoemaker, mayor. Philadelphia became a garrison town. Along with the fleet came a number of strangers, who boldly occupied the deserted shops and started business. They did not enjoy taking paper currency, however, and wanted hard cash. General Howe took a census of the city, probably the first that was in any sense thorough, although there had been censuses in 1753, 1760 and 1769 (See POPULATION). The number given, 23,728, Westcott regarded as too small.

Late in November, 1777, Washington having found the defences of Philadelphia too strong, removed his camp to White Marsh, sixteen miles from the city, and early in December, Howe marched at the head of fifteen thousand troops to give the American Army battle. They got as far as Chestnut Hill, had several skirmishes with small parties of Americans, some of whom they captured; but being unable to induce Washington to come out and fight him on his terms, Howe gave up the attempt and returned to Philadelphia to hibernate. It was this advance, which was supposed to be secret, but which Lydia Darrah (*q. v.*) is said to have learned, and to have sent the American commander word. It does not really discredit the story to say that Washington's secret service already had apprized him of the movement.

The British officers were not charmed with Philadelphia—they found its plan straight and its topography flat. Then the remaining inhabitants did not stir them to enthusiasm; one of them writing that there were none left but "*Canaille* and the Quakers." So they set about amusing themselves. They formed clubs, dining and others. They gave balls weekly, had cricket matches, and encouraged cock fighting. They took the Southwark Theatre, and a company, partly amateur

and partly professional, gave plays weekly. Major John Andre painted a back drop for the theatre, which remained in the house until it was burned in 1821. Andre was assisted by Captain Oliver Delancey in his scene painting. Dr. Hammond Beaumont, surgeon-general of the royal army in America, was regarded as the star of the company, which included Major Andre, Captain Loftus, of the Guards; Capt. Madden, of the 15th Foot; Capt. Phipps, and Capt. Stanley. A professional actress, Miss Hyde, occasionally performed in the troupe, whose receipts were given to charities—to the widows and orphans of soldiers.

The thespians had played in New York during the season of 1776-1777, and the season here began January 19, 1778, when Murphy's comedy, "No One's Enemy But His Own," was played. The season ended May 19th, when "Douglas" was given. There were fourteen performances in all.



TICKET TO THE THEATRE, DURING THE BRITISH
OCCUPATION OF PHILADELPHIA,—1778

From the Original owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia

In the spring of 1778, General Howe, who was not particularly popular, resigned, and on May 8, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, his successor, arrived. On May 10th, the latter formally took command of the army. It was to mark General Howe's departure that the historic spectacle, "The Meschianza," was held on May 18th.—See MESCHIANZA. On May 24th, Howe sailed for England. The same day at a council of war, over which Sir Henry Clinton presided, it was decided to evacuate the city. On June 6th, commissioners arrived, having been sent to negotiate peace. They were Earl Carlisle, William Eden, afterward Lord Auckland, and George Johnston, Governor of New York. They found they had come on a fool's errand. Already, on June 3rd, three regiments had withdrawn across the Delaware and were encamped at Cooper's Ferry, and Gloucester. The main body left on the morning of June 18th. They went down Second Street to the neck, and crossed the river to Gloucester.

By all accounts the most vicious and inhuman person in the British forces was William Cunningham, jailer and executioner. Joshua Loring, the commissioner of prisoners, was only little less a wretch. Cunningham starved and abused the prisoners of war lodged in the city jail, Sixth and Walnut Streets, which was under his care. He beat them, left them to freeze in winter, sold their food to others, and generally was an infamous character. He returned to England where he finally was hanged August 10, 1791, for forging a draft for three hundred pounds. Many of the prisoners died under Cunningham's cruelty, and they were buried in the potter's field, opposite the jail, now Washington Square, where a boulder with a bronze plate recounts their fate. This was erected by the Daughters of American Revolution.

[Biblio.—J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884), Vol. 1, Chapter XVI, pp. 350 to 385 gives a detailed account, from which the above in part is an abridgment; C. Henry Kane, "The Military and Naval Operations on the Delaware in 1777," *Pubs. of City Hist. Society of Phila.*, No. 8 (1910); Frank H. Stewart, "Hist. of the Battle of Red Bank" (Fort Mercer), (Woodbury, 1927); G. O. Seilhamer, "Hist. of the Amer. Theatre," Vol. II (Phila., 1889).]

BROAD STREET—On Thomas Holme's "Platform" (or plan) of Philadelphia, made about 1683, Broad Street was one of the two streets named—the other being High, or Market Street. As Holme laid out the city, he drew High Street at that part where the distance from the Delaware to the Schuylkill Rivers was almost exactly two miles. Broad Street was designed as a similar wide avenue running north and south and bisecting the city, at about a mile from either river. On this plan Broad Street was the twelfth street from the Delaware River. Where the two streets crossed, in accordance with Penn's instructions, he laid out a square, and called the Centre or Centre Square. This was a very prominent feature in Penn's plan for a model city. As far as it went, as projected by the founder of Philadelphia, this was to be, what in these days might be called a civic centre, for as described here, at each angle were to be built "houses for public affairs" (see CENTRE SQUARE). In 1685, work was begun upon the first structure, a brick meeting-house, sixty feet long, and forty feet wide. This building was finished, and occupied for a few years, but being regarded as too far out of town, was soon abandoned, and later removed. This time Penn had the plan revised with Broad Street as the fourteenth street from the Delaware. It is so placed on Benjamin Eastburn's map, about 1733, and probably the change was made because the city began to be settled on the east and developed slowly westward, whereas Penn, in his enthusiasm, believed the lots on the Schuylkill River would be built upon at about the time those on the east were developing, and that the civic centre should be placed centrally, to be used by all alike. But the Schuylkill lots were so slowly built upon that they were suburbs even a century ago.

Although Broad Street was on the city plan from League Island, on the south, to the Montgomery County line, a distance of twelve miles, it is only during the last twenty-five years that the thoroughfare has been opened above Logan Station, two miles from the county line. Before the occupation of League

Island as the United States Navy Yard, 1875, Broad Street, south of Moyamensing Avenue, was no more than a trail through "The Neck" (*i. v.*) and was elevated about ten or fifteen feet above the level of the swampy land around it. On Charles Ellet Jr.'s map of the county of Philadelphia, 1839 Broad Street on the north, stopped at Germantown Road.

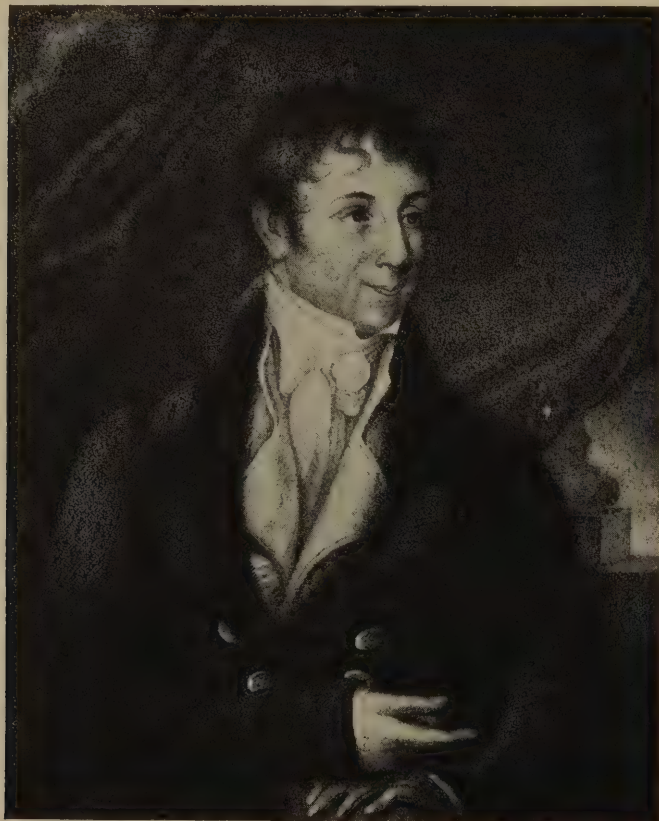
BROAD STREET MARKET—This was a common wooden shed placed in the middle of Broad Street, south of Centre Square, just north of Chestnut Street, in 1818. It never was a success and was removed within a few years.

BROAD STREET STATION—See RAILROAD STATIONS.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN—(1771-1810), novelist, and the first American man of letters who followed literature as a profession. The son of a Philadelphia conveyancer, Elijah Brown, and his wife, who was Mary Armitt. The novelist was born in Philadelphia, at a time when his parents were in good circumstances. His father's family had been in this country from a time before William Penn came here, and they, and he, were Quakers. Young Brown was sent to the Friends School on Fourth Street, when Robert Proud was headmaster there, and is said to have been a most precocious boy. At the same time his health was not good and he was by no means robust. He was eleven years of age before he attended school, and remained until he was sixteen. He was a greedy reader, and almost at the same time was possessed by an urge to write. He was producing versions of the Bible and Ossian and planning great poems while a school boy. When he was only eighteen, he had written a series of papers, published under the title, "The Rhapsodist," in the *Columbian Magazine*. At that time he had been a law student in the office of Alexander Wilcox for nearly two years, and had been one of the founders of a literary debating club, in which he took the liveliest interest. This society seems to have been the creation of Brown, and as its general object was the betterment of mankind, Brown came to the conclusion that the best way to teach these "truths" was through the medium of novels. Therefore, in 1793, he abandoned the law for the profession of letters. He had given nearly four years to the study of legal lore, but the prejudice he had formed against the practices of the profession decided him to abandon a field he never had any taste for, and which he did not regard sufficiently to even be admitted to the bar.

He was devoting more time to literary plans and dreams than to the law. The epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 1793, caused him to go to New York, and there he fell in with congenial souls and more than ever decided him upon a literary career. Not yet prepared to take the plunge, he became a master of the Friends Grammar School (1794), when he returned to his home. After about a year the urge of the muse was too much, and he was again in New York. He is said to have tried a commercial career with his brother, Armitt, but liked it less than he did law. As he did not have any visible means of support for

several years it is evident his brothers and his father, who by that time was a land broker, must have assisted him financially. In New York, he began to write novels. He had absorbed Godwin's style, and his philosophical attitude. His first book, entitled, "Alcuin: A Dialogue," which was published in New York (1798) indicated how thoroughly he was stirred by Godwin. It was a discussion of the rights of women, and was inspired by Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft.



CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN

From the Portrait by William Dunlap

If "Alcuin" as a book was first published in New York, part of it originally appeared in *The Weekly Magazine*, in the early part of 1798. This publication was edited by James Watters, who probably was also the publisher, but Brown was regarded as his chief contributor, although his name does not appear over any of his articles. The first number contains the opening of Brown's series on "The Man at Home," which, really antedated "Alcuin." The latter series of dialogues were begun in the seventh number of the *Weekly*, dated March 17,

1798, where it is entitled, "The Rights of Women: a Dialogue," announcing the tale by Brown which he called "Sky-Walk; or, The Man Unknown to Himself, an American Tale." In the last paragraph of this prospectus the writer (who was Brown) describes himself as "a native and resident of this city," which indicates that Brown did not return to New York until after this, although his name was absent from the Philadelphia Directory after 1794 for some years.

Some extracts from "Sky-Walk," which later were incorporated into his novel, "Edgar Huntley," were printed in the same magazine, and in some of the later numbers the opening chapters of "Arthur Mervyn" first appeared. But Brown's advent as a novelist usually is dated from the appearance of "Wieland; or, The Transformation," which was published in New York, in 1798. His other novels were: "Ormond; or, The Secret Witness," New York, 1799; "Arthur Mervyn; or, Memoirs of the Year 1793," Phila., 1799; "Edgar Huntley; or, Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker," Phila., 1799; "Arthur Mervyn," second part, New York, 1800; "Jane Talbot," Phila., 1801; "Clara Howard, in a Series of Letters," Phila., 1801; "Carwin, the Biloquist, and Other American Tales and Pieces," London, 1822. "Memoirs of Carwin, the Biloquist," originally appeared in Brown's *Literary Magazine and American Register*, which was published in Philadelphia by John Conrad. This magazine continued until 1807, when Brown began to edit the *American Register or General Repository* upon which he was engaged at the time of his death. He also translated Volney's "Tableau" (1804) and planned "A System of General Geography," for which he issued a prospectus.

In 1804, Brown married Elizabeth Linn, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Linn, of New York, and they had several children. Just as the rough places in his career were being smoothed Brown's health failed, and it was recognized that he was a victim of tuberculosis; but he struggled on, only to expire on Washington's birthday, 1810, in his home at Eleventh and George (Sansom) Streets. He was buried in the yard of the Friends Arch Street Meeting, at Fourth and Arch Streets. A long commemorative poem on the death of Charles Brockden Brown appeared under the title, "Stanzas Commemorative of the Late Charles Brockden Brown," in the *Port Folio* for September, 1810.

John G. Lockhart remarked to S. G. Goodrich that "Brockden Brown was the most remarkable writer of fiction that America has produced. There is a similarity in his style to that of the Radcliffe School, and in the tone of mind to Godwin's Caleb Williams; but in his machinery, he is highly original. In his display of the darker passions, he surpasses all his models." This was an opinion uttered in 1832. Brown's novels were reprinted in seven volumes in Boston, 1837, and the same plates were used for Philadelphia editions, 1857 and 1887.

[Biblio.—W. Dunlap, "Life of Charles Brockden Brown" (N. Y., 1815); H. Simpson, "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" (Phila., 1859); John Bernard, "Retrospections of America" (N. Y., 1887); A. H. Smyth, "Phila. Magazines and Their Contributors" (Phila., 1892); E. P. Oberholtzer, "Literary Hist. of Phila." (1906); George Lippard's over-drawn, pathetic account of Brown, "The Broken-Hearted," in *The Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1848, is the tribute of a fellow craftsman, which in view of Lippard's career is of interest; Carl Van Doren's article on Brown in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1929).]

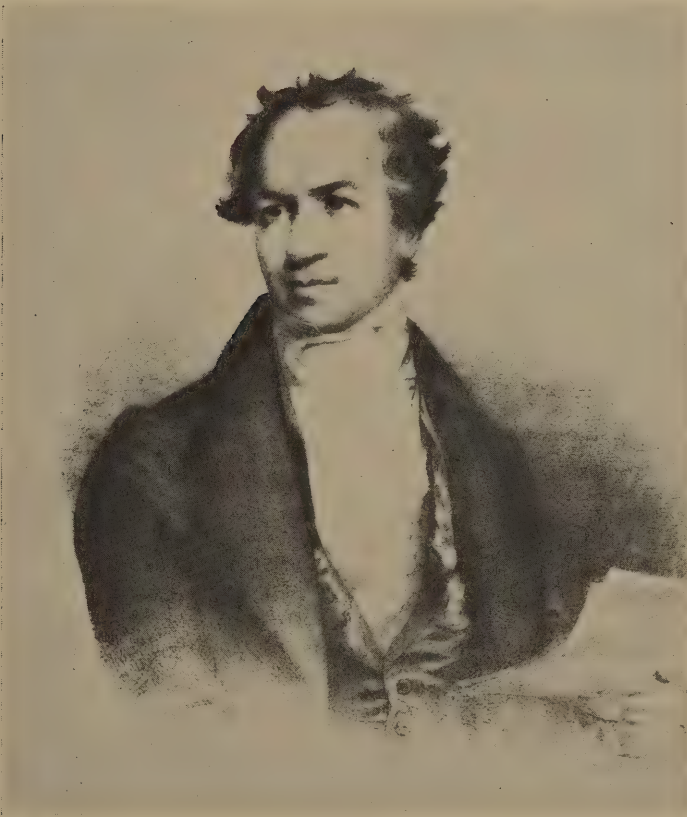
BROWN, DAVID PAUL—(1795–1872), lawyer, dramatist and orator, was born in Philadelphia, the son of Paul and Rhoda (Thackara) Brown, who were natives of Gloucester County, New Jersey. His parents were “blessed with an abundant fortune,” and “spared no expense in the education and mental and physical improvement of their child.” (Brown—“Forum,” 1.) His education which, until he was eight years of age, was conducted by his mother, remained the principal concern of his parents. He had private tutors upon all branches. He was taught to draw, to fence, and the science of mathematics while he still was a child. Then, to prevent him from being entirely homebred, he was sent to the best schools, where he always was head of his class; money with him seemed to have no value; he drew upon his father, and being able to obtain everything he desired, he became insensible to wealth, and until the end of his career was reckless in the use of money, his income from his profession in one year exceeded a quarter million dollars, and this in the middle years of the last century. When he was fifteen (1810), his mother died, and the blow staggered the boy, whose health rapidly declined. He then was placed with a clergyman in Massachusetts that he might advance himself in the classics, for his passion for reading could not be curbed. For several years he remained in New England improving his mind but reducing his body to a skeleton.

At seventeen, it was thought wise to have him choose a profession. He was inclined to the law, but accepted his father's suggestion that he become a physician. Six months later, when reduced to the condition of a patient himself, he was released from the study of medicine by the death of his master, Dr. Benjamin Rush, whom he admired. Now he was placed with William Rawle to study law. He insisted on reading twelve hours a day, but his preceptor advised him to cut his reading to eight hours. Before he had completed his course of study, his father died (1815), and for the first time in his life he stood alone, dependent upon himself, and he proved firm and equal to the situation. In 1816, he was admitted to practice and for the next half century he was one of the leaders of the bar in Philadelphia, and a nationally known forensic orator, and as a great criminal lawyer.

He wrote several plays that had some success and they were written while the author was apparently overwhelmed with important cases in the courts. “Sertorius” (1830), which Junius Brutus Booth performed nine times, was composed in two weeks, while Mr. Brown's family were summering at Yellow Springs, more than thirty miles from Philadelphia. He left the city early each evening, when finished in the Courts, and rode his horse to Yellow Springs, where he usually arrived about midnight. In order to keep his mind occupied on the long dark ride, he composed the play, committing its lines to memory, and transferring it to paper when he arrived at his destination. His second play, “Prophet of St. Paul's,” 1836, was composed in the same way, but nearly a month was required for its production.

Mr. Brown's examination of witnesses was as remarkable as his speeches, which were among the notable utterances by an American lawyer. He was the

friend of every young member of the bar who needed him, and, in turn, was one of the most popular criminal lawyers in Philadelphia in his generation. His wonderful knowledge of literature and his equally deep knowledge of the law, together with an instructive understanding of human character and emotions combined to make Mr. Brown an ornament in the field of forensic oratory. Indeed, he always was an orator, whether writing a tragedy, dictating a lecture, or addressing a jury, and he always carried conviction.



DAVID PAUL BROWN
From a Rare Early Lithography

It did not take him many years to become recognized as a great advocate. Before he had been at the bar twenty years he was asked (1835), to prepare his "Golden Rules" for examining witnesses. He did so, and the little pamphlet quickly went into three editions and was sought by lawyers and students all over the United States. When Lafayette visited Philadelphia, in 1824, Brown was selected to deliver the address of welcome, and the same year he was engaged by Judge Robert Porter, President Judge of the Common Pleas, to defend him in

impeachment proceedings brought against him in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Although he was only twenty-nine years of age, he was the only counsel for the jurist. The trial lasted several weeks, but Judge Porter was acquitted.

Brown was married to Emmeline Catherine Handy, on December 24, 1826, and they had five sons and two daughters. David Paul Brown, Jr., was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1850, but died in 1869, three years before his father. Another son, Robert Eden Brown, collected in 1873, many of his father's forensic speeches. In addition to the two plays mentioned above, Brown wrote "The Trial," a tragedy; and "Love and Honor, or The Generous Soldier," a farce. In 1856, he published his recollections of the Philadelphia bar in two volumes entitled "The Forum." Modern critics have not regarded Brown's plays with any favor, but he had no ambitions as a poet or dramatist, and said that it was not so remarkable that he "should have written two bad plays, as that he had been able to write any," with his vast professional engagements. As a matter of fact, they were more or less imitations of the Elizabethan drama, as were all of the tragedies written at the time.

[Biblio.—D. P. Brown, "The Forum; or Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar" (Phila., 1856); James Rees, "The Dramatic Authors of America" (Phila., 1845); critical review of "Sertorius," in *The North American Magazine*, Nov., 1832 (by Sumner Lincoln Fairfield); John Lewis Haney, article on Brown, "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y., 1929).]

BROWNING SOCIETY—Was formed in 1887 to promote the reading and study of the works of the poet, Robert Browning, in connection with those of other poets. It held meetings each year from November to April in the New Century Drawing Room, Twelfth Street, north of Walnut. Each year was held a competition in poetry for the Browning Medal which it awarded. The organization was able to attract to its meetings the foremost of the literati in the country and have them read and discuss literary subjects of interest.

After the World War, interest seemed to lag and finally, in 1922, the Society disbanded. During the thirty-five years of its existence the organization was a lively force for poetry, and for pure literature, and its meetings always were marked by novelty and originality. Usually the attendance was limited only by the capacity of the hall.

BRYAN, GEORGE—(1731-1791), jurist and politician. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Dennis) Bryan. His father was a merchant, and the son started life in the domain of commerce, coming to Philadelphia when he was twenty-one and entering into partnership with James Wallace, an importer. He early became prominent as a politician, being one of the leaders of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian faction, continuing as a political leader until his death. Although there is no record of Bryan studying law, he seems to have been practicing before 1777 in the Philadelphia Courts (Martin, *infra*). After the partnership with Wallace was dissolved, in 1755, Bryan continued in business alone. His first political office was as a member of the Commission to apply tonnage dues to the improvement of the Philadelphia harbor.

That was in 1762. Two years later he was elected to the Assembly by the conservative party, defeating Benjamin Franklin, who at the time favored the Royal rather than the Proprietary Government. He was recognized that year by Governor John Penn, who appointed Bryan a judge of the Orphans Court and the Court of Common Pleas. At the same time he continued in the Assembly, and in 1765 was on the committee which drafted instructions to delegates to the Stamp Act Congress, to which later he was appointed a delegate. While he was away, Franklin defeated him for the Assembly. In 1772, he retired from business, having been recommissioned judge. In 1776, he was made naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, and Graydon ("Memoirs," 1811) credits him with having assisted in framing the constitution of Pennsylvania, the same year. Bryan was elected to the Supreme Executive Council after the constitution was adopted, and became its first Vice-President, serving until 1779, and acting as President during the interim between the death of Thomas Wharton and the election of Joseph Reed (from May to December, 1779).

While Bryan was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, he planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. During his last term as a member of the Assembly (1779-80), Bryan was chairman of the committee which framed the acts transferring the title in the proprietary estates to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1780, he continued on the bench until his death. He was a bitter opponent of the Federal Constitution, and after its ratification by the State of Pennsylvania he was one of those who sought to have it revised by a new convention. Bryan was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Smith, April 21, 1757.

[Biblio.—Burton Alva Konkle, "George Bryan and the Constitution of Penna." (Phila., 1922); H. Simpson, "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" (1859); Alexander Graydon, "Memoirs" (Harrisburg, 1811); E. R. Dobson article on Bryan in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y. 1929).]

BUDD'S ROW, OR, BUDD'S LONG ROW—This was the first building operation by English settlers in Philadelphia, and originally consisted of five two-story dwellings. These were erected about 1691. The Blue Anchor Inn (*q. v.*) was erected prior to Budd's operation, which adjoined it. Watson tells us that according to tradition the workmen engaged on the buildings stopped work and gathered around the landing place on Dock Creek, to welcome William Penn, when he first set foot on his newly formed town, in 1682. But more careful research has shown this to be erroneous. Samuel Richards, who died in 1827, aged fifty-nine years, was long a resident in one of the houses in Budd's Row—which stood on the west side of the present Front Street, between Walnut and Dock Streets. The row was owned by Thomas Budd, who later wrote a book entitled, "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania." Mr. Richards gave to Watson, the annalist, a very complete description of Budd's Row, which is here summarized:

"Budd's Row was formerly ten houses in all," he wrote, "five houses on the west side of Front Street nearest to the Drawbridge, on the north end, were built first, then five more in continuation further north. They were the first built houses in Philadelphia. The houses of Budd's Row were all two stories, were first framed of heavy timber and filled with bricks; the wood, however, was concealed, and only showed the lintels or plate pieces over the windows and doors, which were covered with mouldings; the uprights for windows and doors were grooved into that cross timber, and looked like ordinary door and window-frames. The whole buildings were founded underground on a layer of sap slab-boards, and yet when some of them were taken up, twenty-two years ago, by Richards, to build his present three-story brick house, No. 136 (254), they were all hard and sound; but after a week's exposure crumbled to dust.

"This 'row' of houses was so much lower than the present Front Street that for many years the paved carriage-street was from three to four feet higher toward the Drawbridge than the foot-pavement along the row. At the south end of the foot pavement, to ascend up into Dock Street, there was a flight of four steps and a hand rail—this was before the old tavern, then called the Boatswain and Call, but which was originally Guest's Blue Anchor, the first built house in Philadelphia, and where William Penn landed from Chester. The houses numbered 126 and 128 (244 and 246 present numbering), were the only houses lately remaining of the original row, and they were of the second row. The whole row of ten houses went up to the stone house of Andrew Doe, now plastered over. All the houses once had leaden framed windows, of diagonal squares, and all the cellars were paved, and used to have water in them occasionally. The lots appertaining to Budd's Row all run out to Dock Street, and now one of the ancient houses remain there, a two-story brick; which is three feet below the pavement." The Row, from all accounts occupies the sites of the present properties numbered from 236 to 254 South Front Street.

[Biblio.—J. F. Watson, "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, pp. 343, 344 (Phila., 1884); Thomas Allen Glenn, "The Blue Anchor Tavern," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. XX No. 4, 1897.]

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—The first Building and Loan Association in the United States was organized in Philadelphia in 1831. On January 3rd, of that year, there a meeting was held in the public house of Thomas Sidebotham, at what is now 4217-21 Frankford Avenue. The call for the meeting explained that it was for the purpose of "forming an association to enable contributors thereof to build or purchase dwelling houses." The name selected for this organization, which was formed that evening, was "The Oxford Provident Building Association of Philadelphia County." Forty members signed the roll. The association matured in ten years, the first payment was made January 17, 1831, and the last on January 11, 1841, a share then being worth five hundred dollars. It is recorded that the first loan was made to a lamplighter in Frankford, Comly Rich, who borrowed five hundred dollars to buy his little two and a half story frame house, in Orchard Street, which is still standing.

The Oxford Association had been founded upon the plan of the Earl of Selkirk's Association, instituted in Scotland in 1815, and the founders of the Philadelphia organization learned of it through correspondence with relatives and friends in that country. It was a terminating association and unincorporated, but in the main, its features have been the basis of all the Building and Loan Associations in the United States, and one-seventh of these are in Philadelphia. In 1920, when they were at the height of their prosperity here, the societies numbered 1,400, had 500,000 members, and assets of about \$250,000,000. In that year they were being formed at a rate of two a day. In 1877, the Building Association League of Pennsylvania was organized, and while it covers the State in its scope, its association members are principally drawn from Philadelphia.

On August 11, 1931, a bowlder, to which was attached a bronze plate commemorating the contribution of 8,000,000 owned houses, through the agency of American Building and Loan Associations, was dedicated in Womrath Park, Frankford, on the occasion of the Centennial Convention of Building and Loan Associations, which was held in the Municipal Auditorium. The bowlder occupies a position directly opposite the site of Sidebotham's Inn, where the first association was organized.

BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA—In 1930 there were 440,564 buildings of all descriptions in Philadelphia. Of this number, 384,351 were dwellings, and of these, 9,081 were of frame construction. Hotels numbered 107; apartment houses, 3,634; stores and dwellings, 39,642; buildings used exclusively for business purposes, 5,655; factories, mills, etc., 3,865; banks, savings and trust companies, 229; office buildings, 603; hospitals, asylums, and other buildings for benevolent and charitable purposes, 696; halls, theatres, and buildings for society purposes, 630; churches, 1,071; garages, 3,110.

BULLITT, JOHN CHRISTIAN—(1824-1902), lawyer, and one of the authors of the Act of June 1, 1885, reorganizing the city government of Philadelphia, usually referred to as "The Bullitt Bill," or the "City Charter of 1887," was born in Jefferson County, Ky., February 10, 1824, and after finishing his course in Centre College, at Danville, Ky., began the study of law at Lexington University, in his native state. Soon after becoming of age, he was admitted to the Bar in Lexington, but the same year he removed to Clarkesville, Tenn., where he began the practice of his profession. Within a short time he was back in Lexington, where he remained until 1849, when he came to Philadelphia which was his home for the remainder of his life, and the scene of his triumphs. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 4, 1849. Mr. Bullitt soon entered politics in Philadelphia, becoming identified with the Whig Party and continuing until its dissolution in 1852, when he identified himself with the Democratic Party. As a lawyer Mr. Bullitt was so successful that he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Bar in his time. He had charge of the legal affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, but his management of the affairs

of Jay Cooks & Co., during the panicky days of 1873-74 brought his name prominently before the public. He was chief counsel for General Fitz-John Porter, who was court-martialled, and the manner in which he brought about his client's acquittal, was regarded as a notable legal triumph. He erected the Bullitt Building on Fourth Street, above Walnut, in 1884, and soon afterwards was one of the organizers of the Fourth Street National Bank, which occupied part of the Bullitt Building. This building was the first modern office building to be erected in Philadelphia. Mr. Bullitt also was one of the early advocates for a boulevard from City Hall to Fairmount Park, which afterwards was materialized by the construction of the Parkway. He was one of the delegates to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, in 1873, but his chief claim to fame in Philadelphia was the drafting of the so-called Charter of 1887—the act was passed in 1885 and became operative in 1887. The Bill was introduced in the Legislature in 1883, but failed of passage and was reintroduced in that of 1885 which was approved June 1st of that year. Mr. Bullitt died August 25, 1902, and in gratitude of his efforts for the city, a bronze statue of him, by John J. Boyle, was set up on City Hall Plaza in 1907.—See CHARTERS.

BURIAL GROUNDS—See CEMETERIES.

BURIAL GROUNDS, PRIVATE—In the early days of the city burials, of necessity, had to be in a plot belonging to a church. Even the grounds for the burial of strangers or the indigent, commonly called "Potter's Field" (*q. v.*), were not provided by the municipal corporation, until long after Philadelphia had been settled. Funerals then could not be so easily undertaken as now, and in some instances wealthy families having estates in the environs of the city set apart a piece of their land, in which to be buried. Some of these private grounds have become familiar to those who have rambled through the city, but now, nearly all of these are merely names, the development of the city having obliterated them one by one. Four of these remain; that of the Logans at Stenton, that of the DeBenneville family, at Green Lane and Old York Road, the Porteus lot, and the Say family burial ground.

In the rear of Stenton, is a walled-in space which was used as a private burial ground by the Logans. Just when it was dedicated to the dead is not accurately known, but JAMES LOGAN, the builder of Stenton (*q. v.*), when he died, in 1751, was not buried there, but in the grounds of the Friends meeting at Fourth and Arch Streets. However, his grandson, Dr. George Logan, and his widow Mrs. Deborah (Norris) Logan, who died at Stenton, lie buried in the little plot. Dr. Logan died in 1821, and his widow, in 1839.

The DeBENNEVILLE family cemetery is believed to date from 1758, when Dr. George DeBenneville (*q. v.*) purchased Joseph Spencer's twenty acres, upon which was a dwelling. The plot was set apart for mortuary purposes soon after Dr. DeBenneville occupied the property. It had added historic interest from the fact that within this little cemetery, lies the remains of the Rev. Dr. George

DeBenneville, who was the founder in this country of the Universalist Church. He came here from Europe, in 1741, or nearly thirty years before the Rev. John Murray, a Methodist class leader, who has been regarded as the pioneer here of "the gospel of universal restoration." After the Battle of Germantown (*q. v.*), the British officers, General Agnew and Lieut. Colonel Bird, who were killed in that action, were publicly buried in the Lower Burial Ground, Germantown, but soon afterward their remains were secretly dug up and conveyed to the DeBenneville family burial ground, "in consequence of a fear that the graves would be desecrated." ("Hist. of Old Germantown," *infra*.)

Until 1894, when it was obliterated by the building of the Bourse, there was a little bricked-in plot on the east side of Fifth Street, south of Market, which was regarded as a mystery by the thousands who passed it daily. Then it was revealed that in reality it was all that remained of a burial ground, given in 1716 to the Seventh-Day Adventists by one of their number, RICHARD SPARKS, as a burial place for himself and for members of his sect. Sparks was one of the original purchasers of lots, and owned property at Fifth and Market Streets. The little cemetery, which was about fifteen feet square, had received very few remains outside of those of its founder and several members of his family, owing to a schism in the denomination. Efforts extending over a century, to buy the property failed, but finally the lot which was essential to the Bourse was acquired for the purpose.

On Ludlow Street, next to the southeast corner of Forty-first, was the ROSE FAMILY BURIAL GROUND. It was quite a large plot (built upon in 1925), but in disuse for many years, and fallen into a sad state of decay. The plot was part of a large piece of ground owned and occupied by Peter Rose, who was a soldier in the Revolution, as was his son, William, who was a sub-Lieutenant in Philadelphia County Militia. Rose bequeathed this tract to his descendants and their families forever, as a place of burial.

Somewhat later, is to be dated the HESTON FAMILY BURYING GROUND, on Master Street, near Fiftieth. This plot was set aside for himself and family by Colonel Edward Heston, who was a soldier in the Revolution, a prominent politician, a judge, and the founder of Hestonville (*q. v.*), which settlement grew up around the Columbus tavern, on Lancaster Road at about Fifty-second Street. The occupants of the Heston ground were removed to Woodlands Cemetery about 1870.—See HESTONVILLE.

The adventurer who goes up the narrow passageway between Nos. 34 and 36 North Third Street, will find at the end of the passage a small plot of earth entirely neglected, back of the building, No. 36. The plot appears to be about sixteen feet square, and is rather crudely bounded by masonry about eight or ten inches high above the street level. Here JAMES PORTEUS (*q. v.*), one of the numerous builders of Christ Church, and the builder of the Slate Roof House, lies buried. Opposite, to the south, is an opening where once stood his home, and his carpenter shop, and which, toward the close of the eighteenth century was the home of another carpenter, Robert Shepherd, whose name was given to

the place, being known as Shepherd's Court. Porteus purchased the little plot, which adjoins the Friends Burial Ground, and left instructions to be buried there. At one time a tombstone covered the spot where his remains were interred, but all traces of it have disappeared. Porteus died in 1736-7, aged seventy-two years. The Porteus lot is situated about one hundred and thirty feet west of Third Street.

About one hundred feet north of old Shepherd's Court, which now bears no name, is another dark, narrow passage, whose entrance is guarded by iron gates, now seldom closed, and at the west end of which in the rear of No. 50 North Third Street, is a larger burial ground, no longer in use. This was the SAY family burial plot, which is situated about one hundred and seventeen feet back from Third Street, and inclosed on all sides, except for an entrance at the east, occupies a space about twenty by thirty-six feet. This plot, and the lot in front of it was willed by Thomas Paschall to his grandson, Thomas Say, the son of his daughter, who married William Say, in 1699. Thomas Say was the man who had the remarkable vision, published by his son, in 1796, the year after his death. Thomas was not buried in this family plot, which he willed to his son, Dr. Benjamin Say, but in the Friends Burial Ground, desiring that the plot, might be reserved for the use of his descendants. At the south of the plot is a deep depression where formerly was a vault. This was built for the Mitchell family in 1837 and abandoned in 1869, when the remains of five members of the Say family were removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. According to a tombstone, now leaning against the western wall, and resting loosely on the ground, the last burial here was in 1861, when Miriam M. Stoves, wife of Dr. Samuel Stoves, and youngest daughter of Dr. Benjamin Say, was buried. It is said that formerly a small monument to Dr. Benjamin Say, who died in 1813, was to be seen in the ground. According to the records of the Moravian Church, Mary Batson, daughter of Thomas and Mary Batson, was buried in Thomas Say's Burying Ground, in January, 1746. Mrs. Susannah Mitchell was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Say. No records of the Say Family Burial Ground appear to be known. The litter-strewn plot, which is shaded by several small trees, is used by children as a playground, and the passageway leading to the burial ground, abandoned since 1871, is obstructed by refuse.

One of the largest of the ancient family burial grounds was that of the YOUNG FAMILY, which was at Fifty-second Street and Chester Avenue. It was provided for by William Young, a cordwainer, or shoemaker, who died in 1785. Young lived at what now is Lansdowne Avenue and had a spacious estate. The last burial in the ground was made in 1904, after which the trustees of the little cemetery was notified by the health department that interments there must cease. The trustees then were Dr. H. K. Leech and Isaac Glascoe. Two years later the ground was sold to John Magraw for building operations, and the ninety bodies in the plot were removed, in 1907, to a large plot in Arlington Cemetery.

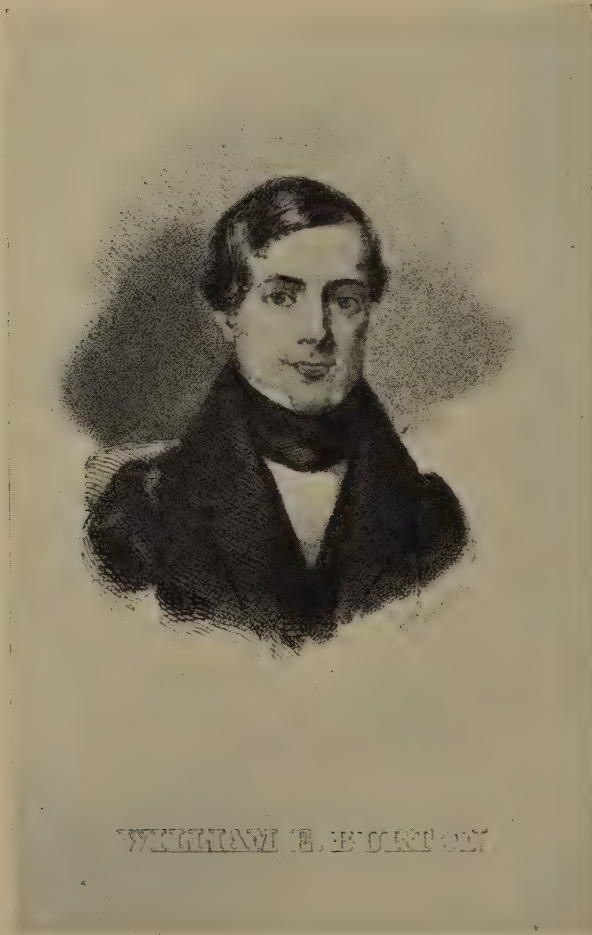
[Biblio.—For Stenton and the DeBenneville family grounds, "Hist. of Germantown," by Dr. N. H. Keyser, C. H. Kane, J. P. Garber, and Horace McCann (Phila., 1907); for DeBenneville, also, S. F. Hotchkin, "The York Road Old and New" (Phila. 1892); for Sparks family ground, J. Jackson, "Market Street, Philadelphia" (1918-1926); for Rose family ground and Heston ground, M. Lafitte Vieira, "West Philadelphia Illustrated" (Phila. 1903); for Porteus plot A. Ritter, "Hist. of the Moravian Church in Philadelphia" (Phila. 1857); for the Say family plot, H. B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler, "Thomas Say, Early American Naturalist" (Springfield, Ill., 1931).]

BURLHOLME—This estate at Fox Chase, part of which is now a public park, originally consisted of several hundred acres, but the part bequeathed to the city by Robert Waln Ryerss contains sixty-nine acres. Burlholme, named from the old Waln estate, in England, was once the farm of William Dedakey who sold it to Joseph W. Ryerss, who built a fine mansion on the grounds, about 1860. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryerss were the friends of dumb animals, and both were members of the societies which protect them. After Mr. Ryerss' death his widow gave a piece of the ground for the establishment of the Ryerss Infirmary for Dumb Animals, a kind of paradise for old and faithful horses and dogs. Her son, Robert Waln Ryerss, bequeathed, in addition to the land, one-fourth of the estate, then valued at five thousand dollars a year, to the city of Philadelphia for a public park; one-fourth to the Memorial Church of the Holy Nativity, at Rockledge, which he built; a third fourth to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the remaining fourth to his widow. Mrs. Ryerss, in 1907, not long after her husband's death, turned over to the city the bequest which was not operative until her decease, in order that the park might be enjoyed at once.

BURTON, WILLIAM EVANS—(1801-1860), actor, manager and author, was born in London, September 24, 1801, and not in 1804 as usually given. The evidence of this rests upon a little bookplate printed by Burton when he was a boy of thirteen. His father, William George Burton, was a printer, who gave his views on theology in a volume published when he was a young man. The boy William was educated in St. Paul's School, but the death of his father, caused him to leave and take charge of his father's printing house, when he was only eighteen. He early edited a monthly magazine, now forgotten. It had a short life but introduced him to the theatrical profession. After a brief apprenticeship as an amateur actor, he joined a provincial company in 1825, and made his first appearance in London in 1831, as Wormwood, in "The Lottery Ticket." He advanced rapidly in his profession, and in 1834 came to America. He made his first appearance in this country at the Arch Street Theatre (q. v.), on September 3, 1834, as Dr. Ollapod, in the "Poor Gentleman," and as Wormwood. He became an immediate success, and remained in Philadelphia until 1848, when he went to New York, the scene of his later triumphs.

For sixteen years Burton was a very active figure in the theatrical and literary life of Philadelphia. He was then the best "low" comedian on the stage; he could sing a comic song, and write one, too; he could write a short story that was little, if any, inferior to the tales Edgar Allen Poe was writing; and he was an

editor of some pretensions. During this period he was active as a theatre manager in this and other cities, and frequently played star engagements in other cities, although Philadelphia continued to be his home.



WILLIAM EVANS BURTON
Actor, Manager, Magazine Editor
From a Portrait of 1836

Burton was one of the most scholarly actors upon our stage at the time, and it is doubtful whether he loved acting any better than he did writing. He had been in this country only three years when he started *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in July, 1837, published by Charles Alexander, who also was publishing *Alexander's Messenger*, and *Philadelphia Weekly Chronicle*, and who was the actor's partner in the enterprise. At the same time he edited "Burton's Comic Songster," which James Kay & Brother

(Phila.), published; and in the early autumn E. L. Carey & A. Hart published "The Literary Souvenir," edited by Burton, and excepting the poetic pieces by Charles West Thompson, mainly composed of tales written by the actor. That Burton was a man of great energy and endurance, as well as genius, is shown by the amount of matter he supplied to his magazine. In the first volume he contributed a number of tales, a series of little essays, grouped under the general heading, "Experiences of a Modern Philosopher." He published the first portrait of Boz in this country, and accompanied it with some particulars of Charles Dickens who had only then been identified with Pickwick in this country. In addition, each issue of the magazine carried rather extensive reviews of new books, presumably written by the editor.

After a year or more Burton found the burden of acting and editing a magazine, almost more than could be successfully carried by a single person, especially as the actor set off on short starring tours. Poe, who had been grasping at anything that offered after he left the *Southern Literary Messenger*, wrote to Burton proposing to assist him. The actor replied agreeably and Poe started in, in May, 1839, to assist in editing *The Gentleman's Magazine*. A year later the pair had a disagreement, but it was healed, and at the end of the year 1840 Burton sold his magazine to George R. Graham, who had purchased *The Casket* and in January, 1841, combined the two under the name *Graham's Magazine*. Burton produced another gift book in 1839, "The Literary Souvenir for 1840," and wrote all the tales in it himself. Poe has said they were good stories, and as some of them are very like some of Poe's own, he was correct in his judgment.

When Burton offered his magazine to Graham, in December, 1840, it had thirty-five hundred subscribers, while Graham had but fifteen hundred. The actor explained that he needed money for his new theatre. This was Burton's National Theatre, on Chestnut Street, near Ninth, on the site of the present Benjamin Franklin Hotel. He had taken Cooke's Circus, on Chestnut Street near Ninth, which this Equestrian manager had failed to make successful, and gave orders to John Haviland (*q. v.*), architect, to remodel the interior for the purposes of a fine theatre. Russell Smith was engaged to paint the scenery, and on August 31, 1840, Burton reopened the house, as the National Theatre. He opened with Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," playing Bob Acres himself. He had a good company, the house was attractive, but the country was going through a period of depression, broken banks, and general business chaos. It was a struggle for the manager. In an effort to try to recoup his losses, he leased the National Theatre, in New York, opening it April 13, 1844. On May 29th, less than six weeks, the place was consumed by a fire that plainly was of incendiary origin. Two arrests were made but the prisoners never were called to trial.

Burton returned to Philadelphia, struggled until the owners of the ground upon which his theatre was built demanded their money, or the theatre. The last performance under his management there was on January 29, 1842. In March of that year he combined his forces with those of Lewis T. Pratt, who had the Chestnut Street Theatre, but the plan spelled failure for both. Burton

reappeared at his old theatre, now opened by Charles Thorne, and renamed "Welch's Olympic Theatre," but as a star. He retired almost immediately and went to the Walnut Street Theatre. On June 1, 1844, he became lessee and manager of the Arch Street Theatre. During the six years there he succeeded in recouping some of his losses in his former ventures as a manager, and much of this good fortune followed his presentation of "A Glance at Philadelphia," a play of no consequence, but as it pictured grotesquely the volunteer fireman of the period hit the popular fancy. John E. Owens appeared as the fireman, "Jakey," a butcher, who also is the member of an "Engine Company." The piece was a local adaptation of one called "A Glance of New York," which was a sensation in Manhattan.

Feeling that success was coming his way, in 1845, Burton leased the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, and the theatre in Washington. At one time he was managing three houses and occasionally appearing on the stage himself. In 1848, he cast eyes on New York again, taking over the theatre that had been known as Palmo's Opera House, opening it as Burton's Theatre, on July 10, 1848. For the next dozen years or until his death, in 1860, Burton's career belongs to New York. Success and fortune followed him after his venture with the Arch Street Theatre, where he continued until March, 1850.

He collected one of the finest dramatic libraries then owned in this country, and accumulated quite a modest fortune. He edited and compiled a "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor," in 1858. His last appearance on the stage was at Mechanics Hall, Hamilton, Canada, December 16, 1859. He died in New York, February 10, 1860.

[Biblio.—Charles Durang, "The Philadelphia Stage," Chap. XXVI, in the *Sunday Dispatch* (Phila.); F. C. Wemyss, "Twenty-Six Years of the Life of an Actor and Manager" (N. Y., 1847); W. B. Wood, "Recollections of the Stage" (Phila., 1855); Joseph N. Ireland, "Records of the New York Stage," Vol. II (N. Y., 1867); W. L. Keese, "William E. Burton" (N. Y., 1885).]

BURYING GROUND, CITY—In 1706, the plot, later known as Washington Square, was set aside by the common council as a city burying ground, and part of the lot was leased for 21 years, to Joshua Carpenter, at an annual rental of one shilling. In the center of the square Carpenter enclosed his plot by a low brick wall, and this was used by the Carpenter family for burials for some years before the Revolution.—See POTTER'S FIELD.

BUSH HILL—This name was given by Andrew Hamilton to the mansion he erected on his estate, just north of the corporate limits of the old city of Philadelphia. In 1726 and 1729, Hamilton (*q. v.*), one of the most remarkable lawyers and politicians in the province of Pennsylvania, and one whose demonstrations of his talents in New York in 1735 (See LIBERTY OF THE PRESS) gave rise to the traditional ability of the Philadelphia lawyer, purchased parts of Springettsburg Manor, from the Penns. The whole tract contained one hundred and fifty-three acres of land and meadow, and he received a patent covering the parcel

on January 24, 1734. The land extended from Twelfth to Nineteenth Streets, and from Vine Street to Vineyard Lane, now Fairmount Avenue. At one point, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, the southern boundary extended to Race Street. The eastern boundary was a branch of Pegg's Run. This was very nearly half as large as the original city of Philadelphia.

At a point about midway between the present Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, and just south of the line of the present Spring Garden Street, Hamilton erected a large residence for himself. The land at this point arose considerably, and was the highest on the property. To this he gave the name of Bush Hill. The house is believed to have been built in 1740, in which event Hamilton could have had very little enjoyment of it, for he died in 1741. An engraving of Bush Hill by James B. Malcolm, himself a Philadelphian, appeared in the *Universal Magazine*, in 1787, evidently having been engraved in this country by the artist and taken to England when he went in that year



BUSH HILL, THE SEAT OF WILLIAM HAMILTON
From the Engraving by Malcolm

When Andrew Hamilton died, he devised Bush Hill to his son James. To his other son, Andrew, Jr., who died in 1746, he left the Woodlands (*q. v.*). James became prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas at his father's death, succeeding him in that office, and in 1747, when Governor Thomas resigned, he became Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania, which office he held, excepting for a period of five years, between 1754 and 1759, when he was in England, until 1763, when he finally withdrew, for a short period. During the year 1771, as president of the Council he was invested with executive authority while Gov-

ernor John Penn was being succeeded by his brother, Richard, as Governor. Hamilton then retired from public life, and being unmarried, occupied his Bush Hill estate. The outbreak of the Revolution found him in a delicate position, because his sentiments were naturally with the crown. He managed to steer a wise course, for fear of losing his vast property. He was arrested in 1777 and released on parole. When the British occupied Philadelphia he managed to return to the city, having gone to Northampton on a visit. He is believed to have left the city when the enemy retired, and died in New York, August 14, 1783, aged seventy-three years.

After his death the estate is said to have been unoccupied until, in 1790, Vice-President John Adams resided there for about two years. William Hamilton, a nephew of James, then owned the estate, but was in Europe. In 1793, during the epidemic of yellow fever, the city took the building and improvised a hospital for the victims. In 1795, fearing future epidemics, the city leased the building for twenty-five hundred dollars which sum included compensation for its use in 1793. None of the Hamiltons ever lived in the mansion afterwards.

The Bush Hill estate was sold for six hundred thousand dollars, after James Hamilton's death, to a syndicate, which intended cutting it up into building lots. A ground rent was created and this amounted to thirty-six thousand dollars a year. After paying the ground rent for the several years the speculators became insolvent and the land returned to the Hamiltons. The mansion was turned into a tavern, and the location soon became a popular rendezvous for the sporting public. The building was burned about 1808, and subsequently was bought by Isaac Macauley, who rebuilt it, the walls having remained, and fitted up as a factory for the manufacture of oil-cloth. It was so used until 1871. Torn down in 1875, houses were erected on the site, and these, in turn, gave way in 1898 for the new United States mint.

In 1792, after being incorporated by the Legislature, the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company began digging a trench for the waterway, and by 1796, the canal extended across the Bush Hill estate, a little north of the present Callowhill Street.—See ANDREW HAMILTON; THE WOODLANDS.

BUSH HILL (CITY) HOSPITAL, for contagious diseases—This municipal institution was situated at what now is the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Fairmount Avenue. It was erected in 1810 and was continued until 1855, when the building was removed. In that year the Board of Health opened a hospital at the Lazarette, which was on the Delaware some miles below Philadelphia. The Bush Hill Hospital grounds were bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, and Fairmount Avenue and Wallace Street. It was erected especially for yellow fever patients and was frequently so referred to. A substitute for the Bush Hill Hospital was partly provided by the use of a somewhat inconvenient building on Islington Lane, about the present Nineteenth and Dauphin Streets. It was occupied from 1858 to 1862, and was known familiarly as the smallpox hospital, because it had been used chiefly to accommo-

date victims of that disease which then was almost annually present in epidemic form.—See MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

[Biblio.—Dr. William M. Welch article on The Municipal Hospital for Contagious and Infectious Diseases, in the "Founders Week Memorial Volume" (Phila., 1909).]

BUSHNELL, DAVID—(1742–1824), the originator of submarine warfare, was born on his father's farm near Saybrook, Conn. After his father's death, which occurred when David was twenty-seven, he sold his inheritance in order to obtain funds to enter Yale College. He began, or at least continued, his studies in submarine torpedo inventions, while in the college, and in 1775 is said to have completed his first man propelled submarine boat, at his home, Saybrook.

His strange engine has been described as resembling "two upper tortoise shells of equal size, placed in contact, leaving, at that part which represents the head of the animal, a flue or opening sufficiently capacious to contain the operator, and air to support him thirty minutes." It was usually referred to as "Bushnell's Turtle." At the bottom, opposite the entrance, was placed a quantity of lead for ballast. To continue the description: "The operator sat upright and held an oar for rowing forward or backward and was furnished with a rudder for steering. An aperture at the bottom with its valve admitted water for the purpose of descending, and two brass forcing pumps served to eject the water when necessary for ascending. The vessel was made completely water-tight, furnished with glass windows for the admission of light with ventilators and air pipes, and was so ballasted with lead fixed at the bottom as to render it solid, and obviate all danger of oversetting. Behind the submarine vessel was a place above the rudder for carrying a large powder magazine; this was made of two pieces of oak timber large enough, when followed out, to contain one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, with the apparatus used for firing it, and was secured in two places by a screw turned by the operator. It was lighter than water that it might rise against the object to which it was intended to be fastened.

"Within the magazine was an apparatus constructed to run any proposed period under twelve hours, when it had run out its turn, it unpinioned a strong lock; resembling a gun-lock which gave fire to the powder. The skillful operator could swim so low on the surface of the water, as to approach very near a ship in the night, without fear of being discovered; and might if he chose, approach the stern or stern above water, with very little danger. He could sink very quickly, keep at any necessary depth, and row a great distance in any direction he desired without coming to the surface. When he arose to the top he could soon obtain a fresh supply of air, and, if necessary, descend again and pursue his course."

Bushnell's connection with Philadelphia was a rather brief, but historic one. He had given a few demonstrations of his torpedoes on the British vessels in New York harbor, and on the Hudson, and while they were not particularly successful, owing to the lack of skill of the operators intrusted with the machine they were favorably received by the American officers, and sufficiently feared by

the British commanders. When the British occupied Philadelphia, and virtually, for a time, commanded the Delaware River with their fleet, Bushnell was directed to go to the Delaware and try some of his infernal machines upon them. He arranged a number of kegs, charged with powder to explode on coming in contact with anything while floating along with the tide. In December, 1777, from a point above Philadelphia, generally believed to be Burlington, he released a large number of these mysterious missiles and allowed them to drift down among the enemy shipping. They approached the city in the daylight, having been obstructed and dispersed by the ice in the river. One of them blew up a boat, others exploded harmlessly but great alarm and consternation was caused among the enemy's crews. Edward Hopkinson, who then was at Burlington, wrote his humorous song about the incident, "The Battle of the Kegs," which has had the effect of securing the fame of both Bushnell and Hopkinson.—See **BATTLE OF THE KEGS**. Bushnell prepared a description of his submarine which was read before the American Philosophical Society, in 1798, and published in that organization's *Transactions* in 1799.

[Biblio.—Henry Howe, "Memoirs of the Most Eminent American Mechanics" (N. Y., 1842); C. W. Witman's article on Bushnell in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," III (N. Y., 1929) where a fuller bibliography is given.]

BUSINESS MEN'S AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS—A few years ago there were more than 100 associations of business men and community residents formed for the purpose of acquiring improvements in their localities. The number is somewhat less now. They call attention to public abuses and, so far as the business men are concerned, strive to better conditions for retailers. They appear to have been the outgrowth of the efforts at Civic betterment undertaken in 1886 by the Citizens Municipal Association. The neighborhood improvement associations are generally composed of property-owners who are thus banded together for the purpose of protecting their rights and promoting their interests.

BUSTI, PAUL—(1749-1824), was for twenty-five years a prominent and wealthy resident of Philadelphia. He was an Italian by birth, but came here in 1798 as agent for the Holland Company, having previously been engaged in commerce in Amsterdam. About the beginning of the nineteenth century he erected a mansion on Market Street at about the present Forty-fourth Street, and occupied it as his summer home until his death in 1824. In 1836, his property was purchased by the Pennsylvania Hospital, and became part of the extensive grounds of that institution's Department for the Insane. At one time (1800-1801), Mr. Busti occupied one of John Dunlap's houses on Twelfth Street, south of Market.

BUSTLETON—In the present 35th Ward, formerly was a village in Lower Dublin Township, at the intersection of the road from Frankford to Newtown

and of the road known as the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike, running to Moreland Township, Bucks County, and near the Pennypack Creek, being about three miles below Somerton or Smithfield. It grew round a tavern established before the Revolution. On the 18th of February, 1768, was advertised for sale a noted tavern known by the name of "Busseltown, late the property of Robert Greenway, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County."



PAUL BUSTI'S HOUSE
At Forty-fourth and Market Streets

BUSTLETON ACADEMY—Since 1790, when the first building was erected upon this site, Bustleton has contained an educational institution. During its early years the Academy was conducted by Joshua B. Smith. In 1850, another building supplanted the original structure, and having become a part of the public school system, was renamed Fayette School. One of the teachers during this period was Dr. Joseph C. Martindale, historian of Lower Dublin.

[Biblio.—"The Pennypack in Lower Dublin Township," by I. P. Willits, *City Hist. Soc. Pub.*, No. 10.]

BUTTON, THE—The up-river boat house of the Bachelor's Barge Club. It is on the east river drive, Fairmount Park, southwest from Ridge Avenue and School Lane.—See **BOAT CLUBS**.

"**BUTTONWOOD CHURCH**"—See "OLD BUTTONWOOD."

BUTTONWOOD TAVERN, GERMANTOWN—This ancient tavern stood on the site of the present 5122 Germantown Avenue. The building was erected about 1716 by Joseph Shippen, a son of Edward Shippen (*q. v.*). At some time between that year and 1740, when Shippen died, the property became known as the Roebuck Tavern, for it was so designated in the deed given by the owner, to his sons, Edward, Joseph and William Shippen. It remained in the Shippen family until 1819, when the house was sold to George Heft, who changed its name to the Buttonwood Tavern, in view of the fine old buttonwood trees which stood on the property. The building was removed in 1855 by Caspar Heft, who purchased the place the previous year, and erected the present mansion on the site. A picture of the Roebuck Tavern (Buttonwood Tavern) appears in the *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, for January, 1882 (Vol. VI, No. 1), also in "History of Old Germantown" (Phila., 1907).

BYBERRY—A township in the extreme northeastern part of the county of Philadelphia, now the 35th Ward, bounded on the east and northeast by Poquessing Creek and Bucks County; on the northwest by Montgomery County; and on the west and southwest by the township of Moreland. Its greatest length was estimated at five miles; its greatest breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 4,700 acres. It was settled by a few Swedes previous to the year 1675, and in that year by four brothers—Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel, and William Walton—who were all young and single men. They had arrived at New Castle from England early in that year, and having prospected the land in the neighborhood of the Delaware, chose the country near Poquessing Creek, and settled there. They gave to it the name of Byberry, in honor of their native town, near Bristol in England. They were joined, after the arrival of the ship *Welcome*, in 1682, by Giles and Joseph Knight, John Carver, John Heart, Richard Collet and their families, and others. The township of Byberry was established at a very early date after the coming of Penn. It contained very few villages at the time of consolidation, and was the most rural of all the townships of Philadelphia County. Byberry Cross-Roads, once called Plumbsock and Knightsville, were the principal villages.

The Philadelphia County Fair Association had its grounds in Byberry for some years, and each September the Fair was the attraction for thousands. Races were one of the drawing cards. In 1919, the Fair Association dedicated to the city a roadway, forty feet wide, which ran through the Fair Grounds from Bustleton Pike and over which the Frankford trolley extension was run.

BYBERRY CREEK—See **POQUESSING CREEK**.

BYBERRY CROSS-ROADS—A settlement at the intersection of the Byberry and Bensalem Turnpikes, about a mile north of Byberry Meeting-House. It was at one time called Plumbsock, and commenced with the location of the "Three Tun" Tavern at that place.

CABLE LANE, OR CABAL LANE—The original name of New Market Street, and derived from the nearby rope walk of Joseph Wilcox, was so called as early as 1701.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE RIOT—This was one of the considerable manifestations of mob violence, of which Philadelphia had several experiences between 1840 and 1850. The California House was a four-story brick structure, at the northwest corner of St. Mary and Sixth Streets, and named in honor of the newest addition to the Union, California, which had just been organized as a territory. This public house was operated by a mulatto, who had a white wife. It was a low dive, frequented by rowdies, principally by negro desperadoes. On election night, October 9, 1849, it having been rumored all day that the rowdies from Moyamensing were going to attack the negro, and the California House, a group of desperate negro ruffians gathered in that groggery, armed with stones, and missiles of various kinds, and a few firearms. In those days, and indeed, until about thirty years ago, it was customary on the night of an election to build big bonfires, usually composed of barrels and boxes, at various street corners. In 1849, these ceremonies usually were presided over by "gangs" of rowdies who elected themselves followers of various hose or engine companies.

That evening an old wagon on which combustibles were placed and set on fire was dragged by a party of men from the lower part of Moyamensing up Seventh Street as far as St. Mary Street, and along the latter toward Sixth. The neighborhood was inhabited by colored people who were greatly excited by the appearance of this blazing wagon. The resentment of the people in the section against the negro proprietor of the California House and his wife, because of this inter-marriage of the races, was well known to the residents of St. Mary's Street, and more than once it was reported an attack would be made upon the house. It has been said that nothing serious might have happened had not the rumors of the day been so persistent and so threatening.

It appears that all St. Mary's Street's residents had heard the reports and had prepared themselves for the attack. When the burning wagon was dragged through the street, the inhabitants assaulted the men who were hauling it with a shower of stones and bricks. The crowd from Moyamensing, having come prepared, retaliated; and in a few minutes a desperate riot was in progress. An attack was commenced upon the California House. The inmates defended it by hurling missiles at the attackers, and even using pistols. The crowd from Moyamensing triumphed, and obtaining an entrance to the house, went to work in the bar room, broke the fixtures and furniture, piled them in the middle of the apartment and set them on fire. The city police, unarmed, now came upon the scene. They encountered ruffians armed with revolving pistols, knives, clubs, and stones. The officers were boldly attacked and driven back as far as Lombard Street, where they endeavored to hold in check a body of excited blacks who seemed to be anxious to participate in the fight. The latter were restrained

a short time, but tearing up bricks and paving-stones they went toward St. Mary Street and took part in the fight.

The fire at the California House had been slow in its progress, too slow for the impatience of the rioters. To assist the destruction they tore out the gas fixtures and set the gas free. Soon the building was in a fierce blaze. The alarm of fire was now sounded. The firemen with their apparatus repaired to the scene and encountered strong opposition.

The members of the Hope Fire Company preparing to go into service were beaten off, the engine taken from them, run up St. Mary Street and abandoned. The Good-Will Fire Company on arriving near St. Mary Street, was received with a volley of fire-arms. Charles Himmelwright, a member, was shot, and died in three minutes, and John Hollick, a member of the same company, was seriously wounded, and afterward died from the effects. The California House was now in a full blaze. Two frame houses adjoining on Sixth Street, two brick houses and a carpenter shop were burned.

This riot raged during the evening and night without attempt to check it by the police until about midnight, when the State House bell was rung to call out the military. The rioters had in the meanwhile retired for a time. The soldiers reached the scene about half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 10th. They found everything quiet. The mistake was committed by the commanding officers of withdrawing them. They marched down Sixth Street as far as Shippen Street, along the latter to Fifth, and up the latter to the mayor's office, where they were dismissed. In the morning the rioters set fire to a frame house in St. Mary Street, and commenced attacks upon the colored people. The Phoenix Hose Company on the way to the fire was stopped, the members assaulted with stones and compelled to flee. The Robert Morris hose carriage was seized, taken from the members and run into Moyamensing. The Diligent Hose Company, attempting to get into service, had its hose cut and injured. The firemen at length rallied and succeeded in saving the burning house.

Emboldened by this assistance, negroes gathered before daylight, and until about eight o'clock maintained a furious battle with the rioters in Fifth Street. About ten o'clock the military, which had been again summoned, marched to the scene, stationed their guards, and placed two cannon of Col. Bohlens' artillery in front of the California House. Companies and sentries were stationed on Sixth Street at Pine, Lombard, South and Shippen Streets, and on the cross streets at Fifth and Seventh Streets. The military were on the ground for two days, when, quiet being restored, they were withdrawn.

Beside Himmelwright and Thomas G. Westerhood, a fireman, who died in the same month, Jeremiah McShane, an Irishman, was visiting in this country, was shot and killed while looking out of a window, and John Griffith, a colored boy, was fatally shot in the head. The wounded taken to the hospital were nine whites and sixteen blacks. The number injured was doubtless greater.

George Hosey, colored, formerly had been chief dog catcher in Moyamensing, was said to have been the leader of the rioters. He was described as "the cele-

brated Negro desperado of Moyamensing," and enjoyed the nickname of "The Bulgine." He also was alluded to in one of the pamphlets of the day describing the riots as "The Black Herkles."

Charles Anderson, who was stabbed on the night of the riot, was said to have been Charles Anderson Chester, who came of good family, but had been in Cuba for several years, and was engaged in fillibustering. The sensational pamphlets of the time also refer to the kidnapping of a young girl, who was a supernumerary in one of the theatres, who was said to have been drugged and carried into the California House, just before the riot began. In these publications fiction occupies a larger space than fact, and they should be read with caution.

[Biblio.—J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884); "The Killers, A Narrative of Real Life in Philadelphia" (1850); "Life and Adventures of Charles Anderson Chester, the Notorious Leader of the Philadelphia Killers who was murdered while engaged in the Destruction of the California House, on Election Night, 1849" (1850). Both these pamphlets are anonymous.]

CALLOWHILL—A town so called, projected by the Penn family about the years 1768-70, lying between Vine Street and Cohoquinoque (Pegg's Run), west of Front Street and extending toward the Old York Road (old Fourth Street). The street called New Market was opened from Vine Street north to Margaretta in 1768, and for the use of the town of Callowhill the Penns dedicated the four pieces of ground at the intersection of Callowhill and New Market Streets for a public market. The space was built upon after the Revolution by the Norwich Market Company. This town received its name from Hannah Callowhill, the second wife of William Penn, from whom the branch of the family subsequently Proprietors of Pennsylvania descended.

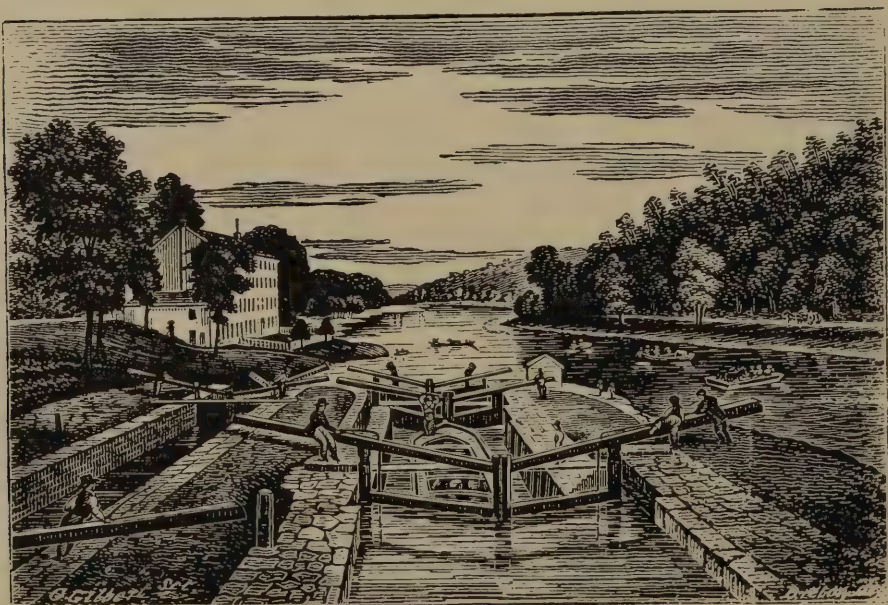
CALLOWHILL STREET—Was laid out soon after the city was settled, although not included in the original plan, and actually outside the corporation limits, being in the Northern Liberty lands. In 1690, being the last thoroughfare, it was named New Street, but with the arrival of Penn, and his second wife, who was Hannah Callowhill, in honor of the latter the new thoroughfare was named Callowhill.

CAMAC'S WOODS—During the Sixties, Camac's Woods was a popular recreation ground for the exhibition of circuses, balloon ascensions and baseball games. The Woods were a part of the Camac estate which was bounded by Camac's land, a road running northwest from a point at Ninth Street and the present Columbia Avenue; on the northeast the grounds were bounded by the Cohocksink Creek, and the woods extended as far west as Broad Street and as far north as the present York Street. Camac's Lane has long been obliterated. The usual entrance to the woods was at what is now Eleventh Street and Montgomery Avenue. In 1860, Gardner Hemmings & Cooper's Circus played a season there, and there were ball games by the Olympic and Mercantile Baseball

Clubs. Later, Donaldson and other aeronauts made ascensions from the grounds. Cricket matches also were played on its grounds.

CAMPINGTON OR CAMP TOWN—A name given about 1753 and afterward to that part of the Northern Liberties occupied by the British barracks for the use of the royal troops. The barracks extended from Second Street to Third and from Tammany to Green. The officers' quarters were in the center of the front on Third Street, in a brick building which was afterward used as a hotel, and subsequently as the Commissioners' Hall of Northern Liberties, and which was torn down some years ago, and replaced by the Northern Liberties Grammar School. The barracks for the soldiers were on each side of the square. The parade ground was in the center. It is a strange fact that long after the Revolution this name of Camp Town became changed, and was transferred from the Northern Liberties to Kensington, and was applied particularly to that portion of the latter which lay near the river and was inhabited principally by fishermen. The appellations "Camp Town," "Camp Town girls," and "Camp Town hucksters" were common in application to Kensington and Kensington people a century ago. Camp Town has given way to "Fish Town," applied to the same region.

CANALS—Although the first attempt to dig a canal in the United States was made at Norristown in 1792, when the plan to connect the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware was begun, the idea of canals seems to have been coeval



CANAL LOCKS AT MANAYUNK, 1830

with the founding of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1690, Penn, in his proposals for a second settlement of his province, alludes to the practicability of effecting "a communication by water," between the Susquehanna and a branch of the Schuylkill River. From the middle of the eighteenth century until the formation of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the subject of canals was frequently revised, discussed enthusiastically, and then laid aside for a time. As early as 1762, David Rittenhouse and the Rev. Dr. William Smith are said to have surveyed a route for a canal, between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill. This never was built but in the early years of the last century the Union Canal was dug over part of the route. The early projectors of the artificial waterway intended to bring the waters of the Lake Erie and the Ohio down to the Delaware. In 1769, the American Philosophical Society was induced to order a survey of a canal to connect Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River; but it was many years before this canal was begun. The Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, begun in 1792, was actually dug for a length of fifteen miles, and at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. Philadelphia was deeply interested because it had been told this scheme would bring the city an abundant supply of good water from the upper Schuylkill River. The canal was dug across a part of the northern section of the city, skirted Fairmount, and then paralleled the Schuylkill River for some miles.

At this time Philadelphia seemed to be more concerned about the value of the canal to bring a water supply to the central part of the city, than it was about its commercial advantages.

In December, 1798, the Legislature was petitioned to aid this project. A committee of the State Senate reported in January, 1799, that the most feasible method of aiding the Philadelphia water supply would be the completion of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal. No work upon the canal had been done for several years as the company's funds were exhausted. At this point the canal project and that of a city water supply became one, and a section of the public could conceive of no other manner of supplying Philadelphia with water, the ancient pump having been recognized as archaic and insanitary. Various means of using the canal for the purpose were suggested, but the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal never was completed. In 1812, there was an attempt to revive the canal project, and the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal companies, formed a new corporation, the Union Canal Company. This company was given the right to contract to furnish water to the city of Philadelphia, the District of the Northern Liberties, and private individuals, corporations, etc., but it, too, never was completed. The same year the Schuylkill Navigation Company, another canal project, petitioned for a charter, which it received in 1813, and which years later created a great deal of trouble for the company. The Legislature granted the company the use of the waters of the Schuylkill River, and taking the position of an owner, they sold to the city of Philadelphia full rights to the use of the Schuylkill water excepting what was required for navigation. In 1844, the subject was brought before the supreme

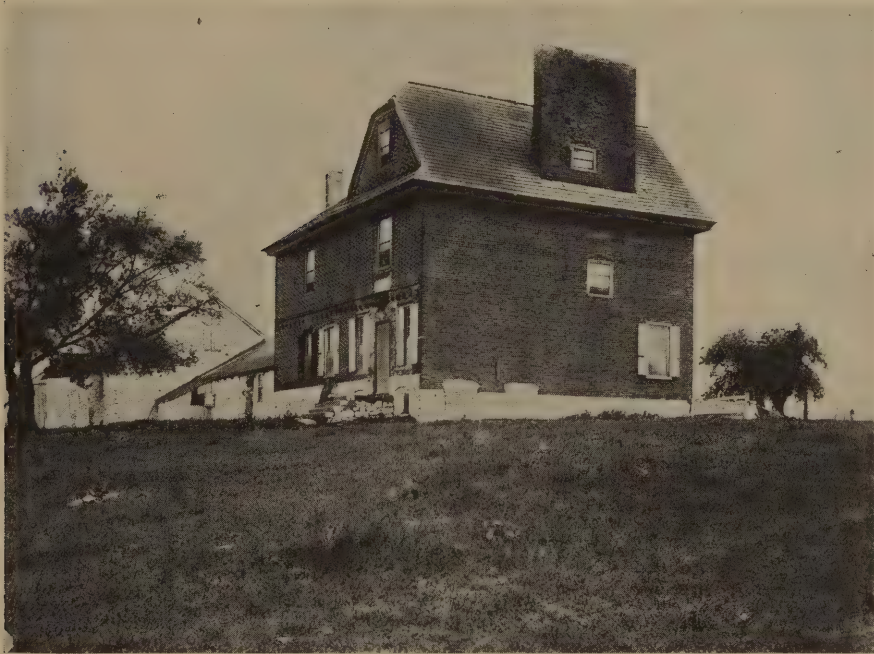
court of Pennsylvania, which decided the Legislature had no constitutional right to grant the entire use of any stream to any corporation.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company's canal was in operation in 1823, and that year the canal-boat, "Lady of the Lake," ran in connection with the mail coaches of John Coleman and Jacob Peters, between Philadelphia and Reading. Passengers were taken from the White Swan Hotel, Race Street, above Second, to Fairmount where they boarded the canal-boat. The fare to Reading was two dollars.

In 1821, an effort was made to popularize the idea that Pegg's Run would make an admirable canal. There were several variations of the plan, one of which would have carried a canal across the city above Callowhill Street; and another for a canal across the southern section of the city, starting on the Schuylkill River at Pine Street, and ending in the Delaware River at Reed Street. It was a period when interest in internal improvements, as they were termed, was at its height. Canals, railroads, and turnpikes were being planned, but very few of the projects then bore fruit. The last canal project in Philadelphia proper, was the Aramingo Canal, agitated in 1847.—See ARAMINGO CANAL. Philadelphia's interest in canals, outside her borders, continues to be very real. Through the efforts of many local agencies, and influenced by the Atlantic Inland Waterways Association, which was founded by Hon. J. Hampton Moore, the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal has been deepened, widened and converted with a sea-level waterway. The project a similiar waterway across New Jersey, in which the Delaware and Raritan Canal seems to loom as a likely route, is still being earnestly discussed.

"CANNON-BALL HOUSE"—This is a popular name given to the ancient mansion which was built on Carpenter's Island, one of the once numerous islets in the delta of the Schuylkill, but now a part of the mainland. It was in the district known as Kingessing. The building is indicated as Bleakley's on Scull & Heap's map of 1750, and evidently was erected much earlier. During the siege of Fort Mifflin, in 1777, the house was struck by cannon balls three times. One of the shots went through the house, and the aperture which it made was bricked up, but rudely, and the location of the hole has always been easily identified. The tradition is that the family was at dinner when this stray shot pierced the walls and made its exit on the other side, but that no one was wounded. In the large chimney at one side of the house is a small window, which has puzzled all who have seen it, and the traditional explanation given is that this eccentric bit of architecture was not original with the building, but was cut for a lookout by the American officers stationed in the neighborhood during the British occupation. Forty years ago there still could be seen the remains of a balcony, which once upon a time was responsible for another popular name for the house—"The Balcony House," being, of course, the only building so ornamented in that section. The Cannon-Ball House stands about half a mile from Penrose Ferry Bridge. During the early years of the last century Adam Guyer lived in the

house, and many old residents of "The Neck," referred to it as "Adam Guyer's (or Guier) House." The John Bleakley, who seems to have been the original owner, or certainly the resident in 1750, is not to be confused with the John Bleakley who left two bequests to the city of Philadelphia in 1803. That John Bleakley was a native of Ireland. The builder of the "Cannon-Ball House" was John Bleakley, who died in 1769. Adam Guyer who succeeded him as dweller of the ancient mansion, was a wealthy grazer, and owned large estates in several counties of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. His will was probated November 23, 1789, and he left bequests to his many children and to the United Swedish Lutheran Churches of Wicacoe, Kingessing and Upper Merion. One of his daughters, Mary, married Daniel Sickles, Jr. His son, William, was elected a member of the First City Troop in 1793, and in 1810 made an honorary member. Cannon-Ball House and Cannon-Ball Farm, on which it stands, were purchased by the City of Philadelphia about ten years ago, for a model farm, and it is now used for this purpose.



"CANNON-BALL HOUSE," NEAR ELMWOOD

Erected before 1750, and Struck Three Times During Siege of Mud Fort, 1777

Photo made, 1906

CARBUTT, JOHN—(1832-1905), pioneer in photographic methods. He was one of several inventors and experimenters who paved the way for the wonderful development of photography. Mr. Carbutt was a native of Sheffield, England, and came to this country in 1853. Becoming interested in photography,

which was beginning to emerge from its Daguerrean limits, the young man set up a gallery for himself. He was engaged as official photographer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, when that line was being surveyed, and after completing his work established himself in Chicago. His experience with the so-called dry photographic plate then in use, inspired him to experiment with a view to improving it. The Taupenot plate, which he had used, was a collodian-albumen process, which had to be used within a week or ten days after its preparation. Carbutt, in 1868, produced a gelatine plate, which was the ancestor of both dry plate and film used today. Carbutt's plate was one that could be used months after it was prepared, and he continued his improvements until, in his factory, in Nicetown, Philadelphia, to which city he removed, in 1871, he produced dry plates in great quantities. After coming to Philadelphia which henceforth was his home, he became interested in the gelatine intaglio photographic printing process, which he modified, but in 1879, this process having been superseded by one of greater commercial possibilities, Mr. Carbutt engaged in the manufacture of dry plates exclusively, and thus put upon the market the first American dry plates. He also standardized the photographic lantern plate, a size which has since prevailed. Mr. Carbutt also produced and manufactured the first orthochromatic photographic plate, which for the first time reproduced color values of objects photographed, and blazed the road for the motion-picture film. He died in Philadelphia, 1905.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson article on Carbutt in "Dict. of Amer. Biog." (Vol. III) (N. Y., 1929); L. E. Levy and Samuel Sartain, *Jour. of the Franklin Institute*, Dec., 1905.]

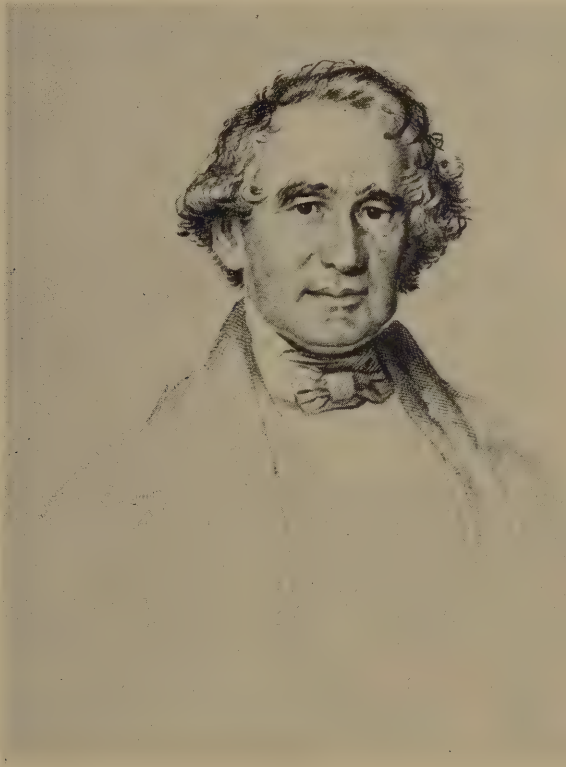
CARDS—See PLAYING CARD MANUFACTURE.

CAREY, HENRY CHARLES—(1793–1879), economist publisher, and art patron, eldest son of Mathew Carey, *infra*, was born in Philadelphia. He was the foremost political economist the United States had produced to his time, and his books on the subject were influential in directing attention to a science not very well understood here when he began to write. He opposed the theories of Malthus and Ricardo, and advocated protection as a preliminary step toward ultimate free trade.

Placed in his father's store to learn the business of publishing and book-selling, Henry C. Carey was approaching middle age before he became known as a writer, for it was not until 1835 that he issued his first work, "Essay on the Rate of Wages." The success of this caused him to elaborate the idea, or to include it in his next, and most important book, "Principles of Political Economy," published in three octavo volumes in 1837, 38–40. In 1838, appeared also his work on "The Credit System in France, England and the United States." Ten years later he reviewed, and further refuted the statements of the prevailing schools of political economists, in a volume entitled, "The Past, the Present and the Future."

His other important works, not including his numerous pamphlets and articles for serial publications, were: "The Harmony of Interests" (1851); "The Pros-

pects"; "Slave Trade Domestic and Foreign" (1853); "Answers to the Questions—What Constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of Its Unsteadiness? and What is the Remedy?" (N. D.); "Letters on Copyright, and the Principles of Social Science" (1873). Although Henry C. Carey, or his firm, introduced Charles Dickens to the American reader, and sent the unknown Boz a check, he was one of the opponents of an International copyright law. When the firm of Carey, Lea and Blanchard published some of the "Sketches of Boz," they did not know the author's identity. Then they began publishing "The Pickwick Papers," which became as much a success as the former books were a loss, and



HENRY CHARLES CAREY

Carey, Lea and Blanchard sought to send the author a draft for 25 pounds, "not as a compensation, but as a memento of the fact that unsolicited a bookseller has sent an author, if not money, a fair representative of it." The letter was addressed to "Mr. Saml. Dickens," which indicates the writer of the letter could not banish Mr. Samuel Weller from his mind.

It was about this time (1836) that Henry C. Carey who had succeeded his father in 1824, retired from the firm, and devoted himself to a leisurely life of study and writing. About 1840 he moved into his large dwelling, on Walnut

Street, above Eleventh (later No. 1102), and there surrounded by paintings and a remarkable library, he passed the remainder of his long life. He organized a kind of literary salon, and on Sunday afternoons many of the leaders of thought in Philadelphia, attended.—See CAREY VESPER. Mr. Carey was married to a sister of the painter, Charles R. Leslie, but she died early. Broadus Mitchell, in his article on Carey (*infra*) said: "He was the leader of the only group that can be said to constitute an American School of political economy."—See LEA, ISAAC.

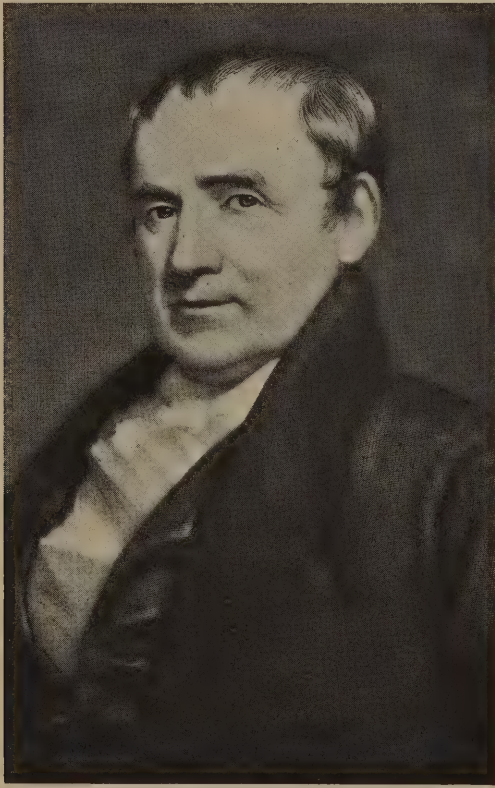
[Biblio.—"One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1785-1885" (Phila., 1885); E. P. Oberholtzer, "Literary Hist. of Phila." (1906); Broadus Mitchell, article on Carey in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y., 1929); W. Elder, "Memoir of Henry C. Carey (1880).]

CAREY, MATHEW—(1760-1839), printer, publisher, economist, and one of the foremost public spirited citizens, who, while a Philadelphian, never lost his national outlook. Mathew Carey, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, passed a life of great industry and achievement, which at times was as eventful as any found in fiction. He was a man of ideas that usually were as practical as they were new and enterprising, and so many were the fields upon which he scattered his seeds for national improvement, that even now they scarcely can be adequately calculated. He founded a publishing house, which still is active in business, nearly a century and a half after it, in a most modest way, was established. His father, Christopher Carey, was a baker, who "by inflexible honesty, unceasing industry, and rigid economy," made a handsome fortune. When he was a year old, through the carelessness of his nurse, he was lamed, a handicap which was with him the remainder of his life. He tells us in his "Autobiography," that he was a dull boy, but had a fondness for studying languages. He learned to read French fluently, in seven weeks, studying from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. This was typical of his industry, which characterized his actions throughout his life.

From early childhood, he mentions at five or six years, he had a desire to become a printer and bookseller. Finally when he was fifteen his father reluctantly consented, and he was apprenticed to a Dublin bookseller named McDaniel. When he was seventeen he made his debut as a writer. It was an essay on duelling, and ended in the cancelling of his apprenticeship. Two years later he wrote a pamphlet on the "urgent necessity of an immediate repeal of the whole Penal Code against Roman Catholics," which was viewed as seditious, and he had to be smuggled out of Ireland. He went to Paris, where he was introduced to Franklin, who put him to work in his printing office at Passy. After remaining a few months he was engaged to work with the younger Didot, who was then printing some English books. After a year's absence, he returned to his home in Ireland. While he was in Passy, he made the acquaintance of Lafayette, who was to lead an intended French invasion of Ireland. He knew so little of Ireland that he could give no information of value.

After returning to Dublin he became conductor of a paper called *The Freeman's Journal*, and in 1783, his father gave him money to establish a new paper,

called *The Volunteer's Journal*. He was unfitted for the work, and the paper's career "was enthusiastic and violent." Before the paper was six months old, Carey published an article in which Parliament and the Premier were attacked. He was arrested, and after a hearing, confined in Newgate, where he remained a short time, being liberated by the Lord Mayor. As there was a charge of libel against him, he decided to leave the old world for the new, and on September 7, 1784, he sailed for Philadelphia, on the ship *America*. He had twenty-five guineas in his pocket, and a band of sharpers relieved him of half of them during the voyage.



MATHEW CAREY

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Bradford's *Weekly Advertiser*, had published accounts of the proceedings against him, and this decided him upon the choice of Philadelphia as a city of residence. He felt his story would be known. With little money and no friends, Carey was impatiently awaiting funds from his brother, to whom he had sold his Dublin paper, when Lafayette came to Philadelphia, sent him word to call, and learning of his quandry, sent him four hundred dollars the following day. When Carey next saw the Marquis, in 1824, fortune

had changed for both, and the Philadelphia publisher insisted upon repaying the sum, which evidently had been regarded by the nobleman as a gift.

With this money Carey bought the press and some material at the sale of Robert Bell's printing office, and, on January 25, 1785, he issued the first number of his *Pennsylvania Herald*. A controversy with Colonel Oswald, the publisher of the *Independent Gazetteer*, which ended in a duel fought at Cooper's Ferry, in January, 1786. In this Carey received a bullet in one of his thighs, a wound from which he did not entirely recover for a year. In October, 1786, he joined T. Siddons, Charles Cist, C. Talbot, W. Spotswood and J. Trenchard, in the publication of the *Columbian Magazine*. In December of the same year, he withdrew from the firm, realizing that so many partners could not be supported by a magazine. In January, 1787, he began the publication of *The American Museum*, a magazine which he continued for six years. This publication received the written commendations of Washington, who wrote that "a more useful literary plan had never been undertaken in America"; John Dickinson, Governor Livingston, Bishop White, Judge Hopkinson, and others who stood highest in this country. It had a good circulation, but the postage ate up the profits and it was discontinued.

In 1791, Mathew Carey married a Miss Bridget Flahavan, who was ten years his junior. In 1793, when Philadelphia was depopulated by an epidemic of yellow fever, Carey was a member of the Committee of Health. He wrote an account of the visitation which became a standard, and was quickly reprinted several times. He had a passion for writing which continued until the end of his life. At this period he wrote dramatic criticisms; when William Cobbett came to Philadelphia, and started to lecture and berate Americans, Carey was one of those who answered "Peter Porcupine's" pamphlets, with pamphlets of his own. One of his answers was in Hudibrastic verse, called "The Porcupiniad," which was in two volumes, a satire which caused Cobett to leave Carey alone, in the future.

He was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society, and called a meeting in the Coffee House in 1792, which was attended by some of the influential Irishmen then living in the city. It was designed for aiding needy immigrants from Ireland. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which was founded here in 1771, was, at that time, merely a jovial organization. In 1796, he was one of those interested in founding the first Sunday-School Society here.—See AMER. S. S. UNION; FIRST-DAY SCHOOL ASSN. He was elected a director in the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1802; for a time he was a city councilman; in 1810, he used his efforts toward the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States; in 1818, he compiled a mass of facts about Ireland, which he published under the title, "Vindiciae Hibernicae," which was said to have been the most complete vindication of his native country from charges made in English histories, ever published. His "Olive Branch," which he first published in 1814, while the War with England was being fought, is said to have aided in partly unifying the Federalist and Republican parties in their attitude toward the war. After the

war, Mathew Carey, having imbibed some of the theory of John Melish (*q. v.*), became one of the earliest advocates of the policy of protection to industries and agriculture, in the United States. He published considerable of letters and pamphlets at his own expense. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry, whose work was almost entirely one of propaganda. Carey furnishes the figures of the work he contributed and it included in writing, and publishing between 1819 and 1833, of fifty-nine different pamphlets, making a total of twenty-three hundred and twenty-two pages.

All the while Mathew Carey was conducting a bookseller's business and a publishing business—first on Front Street, then on Market Street at 328, and later at the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. At the former address he began to print the Douay version of the Bible, the first in America; and on Market Street, he printed the first quarto of the King James version of the Bible to be issued in this country. Carey was the father of nine children, several of whom became eminent. He wrote several parts of his "Autobiography"; first in 1829 ("Autobiographical Sketches"), and between 1833 and 1835 a more connected narrative of his early life in letters to the *New England Magazine*. Some of these letters were reprinted in *The Casket*, in 1834. Mathew Carey died in 1839, and was buried in a vault in St. Mary's Catholic Churchyard.

[*Biblio.*—M. Carey, "Autobiography," 1835, and "Autobiographical Sketches" (1829); H. Simpson, "Eminent Philadelphians" (1859); "One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1785-1885" (Phila., 1885); E. L. Bradsher, "Mathew Carey, Editor, Author and Publisher" (N. Y., 1912); B. Mitchell, article on Carey, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y., 1929); E. F. J. Maier, "Mathew Carey, Publicist and Politician," *Records, Amer. Cath. Hist. Soc.*, XXXIX.]

"CAREY VESPER"—Henry C. Carey (*q. v.*), a son of Mathew Carey (*supra*), not long after he moved to his house, 1102 Walnut Street, before the Civil War, was accustomed to invite a number of the leaders of thought in the city to meet at his home on Sunday afternoons and discuss various mighty problems. As the leading exponent of the doctrine of Protection for American Industry, his visitors usually were those who were in sympathy with that idea. The guests used to sit informally around Mr. Carey's round table, in his elegant library which was surrounded with books and paintings, for the host was a worthy patron of the fine arts. As these meetings always were held on Sunday afternoons, Philadelphians gave them the name, "Carey Vespers."

[*Biblio.*—E. P. Oberholtzer, "Literary Hist. of Phila." (1906).]

CAREW, BAMPFYLDE MOORE, "KING OF THE BEGGARS"—(1693-1773), was twice in Philadelphia. First, in 1739, when with great success he carried on his nefarious, lying trade. The second time, some years later, when he passed through the city as unobtrusively as possible; for he was escaping from Maryland, whither he had been sent with a ship load of convicts. On this occasion he was hastening back to his native England by any means within his reach; and being a man of expedients, he was again successful.

Although Carew rejoiced in his self-appointed title, "King of the Beggars," he was simply a swindler, who wheedled sums of money out of the sympathetic by claiming acquaintanceship with their relatives in England, Ireland or Wales. Robert Goadby wrote his "Life," which was published first in Oxford, 1745, and frequently reprinted. It appears from this work that he was born in Devon, the son of the Rev. Theodore Carew, whose family was said to have been an ancient and respectable one. His name was derived from his two god-fathers, who attended his baptism—the Hon. Hugh Bamfylde, and the Hon. Major Moore. At fifteen, he ran away from school and joined a band of Spanish gypsies.

On his first visit to this country, while on his way to Philadelphia, he stopped at Darby where Whitefield was preaching in an orchard. He learned where the preacher was staying, and the next day, visited him with a petition and a tale of distress, and received three or four pounds in paper currency. He then proceeded to Philadelphia, where he made an Irish tavern-keeper believe he had come from Ireland, and the next day he called on the proprietor, Thomas Penn, and Deputy Governor Thomas, each of whom listened sympathetically to his tales of distress, and rewarded him with several guineas.

Carew thought very highly of Philadelphia, which he describes as "one of the finest cities in all America." He gives a fairly accurate description of the city at that time, remarking of its buildings that "generally speaking, they are better edifices than in the cities of England, a few excepted, and those only in a few streets."

[*Biblio.*—"An Apology for the Life of Mr. Bamfylde-Moore Carew," Chap. XIII (Lond., 1775).]

CARLTON—An ancient estate in Germantown, west side of Queen Lane, beyond Township Line. Here Washington had his headquarters on two occasions. He was there the first week in August, 1777, and again for two days in September of the same year, before and after the Battle of Brandywine. General Knyphausen, commanding the Hessian detachment of the British army, used it as his headquarters when the King's troops occupied Germantown. The estate was part of a tract of five thousand acres which William Penn deeded to John Louthier and Ann Charlotte Louthier. At one time the property known later as Carlton, after a residence of Queen Elizabeth, was called Roxborough. The mansion is said to have been erected by Henry Hill, a member of the First City Troop, during the Revolution. A stone in one of the walls bearing the date, 1780. On one of the tenant houses on the estate was a stone, bearing the inscription: "Ruined by the War of 1777, rebuilt more firmly by the trusty Isaac Tustin."

When John C. Craig occupied the place, in the last century, there was a race track on the premises, Mr. Craig having a large stud of race horses. After his death the property was bought by Cornelius S. Smith. In 1907, the property was taken by the city for a filter bed, in connection with the Queen Lane Pumping Station.



BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW
"King of the Beggars," who twice visited Philadelphia (375)

[*Biblio.*—S. F. Hotchkin, "Ancient and Modern Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill" (Phila., 1889); Charles F. Jenkins, "The Guide Book to Historic Germantown" (1902, and later eds.); "Hist. of Old Germantown" (1907).]

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*See* CARPENTERS' HALL.

CARPENTERS' HALL—Carpenters' Court rear of 322 Chestnut Street, the home of the Carpenters' Company of the city and county of Philadelphia, the oldest of all the trade bodies in Philadelphia. It was organized along the lines of the companies of England, in 1724. One member of this organization (James Porteus, *q. v.*), erected the old Slate Roof House in which Penn lived during his second visit to Philadelphia, and another member, Edmund Wooley, erected the old State House, now known as Independence Hall, being assisted by the working plans for that structure made by another member, Robert Smith.

Carpenters' Hall is not revered for these but because here sat the first Continental Congress *q. v.*, in 1774, and here were adopted the Declaration of Rights and the Non-Importation Agreement. There is still to be seen in the Hall, which is open to visitors daily, except Sunday, to 4 P. M., much of the furniture used at this period, as well as other Revolutionary relics.

In this building many of Philadelphia's most prominent institutions had their beginning, for part of the structure was rented at one time. Libraries, colleges and scientific institutions have in this way been cradled into strong organizations. The company holds its annual meeting on the third Monday in January. It was incorporated July 26, 1792.

The present Carpenters' Hall was erected in 1770, the lot having been purchased in 1768. The company first occupied it January 21, 1771, and continued until the occupation of the city by the British troops, 1777-78. The company met there again, in January, 1779, continuing until the beginning of 1792, when they held their meetings in their new building, on the west side of Carpenters' Court. From that time until 1857, they continued their meetings in the newer building, in the meantime leasing the original structure for many purposes. Occupants of the original building have been:

1773 to Dec. 30, 1790, the Library Company of Philadelphia, which occupied the second story.

July 18th, 1774, Provincial Committee.

Sept. 5th, 1774, to Oct. 26th, 1774, First Colonial Congress.

1775, the Provincial Convention.

1775, Committee on American Manufacturers.

1776, Provincial Congress.

Until the British occupation, the cellar and part of the first floor, used by the United States as storehouse and office.

Sept. 26th, 1777, to June 18th, 1778, by the British troops.

1778, United States Barrackmaster.

1779 to January 1st, 1792, first story and cellar, General Knox, Commissary-General.

CATALOGUE OF SUPERIOR PAINTINGS,

FROM THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF
LE BARON ARNSTEIN, of VIENNA, AUSTRIA

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday Evening, Jan. 16, 1852

AT 7 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, AT THE

Auction Mart, in Carpenters' Court,
Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

TERMS—CASH, IN CITY FUNDS.

Bills to be paid and Paintings removed before 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

C. J. WOLBERT & CO., Auctioneers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Titian. Portrait of Doge Grimani. Engraved at Venice in the collection of the Doges. | 17 Tiepoli. Madonna and Child. |
| 2 Domenichino. One of the rarest great Italian masters. This picture is a fragment of the large Persecution of the Innocents. | 18 Garofolo, best scholar of Raphael. Judith. Great perfection. |
| 3 Furino. Artemisia weeping over the ashes of her husband. | 19 Paulo Veronese. Portrait of Bianca di Capello. A sketch. |
| 4 Vermeulen. Two Pigeons. | 20 Savary. Landscape. |
| 5 Scarsellino di Ferrara. The Saviour preaching in the temple. | 21 Therburg. Lady. |
| 6 Leveur. Moses before the firebush. | 22 Lucas Kranacher. Madonna and Child painted by him in Italy and very like Leonard da Vinci. |
| 7 Wouvermann. Philippe. Most valuable. A Camp. | 23 Dietrich. Landscape. Very rare, having been an historical painter. |
| 8 Hamilton. A Spanish Horse. | 24 Frodon. Portrait of the last Duo of Penthièvre. Engraved in Paris. |
| 9 Molinier. A Dutch Scene. | 25 Holbein. Portrait of a German Princess. |
| 10 Michael Angelo Caravaggio. The Martyrdom of a Saint. | 26 Purbus. Portrait of a Magistrate. |
| 11 Canaletto. Very rare on account of his size. The Church of St. Antonio, in Padua. | 27 Pittor. View on the Danube. |
| 12 Zurbarán. Great Spanish Master. An Archimedes. | 28 Van Bloemen. A Smoking Peasant. Finer than Ostade. |
| 13 Jacopo Bassano. Flagellation of Christ. | |
| 14 Carlo Dolce. Tobias and the Guardian Angel. | |
| 15 Peter de Hook. The painter making the portrait of his daughter as a Muse. Very rare picture. | |
| 16 Van Gelder, best scholar of Rembrandt. Portrait of a Due d'Urbino, as fine as Rembrandt. | |
- Two Enamels of a very large size, and an extraordinary vigorous execution, master-pieces of their kind—the First—Ruben's Battle of Lions, at Dresden, executed in enamel, by Mr. Theer, at Vienna.
Second—Rembrandt's Daughter at the Lute, executed in enamel, by Miss Jacotot, at Paris.

Brown's Steam Power Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

WHEN CARPENTERS' HALL WAS AN AUCTION HOUSE

(377)

Feb. 22nd, 1792, George Eddy, part occupied by Commissary-General, and, by arrangement, given up to the National Bank.

Sept. 7th, 1791, leased to National Bank for two years.

Jan. 20th, 1794, to Aug. 17th, 1797, to United States Bank.

Oct. 3rd, 1797, to April 3rd, 1798, Land Office.

1798 to 1801, Bank of Pennsylvania.

April 1st, 1802, to Jan. 1st, 1811, and from April 1st, 1811, to Jan. 1st, 1817, Custom House.

Oct. 1st, 1816, to Feb. 9th, 1821, Second Bank of the United States.

March 12th, 1821, to Dec. 12th, 1824, first floor, Musical Fund Society.

March 12th, 1821, to Sept. 12th, 1828, second floor Apprentice's Library Company.

March 12th, 1821, to Dec. 12th, 1822, second floor Society for Education of Female Children.

Dec. 26th, 1822, to Dec. 16th, 1824, and from March 16th, 1826, to Dec. 31st, 1832, second floor, John Willets, for school.

Nov. 15th, 1824, to Feb. 15th, 1826, cellar, Jedediah Allen.

Dec. 12th, 1824, to April 12th, 1826, first floor, Franklin Institute.

Nov. 9th, 1826, to Aug. 9th, 1828, cellar, Gillin & Hill, bottlers.

June 1st, 1827, to March 1st, 1828, first floor, to Society of Friends.

Aug. 4th, 1828, to May 23rd, 1857, C. J. Wolbert, auction room.

Since 1857, the Carpenters' Company has occupied their ancient home.

In 1873, the organization memorialized Congress to celebrate the Centennial of the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Carpenters' Hall, on September 5th, 1874. This was acceded to by Congress, and the celebration duly held. On that occasion, the Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Henry Wilson, and many members of Congress attended the ceremonies. The Hon. John Welsh presided, and Henry Armitt Brown, a young lawyer of great promise, was the orator of the occasion. His oration, which gained him great fame, was referred to as "a piece of oratory on a par with Burke's or the best of Webster's, Clay's or Sumner's addresses."

On September 25th and 26th, 1924, the company celebrated its two hundredth anniversary, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the meeting of the First Continental Congress. The programme on the first day included a reception in the afternoon, in the Hall of the Company; a banquet at 6 P. M., in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and exercises in the Academy of Music, the same evening.

The reception was preceded by a parade in which the most ancient military organizations of the thirteen colonies participated. At four o'clock in the afternoon, invited guests at Carpenters' Hall witnessed the reenactment of the first meeting of the Continental Congress, by actors costumed as were the original delegates. At the close of this pageant addresses were made by former Governors of Pennsylvania, Edwin S. Stuart and William C. Sproul. A certificate of honorary membership presented to President Calvin Coolidge, was received on

behalf of the President by Senator George Wharton Pepper. At the banquet, in the Bellevue-Stratford, addresses were made by Senator Pepper, Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Matthew I. Fortier, of Cambridge, Mass. At the Academy meeting, President George Kessler, of the Carpenters' Company, presided, and addresses were made by Major W. Freeland Kendrick, President Coolidge, and the Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States.

The second day of the celebration was spent at Valley Forge, where suitable patriotic exercises were held.—See FRIENDSHIP CARPENTERS' COMPANY; PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTERS' SOCIETY.

[Biblio.—“An Act to Incorporate the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia” (1866); “Recording the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Institution of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1924” (1925).]



CARPENTERS' HALL
From a Photograph about 1873

CARPENTER'S ISLAND—On Scull & Heap's Map of 1750, Carpenter's Island, which received its name from the Carpenter brothers, Samuel and Joshua, is pictured north of Hog Island, and bounded on the west by Boon's Creek, and on the north by Mingo Creek, while the River Delaware bounds it on the east and south, a narrow channel separating it from Hog Island. These streams have virtually disappeared and it no longer is an island.

CARSON, ANN—Between 1816, when she was indicted as an accessory to the murder of her husband, Captain John Carson, by her second husband, Lieutenant Richard Smyth, until her death in the Walnut Street jail about eight years later, Ann Carson was one of the best known characters in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Captain John Baker, who commanded the ship Delaware, was well educated, and was regarded as a beautiful woman. She had a very weak character, however, and seemed destined to be in difficulties of one kind or another. Captain Carson was a heavy and frequent drinker. He lost his place in the navy, and then entered the merchant service. Having departed on a long cruise, he was not heard of for three years, when Lieutenant Smyth, an army officer who had been her companion in the meantime, married her, the ceremony taking place, quite informally, and without warning, in the Jolly Post Boy Tavern *q. v.*, in Frankford. At this time Mrs. Carson kept a china shop at the northeast corner of Second and Dock Streets. The second marriage had scarcely been performed before Captain Carson returned, and the result was not so placid as was the return of Enoch Arden, in the poem. A dispute arose between the men, and Lieutenant Smyth drew a pistol and shot Carson, who died of the wound two weeks later. The shooting occurred on January 20, 1816. The trial was held in May of the same year, and aroused unusual interest. Judge Jacob Rush, president Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, presided over the trial, which lasted from May 23rd to May 29th, and resulted in the conviction of Lieutenant Smyth of first degree murder, and in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Ann Carson. Smyth was hanged in August of the same year. His body was buried in the ancient and forgotten burying ground on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, north of Market Street.

While Smyth was confined in the Walnut Street jail, Mrs. Carson tried to effect his escape, and failing in that, conspired with some undesirable characters to kidnap Governor Simon Snyder, with a view to compelling him to sign a pardon for the murderer. The conspirators finding this impracticable, tried to kidnap a son of John Binns, an alderman and prominent Democratic politician at the time. This attempt landed the conspirators in jail. Mrs. Carson afterwards fell in with a band of counterfeiters, and was imprisoned in the Walnut Street jail, where, having been struck by one of the convicts, she died of her injuries. In 1822, she related her memoirs to a Mrs. Mary Clarke, who had conducted a woman's periodical here and was the author of several books. In 1838, Mrs. Clarke revived and enlarged the "Memoirs" and it was again printed.

It is very much like a tale by DeFoe and reminds the reader of some of that writer's shady characters. It has the advantage, however, of being true.

[Biblio.—"The Trials of Richard Smith and Ann Carson, alias Ann Smith," etc. (Phila., 1816); "The Memoirs of the Celebrated and Beautiful Mrs. Ann Carson." Second edition by Mrs. M. Clarke (Phila., 1838). John Binns, "Recollections" (Phila., 1854) p. 264.]

CARSON, HAMPTON LAWRENCE—(1852–1929), lawyer, historian, author, was the son of Dr. Joseph, and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson, and was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1871, and three years later received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, from the Law School of the same institution. Was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1874. He quickly won a high position as a lawyer, practicing in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey; in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in every branch of the Federal Courts, as well as in courts in other states not mentioned above. From 1896 to 1901, he was professor in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturing on the laws of contracts and sales. From 1903 to 1907, he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He was president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, in 1905; president of the American Bar Association, 1919–1920; acting president, 1920–21; chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, from 1910 to 1913, and a member of the Commission to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1920. He was a special representative of the American Bar Association at the gathering of the English and French Bars, at Montreal; and was invited to speak at the banquet in London, given to Labori, the French *avocat*, who defended Dreyfus and Zola, by the Bench and Bar of England.

Mr. Carson was the author of the "Law of Criminal Conspiracies," a legal treatise, which was accepted as authority in almost every State in the Union. His "History of the Celebration of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States," and his "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," also are authoritative volumes. Mr. Carson formed several very valuable collections. His collection of engraved portraits of Washington and his collection of engraved portraits of other eminent men were disposed of in 1904 and created enormous interest among collectors, the Washington collection especially, having been unequalled. Later, Mr. Carson gathered the most remarkable collection of early works by eminent legal writers, and also an extraordinary collection of portraits, autographs and documents relating to these early legal authors and jurists. This collection was given by him to the Free Library of Philadelphia and has been established there in an apartment of its own, known as Carson Hall.

He was the author of a large number of historical papers, or addresses. Mr. Carson was president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from 1921 until his death, July 18, 1929, and was a member of many scientific, literary and patriotic organizations. He received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws, from Lafayette College (1896); Western University of Pennsylvania (1904); University of Pennsylvania, (1906). His father was professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Pennsylvania and, on his maternal side, he was descended from

Joshua Humphreys, naval constructor, who designed the first fleet of the United States Navy, including the frigate, "Constitution"; and on his paternal side, one of his ancestors signed the "Non-Importation Agreement," and another was a New Jersey judge.

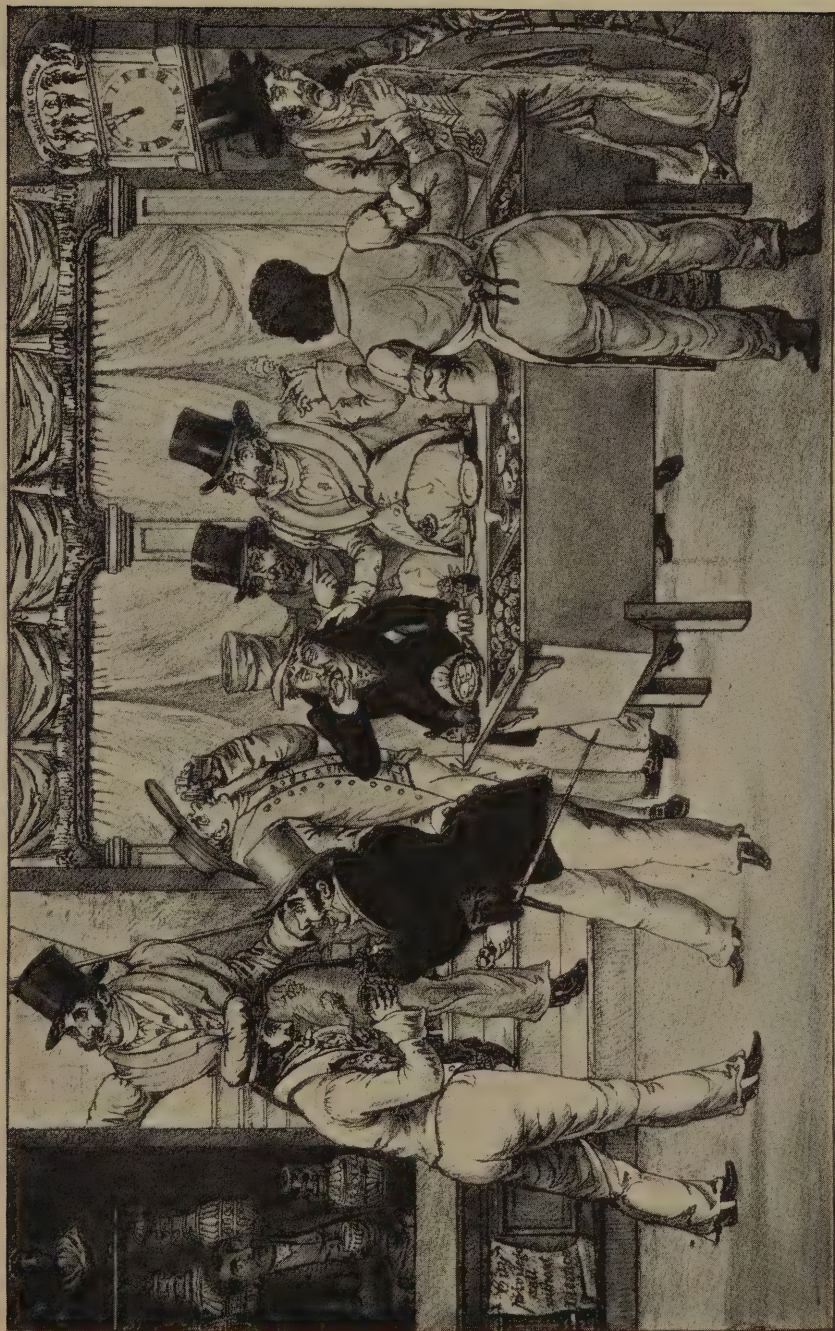
CATERERS AND CATERING IN EARLY PHILADELPHIA—In the early days of the city, catering at all comparable with what it has become, was virtually unknown. Where large banquets were to be given they were held at one of the several, fashionable taverns, which are not to be confused with the saloon known just before national prohibition of liquor became a law. In those days there were no restaurants, but the better class taverns, or public houses, served meals, and had banquet rooms where large dinners were served on occasions.

Among these, in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, were: DANIEL BYRNE'S TAVERN, in Front Street, near Dock; THE INDIAN QUEEN, at the south-east corner of Fourth and Market Streets; THE ROYAL STANDARD, Market Street, between Second and Third, where a lodge of Free Masons held their meetings; THE INDIAN KING, on Market Street, nearer Third, where a Masonic lodge met as early as 1735; JOHN FRANCIS'S UNION HOTEL, on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth, the building which had been the official residence of Presidents Washington and Adams; EPPLEY'S TAVERN, at 315-17 Race Street; OELLER'S HOTEL, Chestnut Street, above Sixth, on the site of the Public Ledger Building.

It was the nineteenth century which ushered in the great feasts and the great gormands in Philadelphia. In the '40's and '50's the size of the menus of a banquet would give a modern dietary subject indigestion by merely glancing over the card. Yet, at the same time, social entertainments in the homes, or at the Dancing Assemblies were comparatively frugal, so far as foods were concerned, but extraordinarily lavish, according to modern ideas, when the array of wines served is considered. The old Assembly Dances, always were served by colored waiters, and their musicians also, were colored. One of these colored waiters, ROBERT BOGLE, became a prominent character in the social world of the Philadelphia of his time. He and his triumphs, even inspired so rigid a social leader as Nicholas Biddle to write a poem about him.

Bogle was one of the first caterers in Philadelphia, but always was known as a waiter. His establishment, at 46 South Eighth Street, where he began, in the year 1812, and where he may have introduced terrapin to the gourmets here, although the first person known to have offered terrapin for sale was JOHN BAILLY, who in *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, in 1814, gave notice that he had arrived in the city with one hundred dozen terrapin, and that he may be found at the Rising Sun Hotel, in Letitia Court. The price was from one to two dollars a dozen. Previously the terrapin in Maryland and Delaware was a delicacy known only to negro slaves. Their masters would not touch the reptile. Consequently it was a negro caterer who introduced the delicacy to lovers of good food in Philadelphia.

Bogle's Place, on South Eighth Street, was the center of fashionable eating. He remained there, patronized by the people of high social standing until 1830,



A PHILADELPHIA OYSTER CELLAR IN 1829
From a Rare Lithograph by James Akin, entitled "Philadelphia Taste Displayed,
or Bon Ton Below Stairs"

when he removed to Pine Street, above Tenth, remaining there until his death, in 1837. In an interesting volume of reminiscences by George F. Jones, published in 1887, entitled, "Myself and Others," there is a reference to Bogle.



ROBERT BOGLE

From a Print in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

"Reader," observed Mr. Jones, "did you ever hear of Bogle, the great waiter, the assistant at christenings, parties, weddings, funerals, etc.? To 'Society proper,' he seemed to be a necessity and before his exit from this world, he had a name and a fame which was something admirable. The name Bogle was on every lip and the thought or mention of it conjured up many a gay and festive occasion, where he was an important adjunct. His demise took place about the time of my advent in Philadelphia, but I heard his praises proclaimed by the young, the middle-aged and the old, of both sexes."

In 1830, Nicholas Biddle wrote a poem in praise of Bogle, which lay in manuscript until, in 1860, Ferdinand J. Dreer printed it for private circulation. It is entitled, "Ode to Bogle," and a few lines will serve to picture this famous character for other generations:

"Bogle! not he whose shadow flies
Before a dying Scotchman's eyes,
But thou of Eighth, near Sansom, Thou!
Colorless colored man! whose brow
Unmoved, the joys of life surveys,
Untouched, the gloom of death displays.

* * * * *

Before his stride the town gives way,
Beggars and belles confess his sway."



PARKINSON'S RESTAURANT, CHESTNUT STREET ABOVE TENTH, 1853

From Ghason's Pictorial

(385)

The author of the "Ode" also alludes to this social factor as "The very Chesterfield of Woe," referring to his manner at funerals; and as a "Social Fabius." Bogle conducted a restaurant at the same place, but after he died the place fell into evil days and became an eating house of a rather low order.

Mr. Jones, in the course of his reminiscences also refers to another famous restaurant. This was the oyster cellar under the Arcade (q. v.), on Chestnut Street. "Among my early recollections of this goodly city of ours," he wrote, "I often call to mind the oyster suppers as they were served by OLD DAVY GIBBS and his wife, in the cellar under the Arcade and by PROSSER on Market Street. This delicious bivalve, always to be found in a high state of excellence in our market, has ever been placed before the ready guest, in tempting style and with the usual accessories, in our city, better than in any other place I ever visited. What could be more delicious, more palatable, or more satisfactory than a dozen on a chaffing dish at Davy Gibbs' oyster cellar, with the crisp white celery as an accompaniment and the smoking and fragrant dish, with a mug of beer, cold and foaming, drawn from the cask in a second or sub-cellar?"

David Gibbs had kept an oyster cellar on Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, at about the present No. 408, but in 1830 he moved to the Arcade, where he continued until his death, in 1839.

JAMES PROSSER, a fine-looking mulatto, kept an oyster cellar at what would be No. 806 Market Street, about the same time, and he, too, became famed—for his terrapin. He was succeeded by his widow, Sarah, later by their son, the latter becoming a caterer and relinquishing the cellar, about 1875. Sometime in the late '50's Joseph W. Miller, a well-known North Third Street merchant, while in Florence, Italy, wrote a long poem, entitled, "Prosser's Journey to Heaven, or the Triumph of Terrapin," which was quite the cleverest thing of its kind ever written about a Philadelphia restaurateur. The story told in it was that Prosser, having died, went to the "Pearly Gates," and sought admission. He informs Charon on the way that he can only pay his passage across with some food. "A dozen stewed," and "buckwheat cakes and Jarsey sausage." The ferryman accepts, and Prosser crosses, but is met by the Furies whom he offers reed birds, and soft shell crabs and Maurice River coves. They accept, and finally he stands before the Gates, and St. Peter asks his ticket. He has none, but offers many specialties from his bill of fare. None stirs the enthusiasm of the Heavenly gate tender, until he mentions terrapin. Then:

"What! Stewed Terrapin, Jeems Prosser!"

Open wide the gates are born—

'Here come Terrapin and Prosser!

Make him welcome as the morn!"

"Peter shook his sides with laughter

Stalked in Prosser, wildly gay:

Lots of Terrapin came after—

And our vision fled away."

The whole poem, which consists of twenty-four, four-line stanzas, was reprinted by William H. Jordan, in his pamphlet, "North Third Street Forty-Five Years Ago" (1905).

Oyster cellars and eating-houses in the middle nineteenth century often were called "refectories," but some of them, especially some of the oyster cellars, did not bear a very good reputation. It will be recalled that Lippard (*q. v.*), the author of the sensational novel, "The Quaker City," published in 1844-45, opens his book with a meeting of two villainous young sporting men, in an oyster cellar. In 1829, James Akin, one of our earliest lithographers, made a lithograph, showing a scene in one of these oyster cellars. As the bartender and the oyster opener are both negroes, it would indicate that the original Prosser's establishment was pictured for it was in existence at the time. Under the bar is shown a notice which probably gives one reason why some of these oyster cellars were regarded as not respectable. The sign bears the legend, "City privilege. Sell without License." It should be understood that at that time the incorporated city of Philadelphia was a very small area—about two square miles, and there probably was some means of avoiding a license to sell liquors. The plate bears the title: "Philadelphia Taste Displayed, or Bon-Ton Below Stairs."

There was a great deal of heavy eating and heavy drinking done in Philadelphia about 1850. Oysters were a favorite food in the various restaurants, cellars and public houses, and for those who regarded themselves as gourmets, reed birds, which were shot "down the Neck," when the gunning season was on, in September, were a favorite annual dish. Terrapin, however, was the choice food of those epicurean in their tastes, and Philadelphia became as famed for its stewed terrapin as it was for some of its more prosaic dishes—pepper-pot, and scrapple. Several establishments were looked upon as the real purveyors of terrapin as it should be cooked and served. It was the one food sure to be found on every bill of fare for a Masonic banquet, and like all masterpieces of cookery, it was the sauce which made or unmade the stewed terrapin. Stephens, in his "Comic Natural History" (*q. v.*) not only refers to THOMAS H. ROCKWELL, whose restaurant at Eighth and Walnut Streets, like Prosser's, was famed for its terrapin, but makes a "black tiger" caricature of him. Unfortunately, Stephen's "tiger" has no stripes, but is spotted, and consequently is drawn for a leopard. Another caricature in the same book pictures Past Grand Master Chandler in the form of a "Masonic Terrapin," simply to show the affection the craft had for the banquet delicacy.

But after all these famed restaurants were small fry compared to Parkinson's on Chestnut Street, above Tenth. Parkinson's in the '50's was the "Caterer par excellence," and the business was started as a confectionery, about 1840. The confectionery in those days was an all-including term, and was not merely a candy or pastry shop, but very often a respectable restaurant for the better class. J. W. PARKINSON was junior member of the firm, Robert B. and J. W. Parkinson, who opened a confectionery on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Seventh and Eighth, opposite the Masonic Hall. J. W. Parkinson then removed

to Eighth Street, below Chestnut (the site of the present No. 112), and there he became famed, principally because there one could pay more for a meal than anywhere else in the city. It is needless to add that he did not have to look for guests. He also had the reputation of furnishing the best of everything, and serving it as it should be served.

One of the banquets held at Parkinson's Eighth Street establishment has become historic—as much so as one of those of Lucullus. This was the banquet given in 1852 by fifteen merchant princes of Philadelphia to an equal number of mercantile eminences of New York, alluded to by a contemporary writer as “A model festival, perhaps the greatest ever got up in modern times.”

“No price was named,” to quote a contemporary account of this dinner—or supper—to the thirty “merchant princes,” “but a *carte blanche* given to the accomplished caterer, who set his wits to work procuring green peas and strawberries from the South, salmon and other rarities from the East, and every luxury and epicurean delicacy from the earth, air and flood, while a fourth element was scientifically employed to adapt the whole to the gratification of the human palate. The saloon was decorated in the most elegant manner while gold, silver, china and glass of the most costly and beautiful styles, flashed and glittered on the board. The feast was composed of twenty-one different courses, each with its appropriate liquors, wines and liquers, designated in a bill of fare, or rather, programme, which of itself was a perfect curiosity of beauty and taste, comprising a highly ornamented and illuminated page for each course. The cost of this memorable entertainment was exactly one thousand dollars.”

In 1852, a banquet at thirty-three dollars a plate was regarded as memorable but in modern times caterers have continued to charge more. For twenty years all the large and historic feasts given in this city were given at Parkinson's, or under that caterer's direction. Thus he provided the Kossuth banquet (1851), the Henry Clay supper (1848), the Consolidation Ball supper (1854), and the dinner to Captain Matthews, of the steamship Glasgow (1851), which was held in the Chinese Museum (Philadelphia Museum). It was not only as a caterer that Parkinson was famed, but as a confectioner he was at the top in his business. At one of the exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, he sent an immense cake, about the size of a cart-wheel, which weighed twelve hundred pounds. It contained one hundred and fifty pounds of butter, one hundred and fifty pounds of flour, one hundred and fifty pounds of sugar, and five hundred pounds of fruits. to say nothing of icing and ornaments, and provoked corresponding amazement in all who saw this Gargantuan effort.

Parkinson's Garden, on the north side of Chestnut Street, above Tenth, then numbered 311, was opened in the year 1853. The large double house occupied by the caterer was standing until about ten years ago, when the Jefferson Building (1015) was erected. Back of this building was a garden, where ice cream was served in the summer, and balloon ascensions at times were an attraction. In 1856, a French aeronaut, E. Godard, who afterwards had charge of the balloon service in Paris, during the Siege, made several ascensions from the garden. On

one of these occasions he went aloft astride a donkey, which was attached to the aerostat. In the car Mme. Godard was a passenger and piloted the balloon, which descended without mishap in the neighborhood of Odd Fellows' Cemetery. After a few years at Tenth and Chestnut Streets, the venture proving unsuccessful, Parkinson returned to Eighth Street.

In the middle '50's, two brothers, CHARLES and NICHOLAS PETRY, opened an exclusive restaurant at 307 Walnut Street, the building where Bishop William White once lived. This then was in the heart of Philadelphia's financial district which centered on Third Street. It was a very quiet place, and while not the scene of any historic banquets, was the meeting-place of the money wizards of the Quaker City. Petry's without sign, or show for a time, was a kind of *Delimonico's*. It was not famed for any dish, but the epicure knew he could find there in perfection the rare foods to which he aspired. In 1875, Petry's did a courageous thing. They moved "up town." They took the old D'Invilliers mansion, at the northwest corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, and transformed it into a little hotel, which they opened on the European plan. They were not hotel men, however, and the house was a very small one, yet they had a select clientele. The hotel was not particularly successful as a hotel, although the restaurant maintained the owners reputation. In 1882, GEORGE C. BOLDT, who had been steward of the Philadelphia Club, leased the house added to its capacity, and induced JEAN BAPTISTE REVELLI, who was butler for Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, who occupied the so-called "Yellow Mansion," at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, to come with him as his *maitre d'hote*. It was the happiest of combinations, and the Bellevue, as the house became known, almost immediately attracted to it all the fashion, brains and money in the city. Its reputation became nation-wide.

So far as the formal feasts were concerned they came within the department of "Baptiste," as the *maitre d'hote*, was generally known. He had a wide acquaintanceship, was a master of organization, and the catering of the Bellevue became a popular legend. Dining clubs made the Bellevue their headquarters; banquets to celebrities, social dinners, all were held at the Bellevue, whose stamp was necessary for their social reputation.

Baptiste—for to thousands who knew him he had no other name, was born in Nice, France, in 1852. As a boy he was a member of the household of Napoleon III, and he fought in the Franco-Prussian War. In 1876, he came to Philadelphia, and during the Centennial Exposition, was one of the managers of Les Trois Freres Provencaux. Afterwards he entered the service of Charles Cortridge, British consul in Philadelphia, and when the latter returned to England to receive knighthood, in 1877, Baptiste went to Mrs. Dundas-Lippincott. The great *maitre d'hote* occupied the same position in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, when Mr. Boldt opened it, and remained there until about 1921, when he left and opened an exclusive restaurant on Fifteenth Street below Locust. He retired about 1925, and on the Fourth of July, 1926, he was killed by the explosion of a

mortar at a community fireworks display which he was witnessing at Clarks' Park, near his home.

CAT-FISH AND WAFFLES—In the early years of the last century, among the dishes for which Philadelphia gained a reputation—or, at least, believed they deserved one, was cat-fish and waffles. While cat-fish were plentiful then, in both the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, and waffles could be baked anywhere, the hotels in the Falls Village, on the Schuylkill, specialized in those foods, and all of the restaurants in that neighborhood were frequented by Philadelphians who drove out to the Falls in carriages, just to enjoy a meal of fried cat-fish and fresh-cooked waffles. These were served either in the dining-rooms, or, where the restaurants boasted of them—on their porches. The most famed houses were: The Fountain Park, Palmer's Tavern, which was a Revolutionary War relic, Washington having used it in 1777, the Old Falls Tavern, which once was known as St. David's Inn, the Dove and Swan, and the Robin Hood. The latter lent its name to the Ford (*q. v.*). The Falls Tavern was said to date from 1731, and once had a signboard representing the old Fort St. David's clubhouse. A more recent house there was the Fairmount Inn, which was said to date from the '40's. It was for a long time operated by Louis Tissot, and has borne various names, more recently, it was known as Cafe Riviere. There was a large-size cast-iron statue of Bismark standing in the grounds of the Inn for many years, but during the World War, this was removed and broken up. The property was purchased by the Fairmount Park commission in June, 1931.

Mrs. Robert Watkins, Sr., who kept the Falls of Schuylkill Hotel, early in the last century, is credited with having introduced the dish to the Falls. She maintained a ferry, the Robin Hood, at that point. Fish then were caught fresh from the Schuylkill close by the hotel. Mrs. Watkins' successor, Robert Evans, made certain of a supply of fish, by erecting a pond on the premises in which were stored the surplus supply of cat-fish. An article on the Falls of Schuylkill Hotel, and its Cat-Fish and Waffles Suppers, appeared in the *Public Ledger*, May 12, 1907.

CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL—Eighteenth Street, north of Race. This beautiful piece of architecture, which is Roman Corinthian in style and constructed of brownstone, was erected from designs of the Rev. Marino Maller, and the Rev. John B. Torrotori, of the Catholic Seminary, then at Eighteenth and Race Streets. The plans were drawn by Napoleon La Brun (*q. v.*), who later designed the Academy of Music, and he superintended the work for a time. His successor was John Notman. The cornerstone was laid September 16, 1846. The great edifice was under way until Easter Sunday, 1862, when the first religious service was held in the Cathedral. On that occasion vespers were recited by Bishop Wood. The large gilt cross which arises over its majestic dome, was raised in 1859, and the cathedral, was finally dedicated by Bishop Wood, Sunday, November 20, 1864. On March 16, 1869, the remains

of Bishop Egan, and Bishop Conwell, the first two bishops of the Diocese, were removed to the Cathedral, and with solemn services interred beneath the grand altar. Since then the remains of Archbishop Wood, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Prendergast have been laid beside them. The venerable Bishop Neumann's remains are interred in the crypt of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Fifth Street and Girard Avenue.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are: width, 130 feet; length, 216 feet; height to apex of pediment, 101 feet, 6 inches; cruciform, and carries out the Roman-Corinthian style of the exterior. The nave is 50 feet wide and 182 feet in length; the ceiling 80 feet high. The Sanctuary or chancel is 50 feet by 46 feet. The dome at the base is 51 feet in diameter and its height above the pavement, 156 feet. There are chapels on each side of the church, each 22 feet by 39 feet. Over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, by Constantine Brumidi; the dome is decorated with a painting of the Assumption of the Virgin. The four Corinthian columns which are a striking feature of the facade are each 60 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA—Although the Diocese of Philadelphia was not established until April 8, 1808, the Church had enjoyed more or less activity here for almost a century before that time. When the first mass was celebrated here is a mooted question, but the first public mass, in a chapel, is known to have been said on February 26, 1732, in the one-storied building erected on the site of the present St. Joseph's Church, in Willing's Alley, below Fourth Street.

In his Centennial address, made in St. Joseph's, on July 4, 1876, the Rev. William F. Clarke, S.J., in reviewing the history of the Catholic Church in America, remarked: "The holy mass had been celebrated in Philadelphia as early at least as 1686, but there is no proof that any Catholic chapel existed in Philadelphia prior to 1733, the whole Catholic population of this city amounted to only forty persons." Martin I. J. Griffin, in his history, "Old St. Joseph's" (1882), gives the date as 1732, and Thompson Westcott, in his "History of Philadelphia," in the *Sunday Dispatch*, stated that the Catholic population numbered eleven. Mr. Griffin has shown, however, that in the year 1727, the immigrants from Ireland numbered 1,155, and in 1728, there landed in Philadelphia, 5,600: "The proportion of Irish to all other immigrants taken together being ten to one." In 1729, the number of Irish arriving was 5,655. These were not Catholics, Mr. Griffin concludes, and a Catholic population of forty in 1732 is regarded as a better estimate than Mr. Westcott's eleven at that time.

It is known, however, that Jesuit missionaries were in this part of the country between the years 1683 and 1690. JOHN TATHAM, who was one of the original purchasers of land in the new settlement, is said to have been the head of one of the first Catholic families in the Province. He is said to have been a physician, and closely related to the Duke of Norfolk of that day. His house was a stopping place for missionary priests, as they journeyed from Maryland to New York, and

vestments are mentioned among his effects. He afterward removed to Burlington, and was for a time New Jersey agent for Governor Daniel Coxe. Tatham, who died in 1700, was regarded as a rich man for his time in this part of the world, and at his death many discovered for the first time that he was a Catholic, as among his effects, in addition to vestments, there were found a silver crucifix, a silver plate of St. Dominic, a wooden crucifix, and a collection of books, many of them of a Catholic character. Gabriel Thomas, in his "History of West New Jersey" (1698), describes Tatham's establishment in Burlington, observing: "There are many fair and great brick houses on the outside of town which the gentry have built there for their country houses, besides the great and stately palace of John Tatham, Esq., which is pleasantly situated on the north side of the town, having a very fine and delightful garden and orchard adjoining it." Tatham also, at his death, had seven slaves. It is surmised that FATHER GREATON, when first he came to Philadelphia, also celebrated the mass in the house of Dr. JOHN MICHAEL BROWN, who came here from the West Indies about the same time. Dr. Brown settled on Nicetown Road, his farm lying west and north of the present New Cathedral Cemetery. As in the case of Tatham, he was known to possess vestments and sacred vessels, used in the celebration of the mass. The first reference to the presence of a priest and the celebration of the mass in this city may be found in a letter of the Rev. John Talbot, a non-juring Episcopal minister, to the secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The letter is dated January 10, 1707-08, from New York, and in the writer refers to a "Popish mass at Philadelphia." "I thought the Quakers," he adds, "would be the first to let it in, particularly Mr. Penn; for, if he has any religion, 'tis that, but thus to tolerate all without control is the way to have none at all."

Beginning about the year 1722, the REV. JOSEPH GREATON, S.J., a missionary from Maryland, was frequently a visitor in this city, and to his exertions is due the erection of the first Catholic Church in this city. Father Greaton is believed to have purchased the property upon which St. Joseph's Church was built, in 1729. Certainly, in 1731, he began the erection of a one-storied chapel and a clergy house. "To secure the protection of the colonial authorities," remarks Mr. Griffin, "Father Greaton had it erected in such a manner as to appear only a part of the clergy's residence. The size was 18 feet by 28 feet, but in 1757, it was enlarged to 40 feet by 40 feet." Father Greaton was a native of Lynton, Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1680; was admitted to the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), July 5, 1708, and was professed August 4, 1719. He remained in Philadelphia until 1750, having had for part of that time, the REV. HENRY NEALE, S.J., also an Englishman, as assistant. After Father Greaton was recalled, he returned to Bohemia, Maryland, where he died in 1753.

It was not long after the little chapel was erected before it attracted the attention of the Provincial authorities. At the meeting of the Provincial Council, July 25, 1734, Lieut. Governor Patrick Gordon informed that body that "he was under no small concern to hear that a house, lately built in Walnut Street,

this city, had been set apart for the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, commonly called the Romish chapel, where several persons resorted on Sundays to hear mass openly celebrated by a Popish priest." Governor Gordon added that he conceived the public exercise of that religion contrary to the laws of England, some of which, particularly the 11th and 12th of King William III, are extended to all His Majesty's dominions. "But those of that persuasion here," he continued, "imagine they have a right to it from some general expressions in the Charter of Privileges granted to the inhabitants of this Government by our late Hon. Proprietor." So he asked the judgment of the Council, and it was pointed out that, if any part of the said Charter was inconsistent with the laws of England, it could be of no force. The subject was to be continued until the next meeting, but it never was heard of again. However, in 1738, we find the Penn family taking to task James Logan, president of the Council, after the death of Gordon, writing: "It has become a reproach to your administration that you have suffered the public celebration of the scandal of the Mass."

Two years later, Father Neale arrived in this country and was stationed at St. Joseph's, as assistant. He died in 1747, and was buried near the church. In 1748, Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveler and botanist, visited Pennsylvania, and in his book, "*En Resa til Norra America*," published in 1753, wrote: "The Roman Catholics have in the southwest part of the town a great house, which is well adorned and has an organ." This reference to a "house," instead of a church or chapel was literally correct, for the building, in order to create no prejudice in a city which at the time was almost entirely Protestant in religious matters, was designed exteriorally to resemble a small dwelling.

For thirty years this was the only Catholic place of worship in Philadelphia. In 1757, the little chapel was torn down and rebuilt, this time its dimensions were forty by sixty feet, and the church was not again increased in size for nearly sixty-five years. At the time this second church edifice was built, FATHER ROBERT HARDING, who succeeded Father Greateon, had to make a return, for Lord Loudon, who commanded the British forces in America, was taking a census. From this return it was shown that "in and about" Philadelphia, on April 29, 1757, there was a total of 403 Catholics, male and female, above the age of twelve years, who "received the Sacraments," and of these 253 were Germans, and the remainder Irish. The whole number of Catholics in Pennsylvania was 1,653.

The enlargement of the church, and the prospect of future enlargements encroached upon the space around it, used as a burial ground; so, in 1759, the land upon which St. Mary's Church was built, and the surrounding grave yards laid out, was purchased. It had originally been designed solely as a cemetery, but the need of a larger church caused immediate steps to be taken toward erecting a new edifice on part of the ground. This was opened in 1763, and for some years was used only on Sundays, St. Joseph's being in use for service on week days. The same priests, who lived in the clergy's house at St. Joseph's, served both churches. In 1758, the REV. FERDINAND FARMER, who on entering

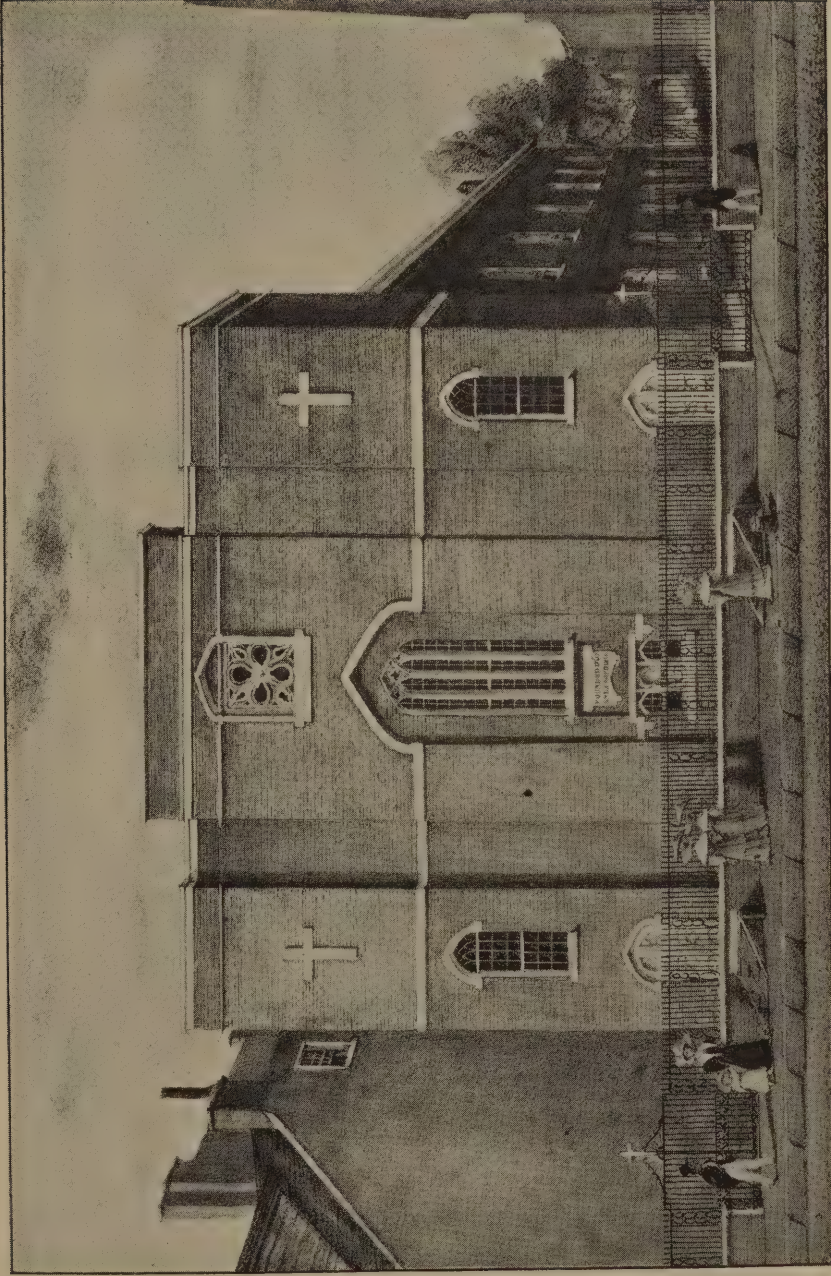
the Jesuit novitiate to prepare himself for work in the English-speaking missions, changed his German name, Steinmeyer, into its nearest equivalent, Farmer, came to St. Joseph's, and was long regarded as a most zealous missionary. He was the founder of the church in New York City. When Father Farmer died August 17, 1786, he was buried at St. Joseph's after funeral services in St. Mary's, his obsequies were attended by a vast number of his fellow citizens, without regard to sect. It is said that nearly all the Protestant clergy of the city attended, as did also members of the American Philosophical Society, and the professors and trustees of the University. All ranks, and all shades of religious beliefs in the city were represented.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered for the first time in Philadelphia in St. Mary's Church, in the autumn of 1784, by the REV. JOHN CARROLL, Superior of the Missions, who a few months previous had been empowered to do so by the Congregation of the Propaganda.

FATHER ROBERT MOLYNEUX, who had been Father Farmer's colleague, left in 1788, and afterwards became President of Georgetown College and Superior of the reorganized Jesuits. The REV. LAWRENCE GRAESSL, who succeeded Father Molyneux, was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Carroll, but died of yellow fever, in 1793, before he could be consecrated. His successor, the REV. FRANCIS A. FLEMING, S.J., also fell victim to the dread disease. The last of the old Jesuits in charge of St. Joseph's was the Rev. Leonard Neale, S.J., who left in 1799 for Georgetown, and the following year became Bishop Carroll's coadjutor, and afterward his successor as Archbishop.

Father Farmer had ministered mainly to the Germans, of whom there were a large number then in Philadelphia. Before that priest died, however, there was a movement on foot to establish a church for German Catholics, and the registers of HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC CHURCH date from 1784. An association was formed in 1781, and receiving a charter the following year, and the property at the northwest corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets was brought from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. On this property a church, described as 100 feet long and 60 feet broad, with a schoolroom beneath it, was erected. It is said to have been the last building for public purposes erected in Philadelphia of alternate red and black glazed brick. The REV. JOHN CHARLES HELBRON was its first rector.

The cornerstone of ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, at Fourth Street, opposite New, was laid in September, 1796, and it is said that President Washington and Governor Mifflin were present at the ceremony. The building was not opened until June 7, 1801. Like all the other Catholic churches then in the city, it was served by priests from St. Joseph's. St. Joseph's Church, after the departure of the Jesuits, in 1799, was taken over by the Augustian Fathers who continued in charge until their own church was completed, in 1802. In 1803, the REV. MICHAEL EGAN, O.S.F., who had arrived from Ireland the year before, took charge of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, and also taught the parochial school. Father Egan was elevated to the dignity of an Episcopal see, and was appointed



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, FOURTH STREET ABOVE SPRUCE, 1830

From a Rare Lithograph, owned by John J. Cullen

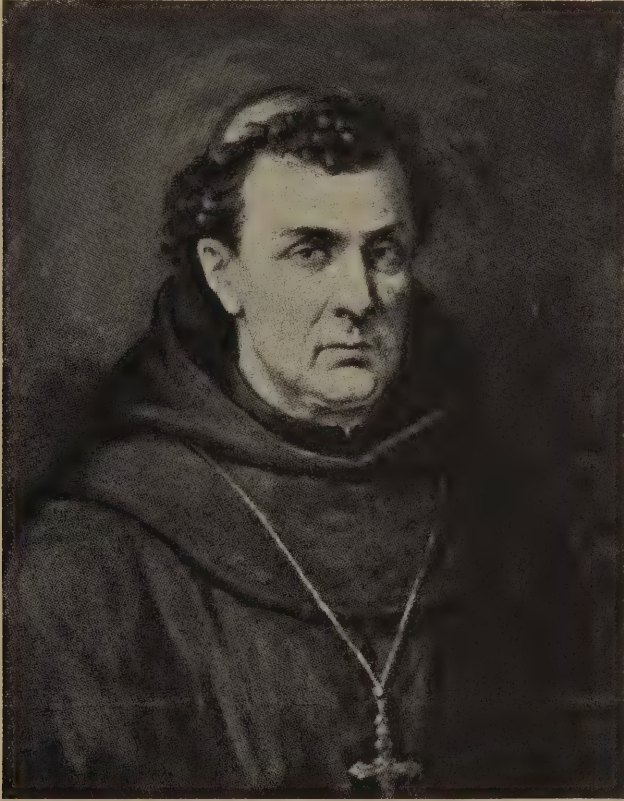
its first Bishop. He was consecrated in Baltimore, in 1810, the Diocese having been established in 1808. He made St. Mary's his cathedral but continued to reside at St. Joseph's until his death.

As the statement has been made that General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette attended either the *Te Deum* service in St. Joseph's, on March 1, 1781, celebrating the ratification of the "Alliance and perpetual Union of the States," or at the mass of Thanksgiving for the capture of Cornwallis, which was celebrated November 4, 1781, Martin I. J. Griffin in his history, "Old St. Joseph's" (1882), takes the trouble to investigate the tradition, and states that General Washington never attended a service in that church. However, it seems to be established that M. deLuzerne, the French minister, and his suite did formally attend the *Te Deum*, and also the celebration of the birthday of the Dauphin of France, on August 25, 1781, as well as the Mass of Thanksgiving.

In the early days of the Church this country there was but one diocese, and that was Baltimore, presided over by BISHOP CARROLL. The growth of the Church during the later years of the eighteenth century, owing to increased immigration, brought about principally because of liberal laws in force here, and the open door to freedom which the young nation offered to the world, became too extensive to be managed by the Metropolitan alone, and so early as 1793, Bishop Carroll petitioned Rome to have a coadjutor appointed. The Pope granted the petition and Father Graessl was appointed, but while the notification was being prepared, he died of yellow fever, while attending to his duties. Father Neale then was appointed. It was not many years before it was discovered that a coadjutor was not all that was desired, and in 1806, Bishop Carroll, who had been appointed Bishop of Baltimore, in 1787, petitioned the Holy See for a division of the diocese, and before the decree had been recommended the Bishop of Baltimore sent in the name of the Rev. Michael Egan, recommending that he be the Bishop of Philadelphia. On April 8, 1808, Pope Pius VII decreed the subdivision of the diocese of Baltimore and its erection into an Archdiocese with four suffragan sees at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Bardstown, Kentucky.

Father Egan was appointed Bishop of the New Diocese of Philadelphia, in 1808, but it was not until October 28, 1810, that he was consecrated at Baltimore. From all accounts Bishop Egan was an extraordinary man. He was an able organizer, a good preacher, and was able to address his congregation not only in English but in German and in French. He was frequently heard in these languages at Holy Trinity Church, where services were held for both the Germans and the French. In recommending him to the Holy See as Bishop of Philadelphia, Bishop Carroll wrote: "Father Egan is a man of about fifty, who seems endowed with all the qualities to discharge with perfection all the functions of the episcopacy, except that he lacks robust health, greater experience and a greater degree of firmness in his disposition. He is a learned, modest, humble priest, who maintains the spirit of his order in his whole conduct." Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin, who made a laborious study of the history of the first Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, which was published in 1893 was unable to trace his early history.

He is known to have been a native of Ireland, and to have been born in 1761, but what part of that Isle was his birthplace his biographer was unable to discover. He came to this country to take charge of a church in Albany, N. Y., from which city he was called to Lancaster, Pa. There he attracted the attention of Philadelphia Catholics, and in 1802 he came to this city.



RT. REV. MICHAEL EGAN, O. S. A.
First Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia

The delay in the consecration of Bishop Egan was due to the Napoleonic wars. The REV. RICHARD LUKE CONCANEN, a Dominican, then in Rome, had been appointed to the See of New York City. He was instructed with the bulls of installation and was to bring them to this country. He went to Leghorn, where he found after waiting four months, that he could not sail for the United States, and then decided to return to Rome, being in poor health at the time. Subsequently he proceeded to Naples, but was prevented from proceeding further, and while there he died in the Dominican convent, not, it is related, "without the suspicion of poison."

In anticipating the honor of becoming the cathedral of the first Bishop, St. Mary's Church was enlarged in 1810, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars.

Bishop Egan died July 22, 1814, having been, it was remarked: "the first victim of Episcopal rights." He was buried in the churchyard, but in 1869, his remains were removed to the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

During the last two years of his life, Bishop Egan had been in almost constant dispute with the trustees of St. Mary's, some of it attributed to the cost of the improvements to the churches, and the contest became so intense that two parties were formed, representing the two sides of the controversy. Even the death of Bishop Egan did not clear the air, for the contest broke out with renewed vigor over the appointment of his successor. Six years passed before a new Bishop was appointed, and in the meantime the diocese was placed under an administrator, the REV. L. DE BARTH. In 1820, the REV. HENRY CONWELL was appointed to the vacant See. St. Mary's Church at that time was under the pastoral care of the REV. WILLIAM HOGAN, who had been appointed rector by Father de Barth. Bishop Conwell, soon after his arrival, suspended Father Hogan. The upshot of this, was the intensification of the troubles of the church. The congregation divided into "Hoganites" and "Bishopites," and events became more exciting, culminating in a species of disorder, which was called a "riot," April 9, 1822, when new trustees were elected. During these disorders, the railing around the church was torn down, and sundry other species of damage inflicted upon the property. Father Hogan finally left the church, and some of the congregation provided him with a home on Fourth Street above Spruce. St. Mary's then was placed under an interdict (closed temporarily against holding religious worship), and once again St. Joseph's became the parish church. Father Hogan left the city, in 1823, and his schism was kept alive by a successor named O'Malley, but he left, in 1825, and the schism being practically dead, the church was reopened for services. The schism was so bitter that it is said some of the members left the Catholic Church altogether. St. Mary's was again remodelled, in 1886, when the Rev. Daniel I. McDermott became rector. He made many improvements, and reversed the positions of entrance and sanctuary, the former having been originally at the west end of the edifice.

The present St. Joseph's Church, which is the fourth building on the site, was erected in 1838, and consecrated February 11, 1839. In the clergy house of St. Joseph's, the Pennsylvania Catholic Total Abstinence Society was organized July 9, 1840. The first Sodality of the Blessed Virgin organized in this country, was instituted in St. Joseph's by the REV. FELIX JOSEPH BARBELIN, S.J., on January 11, 1841.

Bishop Conwell, who had been blind for some years, died April 22, 1842, and was succeeded as head of the diocese by the RT. REV. FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, who had come to Philadelphia as coadjutor to Bishop Conwell, in 1830. For a time both Bishop Conwell and Bishop Kenrick occupied the clergy house of St. Joseph's as their residence, but after the latter had been in the city a few months, a residence for him was prepared on South Fifth Street, the present number 257.

One of the first acts of Bishop Kenrick, upon coming here, was to ask the REV. JOHN HUGHES, who was an assistant at St. Joseph's, to undertake a new charge. This was no less than to build the church, to be called ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, on Thirteenth Street, above Chestnut. It was finished and dedicated in 1832. Joseph Bonaparte presented a painting by Caracci, which was then valued at a thousand guineas; and it was hung in the sanctuary. Monachesi, the leading fresco printer in the city, decorated the interior, long the only real fresco work in Philadelphia. The burning of the church about a quarter century ago destroyed this work.



CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST
Thirteenth Street, above Chestnut
From Wild's Views, 1838

Father Hughes, who was regarded as one of the greatest men that the church in America had known, was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, in November, 1837, and on January 7, 1838, was consecrated Bishop. After Bishop Hughes went to New York, Bishop Kenrick moved from St. Mary's to St. John's and it thus became the third church in Philadelphia to be used as a cathedral. Bishop Kenrick, in 1851, was promoted to the archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, where he died in 1863.

The REV. JOHN NEPOMUCENE NEUMANN, C.SS.R. (*q. v.*) was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia, in 1852, to succeed Archbishop Kenrick. Of him it was said: "The Parochial schools of the diocese of Philadelphia, especially of the city, became a crowning glory of his work." Bishop Neumann began the building of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul (*q. v.*) and it was nearly completed, when he died suddenly, January 5, 1860, aged fifty-nine years. Bishop Neumann's saintly life and remarkable works have caused steps to be taken for his Beatification. His remains lie in the crypt of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Fifth Street and Girard Avenue, which is in charge of Redemptorist Fathers, to which society Bishop Neumann belonged.

The RT. REV. JAMES FREDERICK WOOD, who was born at Second and Chestnut Streets, in 1813, and whose parents were not Catholics, became a convert while acting as a bank clerk, and went to Rome to study for the Church. After his ordination he was assigned to the Diocese of Cincinnati. In 1857, he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Neumann, with right of succession. Bishop Wood completed the Cathedral and under his administration the diocese became of additional importance. In 1875, Philadelphia was erected into an Archdiocese, and Bishop Wood elevated to be Archbishop. He established schools, convents and many churches, while several sisterhoods and numerous homes and asylums were founded during his occupancy of the See. Archbishop Wood died June 20, 1883. For a year the Archdiocese was administered by the Vicar General, the VERY REV. MAURICE A. WALSH, rector of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, but August 20, 1884, the MOST REV. PATRICK JOHN RYAN was solemnly installed Archbishop of Philadelphia, and on January 4, 1885, he was invested with the pallium. Archbishop Ryan, when appointed to Philadelphia, was Archbishop of Salamis, coadjutor with right of succession to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. Under Archbishop Ryan's direction the archdiocese grew in importance. When he assumed charge there were but 127 Catholic churches and 260 priests here, while after twenty-five years of his administration, these figures were more than doubled. The greatest advance was made in education, not only in mere numbers of parochial schools, but in the entire change of curriculum, which was brought up to a very high standard. There also were added charitable institutions, modelled upon more scientifically economic lines, notably the Catholic Protectory for Wayward Boys. During Archbishop Ryan's occupancy of the See, the Catholic population of the Diocese increased from 300,000, in 1884, to 500,000, in 1909, on the occasion of Archbishop Ryan's twenty-fifth anniversary. The Archbishop died two years later.

In 1897, an auxiliary Bishop was decreed for the Archdiocese, and the VERY REV. EDMOND FRANCIS PRENDERGAST, Vicar General, was appointed, with the title of Bishop of Scillio. He was consecrated February 24th, of that year. Upon the death of Archbishop Ryan, Bishop Prendergast was appointed to succeed him, and became Archbishop of the Archdiocese, May 27, 1911. He died February 26, 1918.

After the death of Archbishop Prendergast, the RIGHT REV. DENNIS DOUGHERTY, of Buffalo, was appointed to the vacant See, and was enthroned as Archbishop of Philadelphia, July 10, 1918. The pallium was conferred May 6, 1919, and on March 7, 1921, the Most Rev. Archbishop was created a Cardinal-Priest, the first Philadelphian to become a member of the Sacred College. Under Cardinal Dougherty's administration the archdiocese of Philadelphia has made remarkable progress.

On September 19, 1921, the RIGHT REV. MICHAEL J. CRANE was consecrated, having been appointed Auxiliary Bishop to his Eminence, with the title, Bishop of Curium. Bishop Crane died December 26, 1928. As Auxiliary Bishop, he was succeeded by the RIGHT REV. GERALD P. O'HARA who was consecrated May 21, 1929. Bishop O'Hara, who was ordained to the priesthood so recently as April 3, 1920, thus became not only the youngest Bishop the Archdiocese of Philadelphia had welcomed, but probably the youngest in the United States.

When his Eminence Cardinal Dougherty took charge of the Archdiocese, in 1918, there was a Catholic population in the diocese of 710,000 and in 1930 the population was 812,550.

At the present time there is one Greek Rite Church in the city of Philadelphia, and three Ukranian Catholic Churches, also Greek Rite, the latter being presided over by the RIGHT REV. CONSTANTINE BOHACHEVSKY, whose Cathedral is the Cathedral of THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Franklin Street above Brown, formerly the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Jude. The area of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia is 5,043 square miles, including the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, and Schuylkill.—See ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOTS; CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL; VENERABLE JOHN NEPOMUCENE NEUMANN; AMER. CATHOLIC HIST. SOC.

[Biblio.—Martin I. J. Griffin, the founder of the Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc., also prepared the article on the Catholic Church in J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott's "Hist. of Phila." (1884), and was the author of many pamphlets on the Church in this city. Among these were: "Old St. Joseph's" (1882); "Hist. of St. John's Church" (1882); "William Penn the Friend of Catholics" (1886); "Thomas Fitz Simmons, Pennsylvania's Catholic Signer of the Constitution" (1887), and "Hist. of Michael Egan, First Bishop of Philadelphia" (1893). "Catholicity in Philadelphia," by Monsignor Joseph L. J. Kirlin (Phila., 1909).]

CATTLE MARKET—This was conducted, in 1796, in Dock Street, westward from Walnut to Third Streets.

CAVES—When Francis Daniel Pastorius (*q. v.*), founder of Germantown, arrived in Philadelphia, in 1683, he said that the town consisted of three or four

little cottages, such as Edward Drinker's, Sven Saener's, and that all the rest of the residue being only woods, underwoods, timber and trees, he several times lost himself in traveling from his cave by the waterside to the hut of a Dutch baker, named Bom, who made this bread.

According to Watson ("Annals") these caves were generally formed by digging into the ground near the verge of the river bank, to a depth of about three feet, thus making the chamber partly underground. The remaining part was formed of sods of earth, or earth and brush combined. The roofs were formed of layers of limbs or split pieces of trees, overlaid with bark or sod, or river-rushes, etc. The chimneys were of stones, river pebbles, mortared together with clay and grass, or river reeds. These caves, or many of them, encroached upon the line of Front Street, and under the date of 17th, 9th month, 1685, the Provincial Executive Council ordered all families living in caves to appear before that body. As no one appeared, notice was given that within a month's time the Governor's orders relating to caves would be put into execution. This was that they were to be demolished and removed as Front Street was to be opened.

It appears that the first purchasers usually built themselves a cave-hut to shelter their families and effects, while they went to get warrants of survey and then sought out a choice location for their permanent abode.

[Biblio.—J. F. Watson, "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. I (Phila., 1884); J. Jackson, "American Colonial Architecture" (1924).]

CEDAR GROVE—A settlement in the 35th Ward, near Tacony Creek, Olney and Asylum Roads.

CEDAR GROVE—This colonial house, which formerly stood at Harrowgate, was built in 1748. In 1929-31, it was removed to Fairmount Park having been taken down carefully and rebuilt in its new location, on Lansdowne Drive, near Memorial Hall. The removal was accomplished through the generosity of Miss Lydia Thompson Morris. Cedar Grove was the estate of the Coates-Paschall-Morris family. The original property was purchased by Thomas Coates in 1714. His daughter, Elizabeth Paschall, is said to have removed the original dwelling and erected the one which has been preserved, and which passed into the Morris family by marriage.

[Biblio.—Thomas Allen Glenn, "Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them" (Phila., 1899).]

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—By his will, Stephen Girard did a great deal more than establish his college for poor, orphan, white boys. He gave a new view of popular education to this country. In 1831, when he died, Philadelphia had had a public school system in operation for thirteen years, and it was mostly trivial. What was known as the Lancastrian system was in force, and while well-meant, Joseph Lancaster's (*q. v.*) system was a poor substitute for an useful education. The public schools then were regarded as intended for the very



CEDAR GROVE MANSION

As it appeared, near Frankford. It has been removed to Fairmount Park

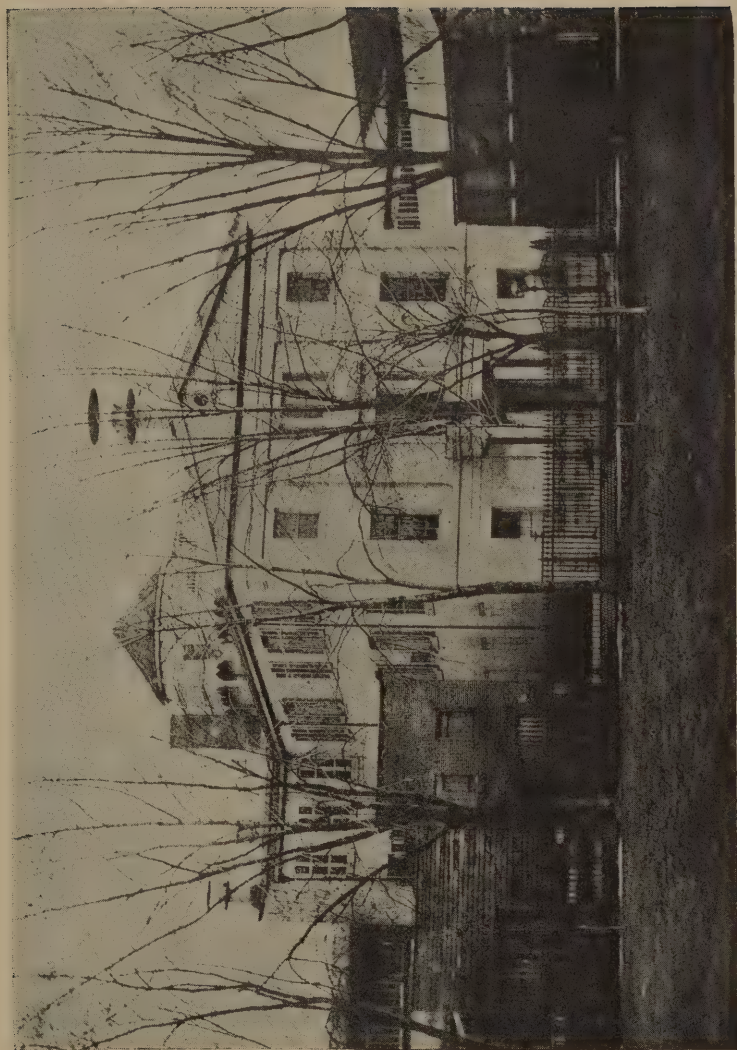
Photograph by Wallace

poor and very ragged children, and parents of the middle class refused to send their children to the schools, preferring private institutions, which some of them could not easily afford. The will of Mariner and Merchant contained a bequest of ten thousand dollars to the Comptrollers of the Public Schools of the City and County of Philadelphia "for the use of the schools upon the Lancastrian system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

At the time of Girard's death, Thomas Dunlap was president of the Board of Comptrollers of the Public Schools and he was leader of the growing opposition to the Lancastrian system. However, he regarded the Girard bequest as helpful in his new "programme." Having made improvements in the elementary schools he set about popularizing his scheme for the building of a high school, which was a revolutionary proposal in a day when popular education was opposed in many quarters. Mr. Dunlap continued with his idea. In 1834, the Legislature passed an act providing that townships, boroughs and wards should constitute school districts, and authorizing a tax to be levied in order that the schools might be maintained at public expense. In 1836, the act was amended, directing that all children over four years of age should be educated. This annulled the Lancastrian system, and authorized the erection of a Central High School. It was for boys, for in those days, even advanced thought could conceive of no higher education for girls.

The design for the high school was prepared with the greatest care, although the idea was so new, that the institution actually was opened before its real organization was accomplished. A lot of ground on Juniper Street, east of Penn Square, and between Market and Chestnut Streets, was purchased by the Board in 1837, and on September 19th, of the same year, the cornerstone was formally laid. The school was opened October 21, 1838, and during the first year, eighty-nine boys were admitted to it. By the liberal grant of the Legislature the Controllers were "Enabled to add a most important and valuable improvement in the construction of an Astronomical Observatory, and in the collection of instruments superior in character and finish to most, if not to any, now existing in this country" (Twentieth Annual Report, 1838). During the year 1837 the high school construction, including the lot upon which it stood, cost \$31,652.50. In the year 1838, \$23,959.61 additional were spent, thus completing the building for almost \$55,000. Furniture and equipment cost \$90,399.37.

At the new High School, the faculty consisted of Professors John Frost, in the English Department; Enoch C. Wines, in the Classical Department; E. Otis Kendall and William Vodges, in the Philosophical and Chemistry Departments. In special Physics Department was Dr. Henry McMurtie. All of these instructors became prominent, or were prominent in their respective departments of knowledge. Professor Frost was a frequent contributor to the magazines, edited several works and wrote one or two popular histories. Professor Wines, who had been principal of Edgehill School, was the author of a volume, "Two Years and a Half in the Navy," and, in 1838, devised a system of popular Education, which was particularly addressed to the chairman of the Education Com-



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, JUNIPER STREET, SOUTH OF MARKET

From a Photograph about 1853

mittee of the New Jersey Legislature. Dr. McMurtie, at the time, had a wider reputation than any of the others, for he had been the first to translate into English and abridge Baron Cuivier's classic, "The Animal Kingdom." This was not only printed in this country, but reprinted in England, in 1834.

In 1839, the school was in operation with gratifying results, but was imperfectly organized. It was a pioneer work, this giving higher education to pupils at the public expense, and at this juncture the Board reported it was "favored by the cooperation of a highly gifted auxiliary. Alexander Dallas Bache (*q. v.*), president of Girard College, whilst awaiting the period of more active duties in that institution, with the concurrence of the trustees of the College, volunteered his service as acting principal of the High School without compensation." Reorganization immediately followed, and in addition to the professors already mentioned, J. A. Deloutte was appointed professor of the French language, and Rembrandt Peale (*q. v.*), professor of Drawing and Writing. There were some changes in the duties of the original faculty, but all worked in harmony with Professor Bache, who, in 1840, presented a report outlining the organization of a High School for Girls.

Probably no high school before this one in Philadelphia was equipped with an astronomical observatory that was at all completely furnished with the proper instruments of the finest character. This observatory was described as a substantial square hollow brick tower, forty-eight feet in height. In it were mounted a Fraunhofer Equitorial, a sidereal clock by I. Lukens, and a seven-foot Herschelian Telescope, by Holcomb. In his first report of the work of the observatory, Professor Kendall, in 1842, observed: "As a further illustration of its (the Fraunhofer Equitorial) powers, I may mention that Encke's Comet was detected and its distance measured from a star of the tenth magnitude, at four minutes before seven o'clock P. M., on the 1st of April, 1841, while the twilight was sufficient to illuminate the wires of the Fraunhofer Filarmicrometer." He especially was pleased with the Ertel Meridian, which he characterized as a masterpiece of its kind. The annual report of the Board for the year 1841 stated that "The High School Observatory is now looked to abroad as one of the spots from whence information may be expected with regard to astronomical phenomena." It is said that at that time even Harvard was not so well equipped, and the United States Naval Observatory not infrequently borrowed telescopes from the Philadelphia institution.

When Professor Bache resigned in 1842, John Seely Hart, who had been adjunct professor of languages in Princeton, was appointed to the vacancy, and proved to be exactly the man for the place. He adopted many of Professor Bache's plans, including a four-year course to be pursued by eight classes, the first class graduating every six months. The first graduating class, that in 1842, contained thirty-nine, and it has been pointed out that seventy-five per cent of the graduates made names for themselves in the professional or business worlds. Dr. Hart remained until 1858. His successors as president have been Nicholas Harper Maguire, 1858-1866; George Inman Riche, 1866-1886; Franklin Taylor,

1886-1888; Zephaniah Hopper, acting president, 1887-1888, and again in 1894; Henry Clark Johnson, 1888-1893; Robert Ellis Thompson, 1894-1920, and John Lewis Haney, 1920.

Doctor Thompson retired legally on account of age, in 1920, but was employed by the Alumni of the High School to write a history of the institution, and also at the request of the Alumni continued to teach ethics and political economy, until his death.

In 1853, the High School building on Juniper Street was sold for forty-five thousand dollars, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which erected a freight station on the site, and on May 31st, of the same year, the cornerstone of a new building at the southeast corner of Broad and Green Streets, was laid. This building continued to be used by the school for very nearly a half century, and long after it had proved inadequate for the purpose. On November 22, 1902, the present immense granite High School, on the west side of Broad Street, at Green, was dedicated, in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The Central High School for Boys is legally empowered to confer degrees upon its graduates, being the only public high school in the United States having this distinction.—See PUBLIC SCHOOLS; ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE.

[*Biblio.*—Franklin Spencer Edmonds, "History of the Central High School of Philadelphia" (1902); "Proceedings of the Dedication of the New Buildings of the Central High School of Phila." (1910); Annual Reports of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools of Phila., 1837 to 1842, and Reports of Dr. A. D. Bache and of Prof. Otis F. Kendall appended to the Board's publications.]

CENTRE, THE—Early references to "The Centre" in old diaries, letters and even in publications, always had reference to the planned Centre Square of the original city, and never intended in the modern sense to represent the contemporary central business section.—See CENTRE SQUARE.

CENTRE HOUSE—The original distributing centre of the city's first water works, was popularly so-called, being erected in Centre Square, in 1799. The Centre House, or Engine House, was removed in 1829, and its marble columns were used in ornamenting the porch of the First Unitarian Church, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Locust Streets.—See WATER SUPPLY; CENTRE SQUARE.

CENTRE HOUSE TAVERN—This public house stood at about the northeast corner of the present Fifteenth and Market Streets, but in the days when it was erected, sometime before 1750, it was the only place of entertainment for travelers between the Centre Square, at Broad and Market Streets, and the Middle Ferry, over the Schuylkill. It seems probable that it was built to accommodate not only travelers, but the racing fraternity of the city in those days, who frequently matched their fast horses in races around the Centre Square. The place is known to have been in existence as early as the year 1744, for when the Virginia Commissioners were in this city that year, their secretary, William Black, visited the place and left a description of it, alluding to the billiard room.

and bowling green, and giving the impression that it was a resort of the sporting men of the time. Immediately south of the Centre Square, which in those days was not square, and had no visible limits, was the execution ground, where the gallows was set up when a malefactor was to be hanged.

On August 27, 1760, the Centre House Tavern was the scene of a remarkable murder, related by Watson ("Annals," Vol. 1). A lieutenant, John Bruleman, a native of Philadelphia but an officer in the Royal American army, wanted to die, and set out to kill some one that he might pay the penalty. All accounts agree upon the identity of his victim, a certain Robert Scull, but they do not agree upon where the crime was committed. Watson tells us that the officer "came to the bowling green at the Centre Square—there he saw Scull playing; and as he and his company were about to retire to the inn to play billiards, he deliberately took his aim and killed him; he then calmly gave himself up, with the explanation above expressed."

Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, who kept a careful and gossippy Journal, notes, under date of Aug. 31, 1760: "This morning was buried Robt. Scull, a young man, who on Fourth day last (Aug. 27th), was shot through the body by an officer at ye Centre" (tavern). Under date, October 8th, she wrote: "John Bruleman, an officer, was this morning executed for the murder of Robt. Scull." The editor of Mrs. Drinker's Diary, in a footnote, explains that Scull was shot, while playing billiards, and this statement is borne out by the article in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and by the recollections of Charles Biddle, inserted beneath the article reprinted in his "Autobiography" (Phila., 1883, p. 387). According to this account Bruleman had been cashiered out of the army on suspicion of being connected with coiners, and at the time of the murder was a jeweler.

In 1777, the Centre House Tavern was conducted by John Cunningham, and in 1799 by John Mearn. In the former year the disaffected citizens who objected to going into the American army again, held a meeting there, but without avail. In the latter year, on account of the visitation of yellow fever in Philadelphia, the electors of Blockley and Kingsessing Townships were directed to vote at the Centre House Tavern, instead of at the State House. Early in the last century the Centre House was altered into an amusement park, called the Lombardy Garden.—See GARDENS, PUBLIC.

CENTRE SQUARE—In William Penn's pamphlet, "Letter from William Penn to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders" (London, 1683), there was appended "a short Advertisement upon the Situation and Extent of the city of Philadelphia, and the ensuing Plat-form thereof, by the Surveyor-General" (Captain Thomas Holme). In this description of the planned city it is explained "In the Center of the city is a square of ten acres; at each angle area to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting-house, assembly or state-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for public concerns." It also was explained that "There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres



CENTRE SQUARE, AND ENGINE HOUSE, BROAD AND MARKET STREETS, 1812

to be for like uses, as the Moore-fields in London." According to the map, or plan, which accompanied this publication the Centre Square was at Twelfth and Market Streets, for Broad Street then was the Twelfth Street from the Delaware. Curiously enough, the original plan does not indicate that the Centre Square was to be a place filled with trees, as was indicated for the squares in the four quarters of the city, although it always has been interpreted as meaning that the Centre Square was to be an open space, and this contention was urged against building the present City Hall on the site. Just when Broad Street became the Fourteenth Street seems to have caused considerable dispute. Reed alleged, when he reprinted the map in 1775 that the change was made by Eastburn, when he became Surveyor-General, but that was not until after October 29, 1733, while there is evidence that the change was initiated by Penn, during his first visit, for there is on record a certificate of warrant and survey to Anthony Burgess to Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, dated 25th of the Eighth month (October), 1684, for a lot of ground "situate between the eighth street from Schuylkill and the Broad Street on the eastward," showing that Broad Street was the next street east of Schuylkill Eighth (Fifteenth) Street, at that early date.

The meeting-house was erected at Centre Square but was removed before many years, because the location was too distant from the residential section of the city, which was little more than a fringe of houses along the Delaware front of the town. Every effort was made to popularize The Centre, and by order of the Provincial Council, in 1688, even the annual Fair was to be held at the Centre. This order resulted in a great deal of dissatisfaction, and a great deal of grumbling heard. A group of opponents more courageous than the rest, drew up a remonstrance, and took it to the young printer, William Bradford, to print. Bradford did not regard himself as either editor or censor, and he printed the pamphlet, which was entitled, "A Paper Touching Ye Keeping of the Fair at the Centre." The Council could not conceal its rage, and on the 15th of the 3rd month (May), 1688, a summons was issued for the printer and the authors of the paper, which the Council minutes denominated "a contemptuous printing paper touching ye keeping of ye fair at ye Centre; where it was ordered by ye Governor and Council to be kept." The Council, after hearing the complaints, finally pardoned them.

From the earliest days of the city, Centre Square has been a magnetic locality. As it bore no outward marks of its limits, it and the surrounding open lands were indiscriminately called "The Commons" (*q. v.*). In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the Centre Square became a race track, where the owners of fast horses, after racing out Sassafras (Race) Street, which was the "Stretch," or straightaway, usually ran around Centre Square, and back to the starting point. At times The Centre track alone was used. West of the Centre Square was the Bowling Green, connected with the Centre House Tavern (*q. v.*). At the southern edge of the square was the execution ground, where the gallows was erected and where many malefactors were hanged. During the Revolution spies were executed there, and the grounds were commonly used for this purpose until about 1790. John Moody was hanged as a spy, November 13, 1781. On October

16, 1784, James Burke paid the penalty for murdering and robbing his master, Timothy McAuliffe, who had his place on Water Street. On September 24, 1788, the Doan Boys—Abraham and Levy Doan, two of a band of daring adventurers, were hanged, and on September 18, 1789, five barrowmen—David Cronan, Francis Burns, John Burnett, John Logan, and John Fergusson, who were convicted of murdering John McFarland, a drover, at an inn on Market Street near Thirteenth, were executed at the same time. Subsequently executions were performed in the Walnut Street jail yard, and later in Logan Square, until it was realized that these public hangings were demoralizing.

During the Revolution, in the Centre Square, and the commons surrounding it, reviews of troops were frequently held. The French army, under Count Rochambeau, numbering six thousand, on their way to Yorktown were encamped there. In May, 1775, Silas Deane wrote to his wife that the Continental troops were daily exercising on the Commons. When, in 1799, Philadelphia decided upon constructing a water works, Centre Square was selected as the site of the reservoir and pumping station. For the next quarter century, Centre Square was the only recreation park Philadelphians possessed, and picnics and celebrations, were frequently held there. After the removal of the Engine House of the water works, in 1825, the square was divided into four by running Broad and Market Streets through it. These were called Penn Squares, and so remained until 1871, when work upon City Hall, or Public Buildings, as old Philadelphians called it, reflecting the original design of four buildings, instead of one large one, on the site was begun.—See FAIRS; HORSE RACING; PUBLIC GARDENS; CENTRE HOUSE TAVERN; CITY HALL.

CERACHI, GUISEPPE—(1751–1801), Italian sculptor, who worked in Philadelphia, 1791–93.—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

CERCLE FRANCAIS—Organized in 1899, has for its purpose the study and cultivation of the French language, and is managed exclusively by the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania. There are honorary and associate members. Lectures are given, under the auspices of the Cercle, by prominent French lecturers; and a play is an annual feature.

CHAIN BRIDGE—This structure, designed by Judge James Finley, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who was allowed a patent for it, crossed the Schuylkill River, at the Falls. While it was not the first suspension bridge in the United States, it was the first of its size in the world, for the modern suspension bridge idea starts with Finley who introduced this type in this country. This bridge was built in 1808, and the wire and chains necessary for it was fabricated at the Falls by one of the leaders in the enterprise. On April 2, 1808, Robert Kenedy, of the Falls, in company with Conrad Carpenter, of Germantown, obtained an Act of the Legislature, incorporating a company to build a bridge across the Schuylkill. Josiah White, who purchased Kenedy's rights in water

power at the Falls, began the erection of a rolling mill for fabricating iron, and making nails. This factory was erected adjoining the eastern abutment of the bridge. White had Erskine Hazard as a partner. Part of the superstructure broke down in September, 1810, while a drove of cattle was crossing it, and in January, 1816, the bridge fell down, "occasioned by the great weight of snow which remained on it, and a decayed piece of timber." Kenedy and Carpenter, in 1811, transferred their interests to trustees and authorized the creation of a stock company. In 1813, the Schuylkill Falls Bridge Company was empowered by an act to increase its tolls one-fourth until the profits should reach six per cent. In 1818, a covered wooden bridge replaced the Chain Bridge, but it was carried away in a freshet in February, 1822.



CHAIN BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL AT THE FALLS

From the Port Folio, 1810

Not a great deal is known of Finley, who has been called a native of New England, but more probably a native of western Pennsylvania, and connected with the Finley family, which carried Presbyterianism west of the Alleghenies, and who were identified with Fayette County. James Finley was appointed Justice of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, and the township of Letterkenny, February 27, 1783. In March 19, 1784, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace for the county of Fayette. On June 14, 1788, he was in Westmoreland County as Justice of the Peace, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and presented his resignation to the Executive Council of the State, which that body accepted. Just what he was doing between 1788 and 1801, when he constructed his first chain bridge, over Jacob's Creek, on a contract with Fayette and Westmoreland Counties is unknown. He patented his design in 1808, the year he came to Philadelphia, and built the bridge over the Schuylkill, which had a span of 306 feet and a passage eighteen feet wide, supported by two chains of inch and half-square bar. From this time onward Judge Finley was a bridge builder, evidently the only person specializing in bridge construction in the United States. The last bridge he is known to have built was the bridge across the Lehigh River at Lehigh Gap. This is said to have been built in 1826. Finley is said to have died in 1828. John C. Trautwine, Sr., in his "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book" (First Ed., 1872), states that Finley introduced suspension bridges into the United States in 1796. However, Finley's own article in the June, 1810,

issue of *The Port Folio*, states that his first chain bridge was built in 1801. Several bridges are known to have been constructed under license from him, under his patented design.

[Biblio.—The greatest amount of research upon Finley's bridges is shown in Fred Perry Powers' address, "The Historic Bridges of Phila." (*Pubs. of City History Club of Phila.*, Nov. 11, 1914); *The Port Folio* (with illustration), June, 1810; Charles V. Hagner, "Early Hist. of the Falls of Schuylkill," etc. (Phila., 1869); John C. Trautwine, "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book" (Phila., 1872).]

CHALKLEY, THOMAS—(1675-1741), this remarkable Quaker preacher, was also a merchant and mariner, as well. Born in Southwark, England, he learned the business of dealing in meal, from his father, George Chalkley, with whom he was apprenticed seven years. Even while he journeyed on his father's business, in England, he felt "under a religious concern" to preach, and in 1698, he came to America, especially to preach. After about a year here he married Martha Betterton, who, like himself, was an English Friends minister. In 1700, he brought his family to this country, and after a year spent in Maryland settled in Philadelphia. This became his home, but he felt a divine commission to travel and preach, and quite as much of his time was spent in these journeys when he preached frequently, from North Carolina to New England. As a merchant, he dealt almost exclusively in foodstuffs. He had a ship, and made many voyages to Barbadoes, and a few to England, but his principal enthusiasm was for preaching to Friends. He kept a "Journal," which is mainly confined to his religious activities, and in 1749 he bought a plantation in Frankford, and there was erected the large and attractive mansion, called Chalkley Hall, by Abel James, who married Chalkley's daughter. Chalkley Hall, during the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, was the scene of many memorable dinners, which were recalled because of the lavish use of silver on the table. Once it is said, eighty persons sat at table, and were served with silver porringers. Chalkley was mentioned in the Quaker poet, Whittier's "Snowbound," in the lines:

"Chalkley's Journal old and quaint,—
Gentlist of skippers, rare sea-saint."

The poet also, in another place, referred to Chalkley Hall, "His home, like Abraham resting in the Shade." Chalkley literally died preaching. In 1741, he visited Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and after preaching, died of a fever.

Of Chalkley's Journal it has been said: "It displays an elevation of thought and a simple beauty of style that makes it, in places, comparable to John Woolman's Journal" (Kelsey, *infra*).

[Biblio.—R. W. Kelsey's article on Chalkley, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. III (N. Y., 1929), contains an excellent bibliography, and the sketch gives a good brief outline of the subject's life.]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—The present Chamber of Commerce is the third organization in Philadelphia to bear that name, and singularly enough

each was founded upon different principles, but all, intended to the same end—the improvement of business or commerce of this city.

On January 5, 1801, a committee of ship-owners, exporters and importers, which had been appointed at a previous meeting presented a set of Rules of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, which was adopted. The meeting like the previous one, was held at the City Tavern, Second Street, above Walnut, and after those present had signed the Articles of Association, the organization was completed. This Chamber of Commerce had no building, or headquarters, its members meeting on the first Monday in every month at six o'clock in the evening, from the first day of October to the first day of April, and at 5 o'clock in the evening from the first day of April to the first day of October, "to transact such business as may be laid before them, and to establish such rules and regulations as may be thought useful and necessary for promoting the objects of the Institution." According to the Articles of Association the purpose was "of aiding the Trade of the city of Philadelphia, by carrying into effect, such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be established with respect to our Commerce and the adjustment of Mercantile differences between each other." The rules ordered that no person could become a member "who is not a citizen of the United States and a trading merchant of this city, either as a ship-owner, importer or exporter, or a marine insurance broker."

It will be noticed that this organization was almost entirely for mutual benefit of members. In 1833, there was a part of the membership which believed the Chamber should modify its requirements of membership, in order to take in other business men. As the group was unable to prevail, it withdrew and founded the Board of Trade (*q. v.*) and in 1843 the Chamber of Commerce appears to have dissolved, the Board of Trade becoming its successor.

In May, 1806, a movement to establish a PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE was created, and the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE gave the proposal its endorsement. This did not succeed and neither did two other schemes of like character. Unsuccessful efforts were made again in 1821, but finally July 19, 1831, a successful movement was begun which resulted in the erection of the beautiful marble building designed by William Strickland (*q. v.*), at Dock and Walnut Streets. This was the Philadelphia Exchange, and it was in successful operation for some years, until it, too, was found wanting by a group within its membership. These were dealers in grain and flour, who, in 1854, withdrew and organized THE CORN EXCHANGE. This organization increased in importance rapidly, and in order to accommodate it with a home, an association called the Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1867 to construct a building suitable for the Corn Exchange.—*See* COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE; SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.

The present CHAMBER OF COMMERCE also has had an involved history. In March, 1891, a public meeting of merchants of Philadelphia was held in Common Council chamber, then in Independence Hall, to adopt some practical plan of relief from severe trade restrictions. These restrictions were mainly those made by railroad companies, although the reliefs sought included "better and cheaper

telephone and telegraph service," and the "fostering the establishment of steamship and sailing lines between this and other ports." There were eleven projects in all which the meeting had before it for the sought-for organization to handle. The meeting organized THE TRADES LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA and this association was prominently before the city for almost a quarter century, when, on May 1, 1915, the MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (organized in 1903, as the MERCHANTS AND TRAVELERS ASSOCIATION,) joined the Trades League in the new association, the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce, which had its headquarters in the Bourse, removed to the Widener Building, when that structure was completed in 1918, and in 1923 the organization purchased the Diocesan House of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets, which since then has been its headquarters. It continues to be one of the largest and most influential commercial organizations in the city.

Because of the vast storehouse of valuable data concerning the industry and commerce of the city, accumulated through research and investigations by these committees and bureaus, the Chamber of Commerce has been of invaluable assistance to the various departments of the Federal Government during the National crisis occasioned by the World War.

One of the important achievements of the Chamber has been the formation of the Retail Credit Group of Members, and the establishment of the Credit Exchange Bureau for their use. The facilities of this bureau offer services to the members on credit matters along lines similar to those extended by commercial bureaus.

Another important achievement is the formation of the committee for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Through this committee a group of arbitrators has been selected, and disputes which formally involved extensive litigation can now be handled without delay and satisfactorily adjudicated without recourse to the costly processes of law.

This organization, one of the leaders in the Americanization movement, has systematically and persistently exerted its influence upon large employers of labor and the Board of Education to encourage the study of the English language and the principles of American institutions by the alien population living in Philadelphia.

CHAMBER'S NECK ISLAND—See YOKUM'S ISLAND.

CHAMBERS, ANDREW R., SOUP FUND—See CITY TRUSTS.

CHAMOUNIX—Stands on a hill in the West Park, overlooking Falls of Schuylkill. Built in 1802 by George Plumstead, a merchant in the India trade, whose place of business was at Front and Union (now De Lancey) Streets, and

whose city home was on South Second Street near Spruce, this handsome country-seat was called by its builder Montpelier. For neighbors at Montpelier, Plumstead had the Johnsons, who had built a fine old mansion, which may be seen from Belmont Glen, and which they called Mount Prospect. About 1806 this property was sold to the Walns, who changed the name to Ridgeland, and the Johnsons took Montpelier, which now became Mount Prospect. Under this title the beautiful place continued to be known until it was acquired by the Park Commissioners in 1868.

At the time the Park Commissioners took the property by condemnation proceedings the place was occupied by Topliff Johnson, widely known as a law-book publisher. There is a tradition that the fact that he was compelled to leave this homestead broke his heart; whether this be true, it is a fact that soon after the city took possession Mr. Johnson died. Among the improvements made by the commission was the removal of another fine old mansion standing near Mount Prospect. This was Chamounix, the country-seat of William Simpson, whose mills were at the bottom of the hill. Of Chamounix nothing remains today but the name. The house was demolished and a concourse laid upon its site. Its name was transferred to Mount Prospect, which for the last fifty years has been known to Park visitors as Chamounix.

Chamounix is one of the prettiest spots in the Park. It has historic interest, romantic scenery and its lake. The lake lies below the mansion and by the side of the Park trolley and was constructed by Mr. Simpson to supply his bleaching works. It is thirty feet deep and is fed by the waters of Simpson's Run.

CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL—(1780-1853), physician, author, essayist, while all of these, and eminent in medicine, has received almost as much fame for his social qualities, which were unusual, and his genius as a raconteur. He was born at Summer Hill, Fairfax County, Virginia, son of George and Amelia (Macrae) Chapman. He began his medical studies at the age of fifteen, after passing through Alexandria Academy. His preceptors in medicine were Dr. John Weems, of Georgetown, Md., and Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, Va. In 1797, he came to Philadelphia to become a student of Dr. Benjamin Rush. While studying medicine he also managed to read the classics. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1801, his graduation thesis being "The Canine State of Fever." After this he went to London and Edinburgh, spending three years in those medical centers and taking his degree at Edinburgh. Upon his return, in 1804, he settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced his profession; and the same year began his career as a teacher, which lasted almost half a century, by giving a private course in obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. In August, 1813, Dr. Chapman was elected to the chair of Materia Medica, in the University, and, in 1816, he became Professor of Practice, Institutes and Clinical Medicine, which he held until his death.

In 1817, he founded the Philadelphia Medical Institute, the first post-graduate medical school in the United States, and for nearly twenty-five years he

delivered a summer course of lectures before the Institute. He was president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and succeeded Du Ponceau, as president of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. S. W. Butler, writing of him ("Eminent Philadelphians," *infra*), said he was a delightful companion, had wit without malice, was the student's friend, and by his rapid clear diagnosis he was the physician for physicians in an emergency. Dr. Chapman early in life wrote for the *Port Folio*, being one of Joseph Dennie's gentleman contributors, writing under the pen-name, "Falkland." In 1820, he became editor of the *Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, then a quarterly, and continued for twenty-five years. The journal was continued as the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

His medical works include: "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica" (1817); "Lectures on the More Important Diseases of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera" (1844); "Lectures on the More Important Eruptive Fevers, Hemorrhages, and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism" (1844); "A Compendium of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1846). Dr. Chapman married Rebecca Biddle, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, in 1808. He retired from active practice in 1850, and died July 1, 1853.

[*Biblio.*—H. Simpson, "Eminent Philadelphians" (1859); C. H. La Wall, article on Chapman, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930); A. H. Smyth, "Phila. Magazines and Their Contributors" (1892).]

CHARITABLE SCHOOL—See UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARITY BALL—This annual dance was first given in January, 1880. Each year it was customary for the executive committee of the association to announce in advance which charities—usually hospitals and dispensaries—were to be benefitted that year. While not exclusive, it always has been a ball to which Philadelphia Society attended. All of the balls were given in the Academy of Music, and always in the month of January. It has been one of the fixtures of the social season.

CHARITY SCHOOLS, PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF—Founded in 1799; incorporated September 8, 1801. Name changed to the Ludwick Institute, by order of Court, 1872. This institution, which ceased to exist for the past forty years, continues, in a measure to function. Its first title was "The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys" in order to take advantage of the bequest of Christopher Ludwick (*q. v.*), who died in 1801. The organization was started by nine young men—apprentices, clerks and others—who felt the necessity for the provision of free education to poor children. This was the first free educational plan on a fairly large scale that had been attempted here, for in 1799 the poorer children were not provided for in an educational way, by the State. At the start there were only between twenty and thirty poor boys instructed in the ordinary English branches, and while the first season's receipts were sixteen dollars, only

nine dollars were expended. The experiment was regarded as successful, and the following year there was an increase in membership, with a corresponding increase in the amount of work accomplished. At the time of Christopher Ludwick's death, June, 1801, the organization had not been incorporated, and it generally was believed that the bequest would be awarded to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. However, the messenger of the enterprising young men raced the messenger of the University to the Rolls office, at Lancaster, which then was the State Capitol, and won, for the society's agent, who started out in a sulky, covered the sixty-six miles between the two cities, in seven hours and received its charter before the University's agent arrived. This bequest finally, at the death of Mr. Ludwick's widow, amounted to thirteen thousand dollars. With that amount the school was erected on Walnut Street, west of Sixth, in 1804, additional subscriptions being immediately contributed. In 1811, a school for girls was added. In 1816, the executors of Robert Montgomery gave four thousand dollars for a school in Southwark, and Paul Beck (*q. v.*), who was vice-president of the Society at his death, in 1844, built and presented to the organization about ten years before, a school house, on Catharine Street above Sixth. In 1859, the classes were removed from the Ludwick School, to the Beck School, and the Walnut Street structure rented for offices. The Walnut Street property was demolished in 1907 to make way for the Curtis Building. After abandoning the Beck School, about 1890, as no longer needed, owing to the advancement of the Public Schools, the Society, with its funds maintains each winter a course of free lectures at the Academy of Natural Sciences, mainly intended for teachers, and advanced students.

[Biblio.—"Constitution and Laws of the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, with a Historical Sketch of the Institution" (1860).]

CHARLES, WILLIAM—(1776-1820), caricaturist, engraver and publisher, was a native of Edinburgh, where he began his career as a caricaturist. He is known to have been engaged in London keeping a shop and issuing caricatures, which he etched, in 1803-04. In the latter year he engraved two plates, in line, for the "Edinburgh Cyclopaedia," and in 1805, published a plate in Edinburgh, entitled, "A Fallen Pillar of the Kirk," which caused him to become opposed by certain of the magistrates. He came to this country, evidently in 1807, and in 1808 illustrated "The American Magazine of Wit." He came to Philadelphia, in 1814, continuing a series of caricatures on the War of 1812, the only ones that seem to have been made in this country. Afterwards he engraved three plates for "Rees's Cyclopaedia" (1810-1824), several for "Pinkerton's Travels" (Phila., 1810-12). He opened a print shop, and sold toy books, many of which he engraved, at the southwest corner of Broad and George (Sansom) Streets, and announcing himself as "copperplate engraver and publisher." He occupied several shops in this city before his death, in 1820. His most ambitious publications were an edition of "The Tour of Doctor Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," and one of "The Vicar of Wakefield," with the aquatints after Rowlandson

very crudely executed. Charles was buried in the yard of the New Market Street Baptist Church. The engraver was represented in the exhibition of One Hundred noted American engravers by the N. Y. Public Library, 1928.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, article on Charles, in the "Dict. of Amer. Biog.", Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930); B. J. Lossing, "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812" (1896), where some reminiscences by Dr. Anderson, the engraver, are quoted; F. Weitenkampf, "American Graphic Art" (N. Y., 1924).]

CHARTERS—In his early references to Philadelphia, William Penn, its founder, and the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, wrote of it indiscriminately as "Town" and "City," and in his charter, dated third month 20, 1691, he sets out by referring to it as a Town, and, continuing, states "I have by virtue of the King's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England erected the said Town into a Burrough, and by these presents do erect the said Town and Burrough into a City." Although the Charter of 1691 was long forgotten, and even unknown, it would appear that there were two charters before it was granted. One of these, created the Town of Philadelphia, the other raised the Township into a Borough, and finally, about ten years after Philadelphia was founded, it was chartered as a city. It is not generally known, who has retained possession of these earliest charters, of Philadelphia, but the original of the first charter of it as a city is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This document was found in 1887 in the possession of Colonel Alexander Biddle, who explained that it had been inherited by him from Colonel Clement Biddle. It seems to have first been published in Allinson and Penrose's "Philadelphia, 1681-1887. A History of Municipal Development" (Baltimore, 1887).

In his letter of instructions to his three commissioners, who were to lay out Philadelphia, Penn referred to the place, then unnamed, as "a green country town." This letter is dated "30th September, 1681." The town actually was not laid out for a year, and therefore, it is probable that if he granted a charter to this Town, it must have been afterwards. Just what distinction Penn made between a Township and a Borough is not evident. In England, the Boroughs were distinguished by a custom whereby the youngest son inherited instead of the eldest, a custom said to date from Saxon Britain. In his Charter to his Province, Penn had set aside the law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son inherited, and the advantages of a Borough government is not very obvious. In Elizabethan times Burgesses, the residents of borough, were regarded as mainly interested in business, and were often called "butterflies" because of their pacifist tendencies. Consequently it is not understood exactly what superiority a Borough Charter had over the Charter to a Township. In early times in England a Borough was a company of ten families; and this consideration would have no bearing on the subject, any more than could the English law which permits Boroughs to send members to Parliament.

However, according to Penn's own statement in his charter of 1691, he did "at the humble petition of the inhabitants and settlers of this town of Philadel-

phia," "Erect the said Town into a Borough." Therefore, a list of Charters of Philadelphia would be in this form:

Town of Philadelphia (1681-?)

Borough of Philadelphia (1683-?)

City of Philadelphia:

1st. May 20 (30), 1691

2nd. October 25 (Nov. 5), 1701

3rd. March 11, 1789

4th. Act of Consolidation, February 2, 1854

5th. Act of June 1, 1885 (The Bullitt Bill)

6th. Act of June 25, 1919 (Present Charter)

The last two acts, having been passed under the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1874, do not mention Philadelphia specifically, applying to cities of the first-class, at present, those municipalities having a population of one million or more. Both of these acts were supplemented by various acts of subsequent legislatures and the present one is still in the process of development and change, an effort having been made in 1931 for a revision which would give Philadelphia a form of government which would provide for a Business Manager as the Active Executive, the Mayor being virtually a figure head.

[*Biblio.*—The best study of the development of Philadelphia's charters up to the time it was written is to be found in E. P. Allinson and Boies Penrose's "Philadelphia, A History of Municipal Development," John Hopkins University Studies, Extra Vol. II (Baltimore, 1887); the present charter (without the subsequent amendments) appears in "Jackson's Philadelphia Year Book for 1920-21."]

CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—This organization, which mainly was formed of professors and others connected with the University of Pennsylvania, was instituted in 1792. The Directory for 1802 announced that the Chemical Society's "great object has been to acquire information concerning the minerals of the United States, and there is a standing committee to analyze every mineral production which appears before them, and give an accurate account thereof free of expense." It held stated meetings once a week in the University. In 1802, and for some years before that time, Dr. James Woodhouse, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University, was the organization's President. The Vice-Presidents were: Dr. Felix Pascolis, who came to Philadelphia in 1795, and whose name is missing from the directories after 1805, and Dr. John Redman, Dr. Thomas Brown was secretary. Dr. Pascolis delivered the annual oration in 1801, in which he paid high tribute to Professor Woodhouse. This oration was printed by order of the society in 1802.

From all appearances the Chemical Society did not live many more years, for in 1811 there was formed the Columbian Chemical Society, which was its successor, and attracted to it some of the foremost men in chemical research then at work in Philadelphia.

CHESTNUT HILL—In the upper end of the 22nd Ward, a section named at an early period Somerhausen.—*See* SOMERHAUSEN. Chestnut Hill presents the highest ground in Philadelphia, and the oldest rocks; its granites, syenites and gneisses being classed with the Laurentian series, which has been called the foundation rock of this continent. During the Revolution, Chestnut Hill was visited by Washington's Army, and General Howe on one occasion sought to lure the American Commander into an engagement there.—*See* BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN; BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

[*Biblio.*—John J. Macfarlane, "Hist. of Early Chestnut Hill," *City Hist. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. III (1927). S. F. Hotchkin, "Ancient and Modern Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill," (1889)]

CHESTNUT STREET—Before the city had been more than a borough, this thoroughfare, which was indicated, but unnamed, on Holme's original "Platform," or plan, was given the name of Wynne, in honor of Doctor Thomas Wynne, who had come over on the *Welcome*, with William Penn. When Penn returned to the city he had this, and other street names changed. He disliked any one being commemorated in this manner, and so he ordered the east and west streets named after native trees, and the others numbered. Hazard's *Annals* tells us that Chestnut Street once was named Union Street. In West Philadelphia, before the Consolidation of the City, Chestnut Street only extended to about Forty-Second Street, and bore the name James Street after James Hamilton, the owner of Hamilton Village, which was the first settlement west of the Schuylkill.

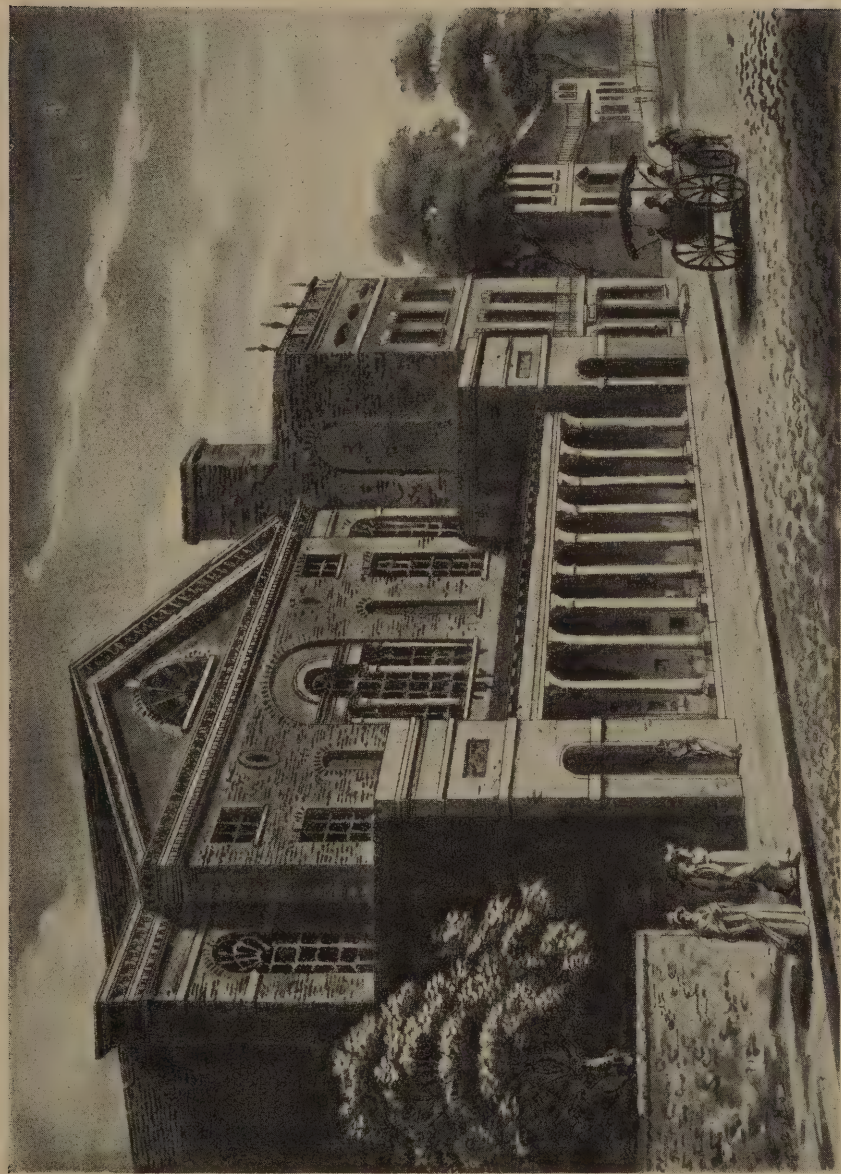
CHESTNUT STREET, JULIO H. RAE'S PANORAMA OF—A novelty in advertising in Philadelphia was brought out here, in 1851, by Julio H. Rae, which he entitled a "Panorama of Chestnut Street." Panoramas then, and for years before had been a familiar form of innocuous entertainment, and Rae, making use of a name so popularly known, sought to adapt it to advertising. He chose Chestnut Street business houses for his pioneer venture, and whether it was successful then, it since has been a valued source of the appearance of Chestnut Street in the middle of the last century. The Panorama depicted all of the buildings on that thoroughfare, between Second and Tenth Streets. A block was usually divided between two plates, but each plate pictured opposites of the street within its limits. The block from Fifth to Sixth appeared on a large double plate, and there were sixteen in all. Pages of advertising representing the houses shown, faced each plate, and the publisher announced that "he feels confident that he has hit upon a system not only novel and beautiful, but exceedingly useful, and one that he believes to be entirely unique." The buildings were drawn in outline, as a front elevation, and were reproduced by lithography, Mr. Rae promised to do the same thing for Market Street but he never carried out his design. Baxter (*q. v.*) did do something of the same kind for Market and some other streets in 1859. Rae's Panorama is in the form of an oblong album, and some reproductions from it will be found in this volume.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRES—There have been three playhouses on Chestnut Street with this name, all of them notable for the many distinguished actors and singers who graced their stages. Two of them were erected on the same site, the north side of Chestnut Street, about twenty feet west of Sixth Street.

The *first* CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE was generally called the New Theatre, to distinguish it from the Old Theatre, the one on the South Street, sometimes called the Southwark Theatre. Playhouses were not plentiful in those days and usually were advertised simply as "the theatre." In Philadelphia, upon boasting of two, these became known as the New and the Old Theatres. The New Theatre was the result of a disagreement between Thomas Wignell, the chief comedian of Lewis Hallam's American Company, which occupied the theatre in Southwark, and the manager. At the close of the season of 1790, Wignell left Hallam, and, along with Alexander Reinagle, a musician, decided to establish a new and more modernly equipped playhouse in Philadelphia, which had become the nation's Capital, and gave its theatrical performances in a theatre as plain as a barn. In this movement Wignell and Reinagle had the support of the best people in Philadelphia, which was the scene of the most brilliant social life the country then could offer. They agreed to secure a company of actors, the scenery and all required for the internal arrangements of the proposed house, but needed assistance in having a suitable theatre erected. For this purpose there was created a stock of sixty shares, at three hundred dollars each share, paying six per cent interest, and a season ticket to each shareholder. Ten shares were to be redeemed and paid off annually.

These shares were quickly subscribed, and the building commenced in 1791, when the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, by Mr. Reinagle, who was a Master Mason. An address was delivered on the occasion by Jared Ingersoll. The plan of the building, which was somewhat changed and enlarged in 1805, was said to have been a perfect copy of the Bath Theatre, furnished the proprietors by John Inigo Richards, brother-in-law of Wignell. If this be true then the plan was drawn by a Mr. Palmer, who, in 1784, remodelled the Bath Theatre. Richards was a scene painter in Covent Garden Theatre, London, and as that playhouse in 1792, was rebuilt and redecorated, it is believed that the interior was planned partly, at least, upon the latest design of the London house, because the Philadelphia theatre was not completed until late in the year 1793. The design of the front elevation of the house, which was engraved on the certificate of stock evidently was the original, and differed in several important particulars from the theatre as finally altered and completed in 1805, and pictured in Gilbert Fox's etching of that year. Before the building was finished, it was opened for the nights of February 2, 4, and 7, 1793, for concerts conducted by Mr. Reinagle, who composed an overture for the occasions.

Charles Milbourne, a London scene painter, was sent over to paint the stage equipment for the new house, but before the theatre was finished, or on June 22, 1792, a meeting of the subscribers voted to increase the number of shares from



THE NEW THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET WEST OF SIXTH
From "*The Stranger in America*," 1807

sixty to one hundred, and these seem to have been immediately subscribed for.

Wignell returned from England in September, 1793, only to learn that the city of Philadelphia was almost deserted, having been virtually devastated by an epidemic of yellow fever. He and his company of fifty-six, arrived in the Delaware River in the ship "George Barclay," which anchored off Gloucester, N. J. James Fennell, who was one of the tragedians Wignell had engaged, came on another vessel which had arrived in New York five weeks before. It was found impossible to open the theatre in Philadelphia at such a time of mourning and distress, so the manager took his company to Annapolis where they performed in December, 1793, and throughout January, 1794. Every effort having been made to have the New Theatre complete in every appointment. Wignell found that a debt of about \$20,000 had been incurred, while the idle weeks forced upon him by the continuance of the pestilence, ran up a considerable expense for salaries alone. In this company were: John Pollard Moreton, who died of consumption in 1798; John E. Harwood, Francis Blisset, John Darley, Mr. and Mrs. William Francis, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Susannah Rowson—*See ACTORS; AUTHORS*—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Miss Broadburst, Mrs. Warrell, Mr. Chalmers, among others. On the evening of February 17, 1794, the theatre was opened for the first theatrical performance, the attraction being the opera "Castle of Andalusia," and the farce, "Who's the Dupe?" The house was crowded to its full capacity, the receipts being \$850.

In *The New York Magazine, or Literary Repository*, for April, 1794, an engraving depicting the interior of the New Theatre was given together with a brief description. From the latter it is learned that, "The managers have used their utmost endeavors to form a theatre of elegance and convenience. That part of the theatre, before the curtain, forms a semicircle, having two rows of boxes extending from side to side, with another row above these on a line with the gallery in front. The boxes are lined with a pink colored paper, with small dark spots, and supported by pillars representing bundles of reeds (gilt) bound with red fillets; between the pillars, festoons of crimson curtains, with tassels intervening, and a profusion of glass chandeliers, form an assemblage that captivated the eye, and renders the whole a most pleasing spectacle. The paintings and scenery are equal to the generality of the European, and do the greatest credit to the pencil and genius of Mr. Milbourne—*See ART DEVELOPMENT*. The dresses correspond with the elegance of the whole. The emblematical device over the stage is very applicable, and well executed—it represents an eagle hovering in the air; beneath it a boy holding a blue ribbon on which is inscribed, 'The eagle suffers little birds to sing,' Shakespeare." (For interior view, *See HAIL COLUMBIA*.) The playhouse had a capacity of two thousand persons, nine hundred of whom could be accommodated in the boxes. It was the first theatre in America that could be compared favorably with those in England at the time.

Wignell visited England again in 1796, when he engaged more actors for his house. This time he brought back Thomas Abthorpe Cooper, tragedian; William Warren, comedian; Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, dancers and producers of pantomimes,

and Mrs. Ann Merry (1769-1808) who was the leading actress of the London theatres, and the first great actress who had come to this country.—See ACTORS AND ACTING.

When Wignell returned he engaged John Bernard (1756-1828), a finished light comedian, who had been appearing in Boston; and who wrote two remarkably entertaining volumes of his reminiscences after returning to England, in



SECOND CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE ("OLD DRURY")

Chestnut Street, west of Sixth

Photograph made in 1854

1820, in retirement from the stage: "Retrospections of the Stage," two vols. (London, 1830); and "Retrospections of America" (N. Y., 1887).

During the first season—1794—three American plays were produced, two of them for the first time: "Slaves of Algiers," an opera, by Mrs. Rowson; and "Embargo; or, Every One Has His Own Opinion," by a "citizen of Philadelphia." The other play was the drama, "The Widow of Malabar," by Colonel David Humphreys, which was first performed at the Southwark Theatre in 1790.

Wignell and Reinagle managed the theatre until Wignell's death, February 21, 1803. Thomas Wignell (1753–1803) married Mrs. Merry, whose husband had died in 1798, in January, 1803, and seven weeks later, the manager died of blood poisoning. His widow now took his place as a manager and the management remained Wignell and Reinagle, with the stage management allotted to William Warren; the musical direction remaining in the hands of Reinagle. In 1806, Mrs. Wignell married Mr. Warren, in order that he might relieve her of the unpleasant burden of the management. Two years later this remarkably gifted woman died, and the management devolved entirely upon Warren, because Reinagle (1756–1809) was incapable, owing to the rapid advancement of disease, which terminated fatally September 21, 1809. Friends of William B. Wood (1779–1861), stepped forward at this time and assisted him in purchasing one-half of Warren's interest in the theatre here and in those in Baltimore and Washington, with the condition that the active management should be placed in Mr. Wood's hands. The firm now became Warren and Wood, and later, Wood and Warren, continuing until 1826.—See ARCH STREET THEATRE.

During the existence of the first Chestnut Street Theatre, many notable actors were seen upon its stage. Joseph Jefferson, the first of his line in this country, joined the company in 1803; Gilbert Fox sang, "Hail Columbia" (*q. v.*) for the first time, April 25, 1798, on its stage; John Howard Payne, in October, 1809, appeared for two weeks as the chief attraction. He was then seventeen and was known as the boy actor, Master Payne. Beginning March 25, 1811, the great English tragedian, George Frederick Cooke, played a month's engagement. In 1807, Lewis Hallam (*q. v.*), the "Father of the American stage," made his appearance on the stage of the Chestnut Street Theatre, April 15th, as Lord Ogleby, but a few months later he appeared again on the stage of the Southwark Theatre, which really was his final exit from the boards. He died the following year. At the Chestnut Street House, in 1812, Charles Lamb's unsuccessful farce, "Mr. H.," was given, and, according to Wood "met with extraordinary success, and was played an unusual number of nights." James Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Frederick Wheatley, who had just come from Dublin, appeared there for the first time in America in "The Stranger," in 1818. He was the father of William Wheatley. On April 3, 1820, while the company was in Baltimore, the Chestnut Street Theatre was entirely consumed by fire. Only the walls remained.

At this juncture, when Warren and Wood returned for the following season, they took a lease of the Circus, at Ninth and Walnut Streets, and continued there until a new playhouse was erected at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. While

the managers occupied the Walnut Street House, they introduced Edwin Forrest, then an ambitious boy of sixteen, who made his first appearance as Young Norval, in "Douglas." His performance was generally declared superior to any ever witnessed from a novice. This was on November 27, 1820; and on January 8, 1821, the great English tragedian, Edmund Kean, appeared for the first time in Philadelphia. The play was "Richard III," whose title part Kean made his own. After two seasons at the Walnut Street Theatre (*q. v.*), Wood and Warren returned to the scene of their earlier triumphs, which had been rebuilt.

On December 2, 1822, the *second* CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, different in design from the first, was opened. It was the work of the architect, William Strickland (*q. v.*). An opening address, which had been selected in competition, was that offered by the poet, William Sprague, of Boston. The prize was a silver cup, and, in order to show the character of the poems submitted, a selection of thirty were printed in a little volume, entitled "Rejected Addresses," in 1823. The prize address also was printed. The opening address was spoken by Mr. Wood, and the play was "The School for Scandal."

This playhouse had a longer existence than the one it succeeded on the same site—1822 to 1855—and in some respects had an equally interesting history. During the first season something like novelty was given by Charles Mathews, who gave what he described as "A Colloquial, ventroloquial monologue," in some of which, for he had several, he assumed as many as eight characters, and sang comic songs. It was a type of entertainment Mathews made his own, and had, in those days few, if any, imitators.

Junius Brutus Booth appeared there the first season, having been introduced to the American theatre goers, while Warren and Wood were managing the Walnut Street House. There "Tom and Jerry," then "the sensation" of London, was performed in 1822, and the characters who conversed in the latest flash slang delighted Philadelphians.

The opera "Der Freischutz" was sung March 18, 1825, but with the stock talent of the theatre. The result from a box office view was depressing. When revived by a French Company, in 1827, it was better received.—*See* OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA. In January, 1826, Edmund Kean returned, but there was an undercurrent of opposition to him so violent that the playhouse was closed two nights, owing to threats of riot. Police and military were provided, and the tragedian proceeded to fulfill his engagement at the end of a week. At the end of this season Wood retired from the management, leaving Warren in sole control.

In designing the new playhouse, arrangements were made to have the pit entrance on Sixth Street. This had to be accomplished by a passage through the Shakespeare Building at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The gallery entrance was at the rear of the theatre, on Carpenter (Ranstead) Street, and these changes had been made for the perfectly reasonable reason that it prevented congestion in front of the playhouse. Public opposition arose, however, and a handbill was distributed declaring the arrangement unAmerican, by indi-

cating that part of the audience was superior. The management at once abandoned the pit entrance and provided for it on Chestnut Street.

Warren began with a fairly strong stock company, many of whom were old favorites here. When the house opened under his management December 4, 1826, he had Jefferson, Wood, Cowell, John Jefferson, Porter, William Forrest, Heyl, Singleton, Meer, Jones, Wheatley, Webb, Darley, Hallam, Green, Bignall, Hossack, Parker, Murray, Garner, Howard, Klett, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. J. Jefferson (late Burke), Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Darley, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Meer, Mrs. Murray, and the Misses Hathwell.

Joseph Cowell, a lively comedian, and able raconteur, was engaged as stage manager, taking the place of Wood had held and he proceeded to engage many stars, among them: Macready, Cooper, Edwin Forrest, Mrs. Knight, and Lydia Kelly, but he retired at the end of the season, and was followed by Francis Courtney Wemyss. Finally, in 1828, Warren lost everything in the Chestnut Street House, and had to retire. On January 1, 1829, Lewis T. Pratt and Wemyss became lessees of the Chestnut. Many of the old company were retained, but in May of that year the stockholders took over the theatre. In September, 1829, the French Opera Company, from New Orleans, appeared for a few weeks under the management of a Mr. Davis. Pratt obtained a lease of the house and began his season in October. In 1830, two business men, Lamb and Coyle, took the Chestnut and engaged Wood to look after the actual management. On December 14th, "Sertorius," a tragedy by David Paul Brown (*q. v.*) was presented, with J. B. Booth as the hero. On Christmas night, Richard Penn Smith's dramatization of Cooper's novel, "The Water Witch," was first performed. On November 19, 1831, Warren appeared for the last engagement on any stage, his memory failing him on the last night, November 25th, when he appeared as Sir Robert Bramble. In 1832, Maywood & Co., were the lessees, and Charles Kemble and his daughter, Fanny Kemble (*q. v.*), began an engagement at the Chestnut. In 1835, Fanny Ellsler, the first great European dancer to be seen here, played to a large house, but the expenses were so high that the ten nights resulted in the management losing a thousand dollars.

In 1837, the managers were Robert Maywood and Lewis T. Pratt. H. H. Rowbotham, who was one of the partners, died in February of that year. Maywood retired from the management in December, 1839, and his partner, Pratt, dropped out of the management in 1842, during part of which year he had as partners, William E. Burton (*q. v.*) and W. R. Dinmore, who had been treasurer of the theatre. The latter was taken into the firm in 1840. The season of 1842-43 was under Miss Mary Elizabeth Maywood, and her failure brought E. A. Marshall, who had the Walnut Street Theatre, forward to lease the Chestnut Street House as well; but the season of 1843-44 did not prove remunerative and Old Drury was to let again. Then Pratt obtained a new lease and induced Wemyss to join him; and the house was reopened in October, 1844. In December of that year, Wemyss, attracted by the sensation George Lippard (*q. v.*) was creating with this novel, "The Monks of Monk-Hall," had the author dramatize

it. This was done acceptably and the piece put in rehearsal, but before the night of the performance the Mayor ordered the play withdrawn, fearing a riot at the theatre. The play, and the novel, were based upon a sensational murder, that of Mahlon Hutchinson Heberton by Singleton Mercer, in the spring of 1843. The murder occurred on a ferryboat and Mercer, at his trial, in Woodbury, N. J., was acquitted. It was one of the first instances here of "The Unwritten Law," being invoked, indirectly, by the defense. Lippard had made free use of the material without mentioning real names or real incidents, and the friends of Mercer threatened violence if the piece was performed. Pratt and Wemyss remained lessees of the Chestnut until 1846.

On June 4, 1845, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, William H. Fry's grand opera, "Lenora," was sung, being the first American work worthy of being called opera.—See OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA. On July 1st, the same year, "Norma" was sung, the libretto having been translated by Joseph R. Fry who wrote the book for his brother's "Leonora." The theatre became quite the correct place for grand opera, although companies of singers appeared from time to time at the Walnut Street House. James Quinlan, who had a tavern on Market Street, near Ninth, became lessee of the house and seems to have abandoned the liquor business for the theatre. While he had the house, Jenny Lind gave two concerts there—October 17th and November 27, 1850. For the first appearance here of the Swedish Nightingale, Barnum, who was her impressario, aroused enthusiasm by auctioning the tickets. Under Quinlan's management Charlotte Cushman played in "The Actress of Padua," in 1850, when she was on her southern tour and before going to Europe. The theatre finally was closed May 1, 1855, when the pieces performed were: "Loan of a Lover," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and "Perfection." Thus closed a career of thirty-three years. The house was no longer popular and the building of the Academy of Music (*q. v.*) already had been started.

The old playhouse was pulled down, the Academy was erected and opened, and Philadelphians missed their Chestnut Street Theatre. The old house had deteriorated, and the neighborhood in which it stood had ceased to be fashionable. However, it was discovered that the Academy was too vast for ordinary theatrical performances, and William Wheatley, who had managed several theatres here, and was lessee of the Academy in 1861, succeeded in interesting some Philadelphians in favor of a new theatre. Just then the Civil War was started, and capital was a little unsteady. However, in 1862, the row of small houses known as Boston Row (*q. v.*), on the north side of Chestnut Street, above Twelfth, was purchased and removed. Then, there were reports of southern successes in the war, and Lee's Army was headed north, and many Philadelphians were rather gloomy. At this critical juncture, William Cochrane took over the venture and gave word to build the playhouse. It is said that the actual work of construction occupied only ninety days, after work was started.

On January 26, 1863, the *third* CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE was opened. Wheatley was the manager, and made an address; Edwin Forrest was the star,

appearing in the title role of "Virginus," and having the support of a strong company. The new house had three galleries and while not large, had the appearance of being more spacious than in reality it was. In later years the third gallery was closed, owing to its dizzy character. It was so narrow on the sides that descent to the seats was very sharp, and there was danger of a false step sending one over the gallery rail into the orchestra seats. So much interest was taken in the new house that the seats for the opening performance were sold at auction. One spectator purchased five hundred, and the manager feared that bloodshed would result from the disappointed crowd which besieged the box office only to learn that the house was "sold out," and that they must pay a premium to the speculator. Risley, the far-sighted speculator, is said to have cleared a profit of \$3,000. James H. Hackett and Charlotte Cushman were among the stars seen under Wheatley's management, but the house was not a success and the manager retired before the end of the year.

Leonard Grover, playwright and manager, author of "Our Boarding House," a farce-comedy that kept the stage for some years, followed Wheatley in the management, and brought Colonel William E. Sinn to the city to be his resident manager, the firm being Grover & Sinn. While Grover had the theatre, the Western Sisters, Lucille and Helen, appeared there, the former of whom was the first American actress to appear in "East Lynne." The version was prepared for her by Clifton W. Tayleure, and, it is said that she refused the part of Barbara Hare, at first, but finally consented, and established the popularity of the piece in this country. She is said to have made a quarter million dollars from the play before she died in 1877.

In April, 1868, "The Black Crook" was played for the first time here, at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The house was closed for a week preparing for the production, which was the theatrical sensation of the year. The great premiero assoluto, Bonfanti, and the Ringleisters were among the famous dancers brought with the play, which was discussed in newspapers and pulpits for some time. During Grover's management there appeared Matilda Heron, who became famous in California; Joseph Jefferson, as Asa Trenchard and as Rip Van Winkle; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mme. Janauschek, then playing in German. After "The Black Crook," another spectacle, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was produced, but it did not attract, and George L. Fox, one of the finest burlesque artists the American stage ever produced, essayed a "Humpty Dumpty," pantomime spectacle which was excellent.

Grover withdrew from the firm in 1866, and the lessees of the theatre became Sinn and Co., who remained until 1869, when Laura Keene took the house, then vacant. Miss Keene was a delightful comedienne as well as a successful manageress and was referred to as the "girl with the golden hair." She produced several of Tom Robertson's little comedies, and also Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington." She was not successful as manager of the Chestnut and relinquished the house at the end of the season, when the tragedian, Edward L. Davenport, leased the theatre for the season, 1870-71, but managed to remain

for three seasons. He was seen in all his great parts, "The Stranger," Sir Giles Overreach and "Hamlet." Davenport was a careful, well-balanced actor, but lacked the magnetism that attracted an excellent company to Laura Keene's forces. After he relinquished the house, Susan Galton leased the theatre and tried comic opera, but without success. For a short time in 1874, Joseph C. Foster was manager, but even his daring burlesque, "Lady Godiva," failed to fill the treasury. In September of the same year, Shook and Palmer brought over their Union Square Theatre Company and played "The Geneva Cross," the first play founded upon the work of the now famous Red Cross. In 1875, the theatre had three different managers. Duprez and Benedict's Minstrels played a short season, and George K. Goodwin, who at the time also was lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre (*q. v.*), brought out the theatrical sensation of that year, "The Two Orphans." Following Goodwin, William D. Gemmill, J. Frederick



THIRD CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET ABOVE TWELFTH
Photograph made about 1867

Scott, and F. F. Mackay leased the playhouse, and for the following five years Philadelphia had the best stock company in the United States, although all of the managers were amateurs. Gemmill was an amateur actor, but had inherited a small fortune from his father.

He was fortunate in obtaining William H. Daly, brother of Augustin Daly, as stage manager, and Philadelphia was treated to a revival of old plays presented in an excellent manner. The Chestnut opened under Gemmill's management September 20, 1875, with Henry J. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," which was first produced the same year in London. The piece ran here for 182 consecutive performances, which was a record in Philadelphia theatrical history, and it occasionally was revived for a few nights. In the company were: Ernest Bartram, Charles Stanley, George H. Griffiths, Henry Lee, Katharine Rogers, and Dora Goldthwaite. To this company were added: William E. Sheridan, George Holland, Lillie Glover, Alice Mansfield, and Ida Jeffreys. Francis Wilson joined the company for his first appearance on the "legitimate" stage. Scott and Mackay retired, and Gemmill was the sole lessee and manager in 1878. Then was begun a series of Shakespearean revivals that surpassed in staging anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. The outstanding production being "The Merchant of Venice," in December, 1878. It was preceded by revivals of "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "As You Like It," and was followed by "Hamlet," with Gemmill as "the melancholy Dane." During the spring of 1879, Adele Belgarde appeared with Wall's Dramatic Company. Among other attractions of this appearance was Miss Belgarde in the role of Hamlet.

In 1880, Alexander Bunn, who was proprietor of a sporting men's saloon, almost next door to the theatre, became co-lessee with Gemmill, and the stock company, after a tour, was abandoned. In the meantime the theatre became a combination house, and presented traveling attractions. The Shakespearean revivals did not do for the house what they had done for Irving's Lyceum Theatre, in London, and Gemmill's fortune was entirely lost. Morley and Castor, who were tailors and not theatrical men, took the house in 1880, and during their occupancy, Sarah Bernhardt played her first engagement in Philadelphia, in 1881. In January, 1882, J. H. Haverly, who already had a theatre in this city—The South Broad—leased the house, and in accordance with his custom, and, probably superstition, he had its front painted white. Nixon and Zimmerman, who had the Walnut Street Theatre, and the Chestnut Street Opera House, took the Chestnut, and continued control for some years. In 1905, the Orpheum Players, another stock company, had the house, and they were held in popular regard for about five years. On October 18, 1910, the last performance was given in the third Chestnut Street Theatre, and the building soon was demolished, and an office building erected on its site, 1211-1215 Chestnut Street.

[Biblio.—Charles Durang, "History of the Philadelphia Stage," in the *Sunday Dispatch* (1856); G. O. Seilhamer, "Hist. of the American Theatre," Vol. III (Phila., 1891); W. B. Wood, "Personal Recollections of the Stage" (Phila., 1855); F. C. Wemyss, "Twenty-Six Years of the

Life of an Actor and Manager" (N. Y., 1847); Joe Cowell, "Thirty Years Passed Among the Players" (N. Y., 1844); John Bernard, "Retrospections of America" (N. Y., 1887); William Dunlap, "Hist. of the American Theatre" (N. Y., 1832); W. G. Armstrong, "A Record of the Opera in Philadelphia" (1884); J. T. Howard, "Our American Music" (N. Y., 1931); Reese D. James, "Old Drury of Phila. 1800-1835," (1932) contains the text of the account books of W. B. Wood.]

CHEW HOUSE—The property on which this historic mansion is situated extends along Main Street, from Johnston to Morton Streets, Germantown. Its proper name is Cliveden, the seat of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, who built the house about the year 1760. Its chief claim to fame lies in the fact that it harbored British Troops during the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and the scene of the most dramatic incident in that engagement. On his ceremonial visit to the United States in 1824-25, General Lafayette was received in Chew House by the people of Germantown.

The will of Major Samuel Chew, who died July 5, 1919, and who owned the historic mansion, was the subject of some interest, owing to its unusual character. In one of the codicils to it a sealed letter left with Thomas Ridgway, the executor, is mentioned as a letter of instruction which shall not be opened "until a direct or indirect message authorizing the executor to open it to be received from me, granting a reasonable time for any such message to arrive by word of mouth, through friends known to him personally, or other means satisfactory to him as to their authenticity. In case no such message arrives, the letter is to be destroyed unopened, and my nephew, Samuel Chew, shall become my sole heir and legatee."—See **BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN**; **LAFAYETTE'S VISIT**.

[Biblio.—Thompson Westcott, "Historic Mansions of Philadelphia" (1877); Charles F. Jenkins, "The Guide Book to Historic Germantown" (1902), and the same author's "Lafayette's Visit to Germantown" (Phila., 1911).]

CHILDS, CEPHAS GRIER—(1793-1871), engraver, editor, publisher, and soldier, was also an art patron, born in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pa. Orphaned while very young, he was apprenticed to Gideon Fairman, an eminent engraver here, after having been an errand boy in a wholesale grocery. In 1813, he enlisted in the Washington Guards, and served for the remainder of the War of 1812. He never lost his love for the militia, and was commissioned Colonel of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment in 1834. At the same time he was engaged in the engraving business, and between 1827 and 1830, published in six parts, **CHILD'S VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA** (q. v.), which in historical importance, rank next to Birch's Views (q. v.). In 1829, he founded the second lithographic establishment in Philadelphia, and probably the fifth in the United States. He was a pioneer in the introduction of printing from stone (Lithography) in the United States, and went to Europe in 1831 to engage workmen. The firm was first known as Pendleton, Kearny & Childs; in 1830, he formed a partnership with Henry Inman, portrait painter, under the style, Childs & Inman, and in 1833, formed a new partnership with George Lehman. Colonel Childs became editor of the *Commercial Herald*, in 1832, and in 1840, merging his paper with *The North American*, he became commercial editor of that daily. In 1842, with



CHEW'S HOUSE, (CLIVEDEN) GERMANTOWN
This was the Pivotal Point of the Battle of Germantown

Photograph by Wallace

Walter Colton, he purchased *The North American*, and in 1845 sold his interest. Part of this time he was proprietor and editor of the *Commercial Price Current* (1835 to 1852). After his retirement from journalism, he became president of the New Creek Coal Company (1855-1864). From 1839 to 1851, he was secretary of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade. He was officially connected



COL. CEPHAS G. CHILDS

From an Early Lithograph

with several other enterprises, including the Bank of Northern Liberties. To the Academy of the Fine Arts, of which he was a director, he bequeathed several important paintings. Beginning engraving on his own account, in 1818, he continued until an accident in 1831 caused him to relinquish active handling of the

burin. He engraved several plates for "Rees's Cyclopedia," and was the preceptor of Albert Newsam, the deaf mute artist lithographer.—See LITHOGRAPHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

CHILDS, GEORGE WILLIAM—(1829-1894), publisher and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore. At thirteen, he was an apprentice in the United States Navy, and after fifteen months in the service, he came to Philadelphia, a boy not quite fifteen years of age, and with little except ambition for capital. After a few years' experience in a book and stationery store, at Sixth and Arch Streets, in 1848, he set up in business under the name of George W. Childs and Co., as a confectioner on Market Street near Tenth. After a few months he removed to the Public Ledger Building, at Third and Chestnut Streets, and in July, 1850, became connected with R. E. Peterson in the bookselling and publishing business.



GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS

At the Age of Twenty

From a Daguerreotype

At that time the firm was R. E. Peterson and Co., but in 1854, the style was changed to Childs and Peterson. One of the first ventures of this house, with Mr. Childs as senior partner, but aged twenty-five, was Dr. Samuel A. Allibone's "Critical Dictionary of Authors" (q. v.), and in 1856, Childs and Peterson issued Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's "Arctic Exploration," which became a sensation and resulted in the author receiving seventy thousand dollars in royalty. The firm was dissolved in 1860, and Mr. Childs became a member of the firm of J. B. Lippincott and Co. A year or so later he retired from the house. In 1863, he was agent for the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, and in May, 1863, he started the *Publishers Circular and Literary Gazette*, a fortnightly publication,



FAMED DINING ROOM IN THE CHILDS' MANSION

Showing the elaborately dressed table at which royalty and other notables were entertained.

From Good Housekeeping, May, 1886

which he continued until 1870, when he sold it to Leypoldt, and the *Circular* was taken to New York. In December, 1864, in company with Anthony J. and Francis A. Drexel, he purchased the *Public Ledger*, which he published until his death, in February, 1894, and, which under his guidance, became one of the most prosperous newspapers published in the United States.

In the absence of any designated official welcomer of distinguished visitors to Philadelphia, Mr. Childs did the honors. His own personal acquaintanceship with notables in this country and Europe, made him peculiarly fitted to do this. His knowledge of the arts of hospitality was unequalled, and his purse was never closed. John McArthur, Jr., architect (*q. v.*), designed and constructed for him at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut Streets, the most palatial private mansion in Philadelphia, and, at the time of its construction, 1871, unapproached in its beautiful and costly appointments. There he and Mrs. Childs, who was a most gracious and graceful hostess, as well as a rare amateur singer, entertained Emperor Don Pedro, and his Empress, of Brazil; President Grant, who wrote his Centennial Exposition address, in 1876, in the library of the Childs' Mansion; and Presidents Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland were entertained there. Among other distinguished visitors were: Edison, Tyndall, and Spencer, among scientists; Lords Duffern, Rosebery, Ross, Herschell, Haughton, the Earl of Caithness, and Lord Dunraven. Around its dining table there also have sat the poets Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Lowell, as well as Bancroft, the historian; Mathew Arnold, Canon Kingsley, Froude, Dean Stanley and Archdeacon Farrar. There, too, came John Bright, John Walter, owner of the *London Times*; Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby"; the Marquis de Rochambeau, descendant of the General; Sir Henry Irving, Charles Kean, Charlotte Cushman, and Madame Modjeska. The service of Minton and Royal Vienna, the silver and the extraordinary cut glass were famed, and were described in *Good Housekeeping* (May 15, 1886). In 1880, Mr. Childs built a fine, large country house at Bryn Mawr, which he named "Wootton," and there, during the late years of his life, distinguished visitors were entertained. In 1893, he entertained the Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, who came to America to attend the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Among the notable gifts of Mr. Childs was the Memorial Fountain in Stratford-on-Avon (1887); memorial window to the poets Herbert and Cooper, in Westminster Abbey (1876); memorial window to Milton, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster (1880); and the reredos, a memorial to Bishop Ken, in St. Thomas' Church, Winchester, England (1889).

Mr. Childs was one of the first collectors of autograph manuscripts in the United States, and accumulated one of the most valuable collections of literary manuscripts ever held in private hands up to this time. This collection he gave to the library of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, but the collection is almost unknown, so little has it been referred to. The collection includes:

Manuscript sermon by Cotton Mather, 1703; "Murders in the Rue Morgue," by Edgar A. Poe; first book of "The Iliad," William Cullen

Bryant; "The Bride of Abydos," Lord Byron; "Cloudesley," a novel by William Godwin; fifty pages of the ms. of Mary Cowden Clarke's "Concordance to Shakespeare"; "George III," lecture by Wm. M. Thackeray, including a caricature of himself, by the author; "Chronicles of the Canongate," Sir Walter Scott; "Life of Captain Richard Sowers," James Fenimore Cooper; "Hertha," Frederika Bremer, translation by Mary Howitt; "Pilgrims of the Rhine," and "Godolphin," Edward Lytton Bulwer; "Habitations of Our Kings," Thomas Gray; "Retrospect of Western Travel," Harriet Martineau; "The Italian Bride," a tragedy, John Howard Payne; "The Cow-Chase," Major John Andre; "Demetrius," Frederick Schiller; "Our Mutual Friend," Charles Dickens; and "Under the Willows," James Russell Lowell.

The collection also includes letters and manuscripts by Burns, Swift, Holmes, Tennyson—his "Dedication to the Queen," of the collected edition of his works; Pepys, William Penn, Voltaire, Goethe, Keats, Coleridge, and one of Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

Mr. Childs wrote his "Recollections," in 1890.

[*Biblio.*—"Recollections of George W. Childs" (Phila., 1890); "Review" of four biographical sketches. Anonymous, but attributed to Dr. R. E. Peterson (c., 1873); J. Jackson article on Childs, "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930).]

CHILD'S VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA—Cephas G. Childs (*q. v.*) began the publication of this valuable collection in 1827. The whole title runs: "Views of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity; engraved from Original Drawings. Published by C. G. Childs, engraver, Philadelphia." The six parts were enclosed in specially engraved wrappers. They were announced to appear at intervals of three months, but the publication was not completed until 1830. Each part was to contain four plates, but the total was twenty-five, exclusive of the engraved title. The extra plate was a plan of the Eastern Penitentiary. There were two issues of the fifth number, containing the views and description of the then new Penitentiary, the first issue containing a complaint about the cost of the so-called model institution. "Candor, however, compels us to confess," said the writer, "that a portion of the large sum which had been expended, might have been saved without any detriment to the requisite accommodation originally contemplated." There were some other changes in the article.

While the majority of the plates are marked as engraved by C. G. Childs, others were engraved by J. Cone, J. W. Steel, W. E. Tucker, George Fairman, W. H. Hay and H. E. Sauliner. The original drawings were by Thomas Birch, Thomas Sully, George Strickland, Hugh Reinagle, Thomas Doughty, W. Mason, John Haviland, George Lehman, Edward W. Clay, and T. M. Raser. The list of plates follows:

1. Philadelphia from Kensington
2. Swedish Lutheran Church
3. Christ Church
4. Friends' Meeting-House at Merion

5. St. Stephen's Church
6. First Congregational Unitarian Church
7. State House
8. Fairmount Water Works from the West
9. Fairmount Water Works from the Reservoir
10. On the Schuylkill from the Old Water Works
11. Bank of the United States
12. Bank of Pennsylvania
13. Girard's Bank
14. Pennsylvania Hospital
15. Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
16. University of Pennsylvania
17. Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts
18. Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania
19. Plan of the Eastern Penitentiary
20. United States Mint
21. Widows' and Orphans' Asylum
22. Schuylkill Canal at Manayunk
23. Eaglesfield
24. Sedgley Park
25. Academy of Natural Sciences

CHIMNEY SWEEPS—In the eighteenth and down to the third quarter of the nineteenth centuries, the chimney sweep was a familiar object in the city. In the early years they walked the streets, crying, "Sweep, oh! Sweep, oh!", and as there was a fine of forty shillings payable if a chimney took fire, householders were anxious to have the flues of their dwellings cleaned out at intervals. In those days wood was the only fuel, and naturally the chimneys frequently became choked with soot. The last of the chimney sweeps, who lingered on long after anthracite coal was universally in use, was described by Mrs. A. J. Rowland (*Pubs. of the City Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 2, No. 5, 1922), in these words: "There was, in the memory of some, an old, tall, nearly blind negro, who walked with a cane and wore the greenest of green spectacles. He was led by a small boy, while another boy walked on his other side. Each boy carried over his shoulder a bag to hold soot. As they walked along the boys shouted at intervals of half a minute, the following cry: "Ki-yi, ki-yi, ki-yi." The small boys employed in this way were greatly to be pitied, being bound to their masters when almost infants, and compelled to climb flues of chimneys, scraping off the soot and carrying it away. It impaired their health and broke their constitutions."

CHINA AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE EARLY—In "A True Relation of the Flourishing State of Pennsylvania," by John Holme, which was first printed in the *Proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, September, 1847, and which was introduced by a few lines saying, "it is believed to be the

earliest metrical composition written in Pennsylvania," there is a reference to the Potter. While there is no data to indicate the year the verses were written, or to explain who John Holme was, the date of composition may be placed at 1691. Under the sub-heading "The Potter," the poet informs us, in very halting verse:

"Here dwells a potter knows right well
How to make such pots as will sell.
He is so painful and so wise,
He makes some of each sort and size,
And all his ware is good, they say,
Ever since he found out good clay.
He doth drive on a brave brisk trade;
Great store of pots by him is made,
He having divers hands all day
Turning the wheels and working clay,
To make more pots. All the old
In a short time are gone and sold."

Gabriel Thomas, in his "Historical and Geographical Account of Pennsylvania," in 1698, in mentioning the various trades followed in Philadelphia at the time, states that "potters have sixteen pence for an earthen pot which may be bought in England for four pence."

As brick-makers were among the earliest settlers to arrive, it is not unlikely that other workers in clay—potters, tile-workers and pipe-makers, were almost as soon found working at their trade here. These are the earliest references to pottery manufacture in Philadelphia, and from what we know of the business in its early years here, only the commonest forms of earthenware were made, if we except a brief period before the Revolution. From what Mease has to say about the manufacture, the trade did not advance in the quality of its wares very rapidly. In his "Picture of Philadelphia" (1811), he remarks: "Earthen ware, yellow and red and stone ware are extensively made; experiments show, that ware equal to that of Staffordshire might be manufactured, if workmen could be procured." This plainly is an inference that materials were to be obtained, but highly skilled workmen were needed. As a business, pottery was carried on in Philadelphia most successfully from the beginning of the city, but it was not until after the country was independent of the Old World that it had the opportunity to advance. In this manufacture, as in many others, the impetus was given by the War of 1812, which, if it did nothing else, seemed to put the young Republic on its mettle.

As early as 1770, however, an effort was made to establish factory for the manufacture of fine china. Watson, "Annals," Vol. II, p. 272 (Phila., 1884), states that in 1771 a flint glass factory was erected near Lancaster and "a china factory, too, was also erected on Prime Street, near the present Navy Yard, intended to make china at a saving of £15,000." In a footnote, the annalist

observes, "The former frail ware proved an abortive scheme." From notices in newspapers, detected by Charles Henry Hart, it is learned that this factory in Southwark, which consisted of a long row of wooden buildings, was erected in 1769. In an announcement dated December 29, 1769, the proprietors, Gousse, Bounin and George Anthony Morris, informed the public that they "have proved to a certainty, that the clays of America are productive of as good porcelain as any heretofore manufactured at Bow near London." They asked the Assembly for encouragement, referring to the fact that they had brought workmen from London, and in manufacturing "have brought the work into no contemptible train of perfection." Evidently the Assembly did not give the pioneers the Provincial Loan they requested, for, in 1771, they held a lottery at New Castle. In 1772, the factory was closed and Bonnin returned to England.

Dr. Mease presented to the Franklin Institute a broken china fruit basket made by this firm in Philadelphia, and this seems to have been one of the few authentic examples of this ware. It is pictured in Barber's "The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States" (*infra*). It was decorated in blue under glaze.

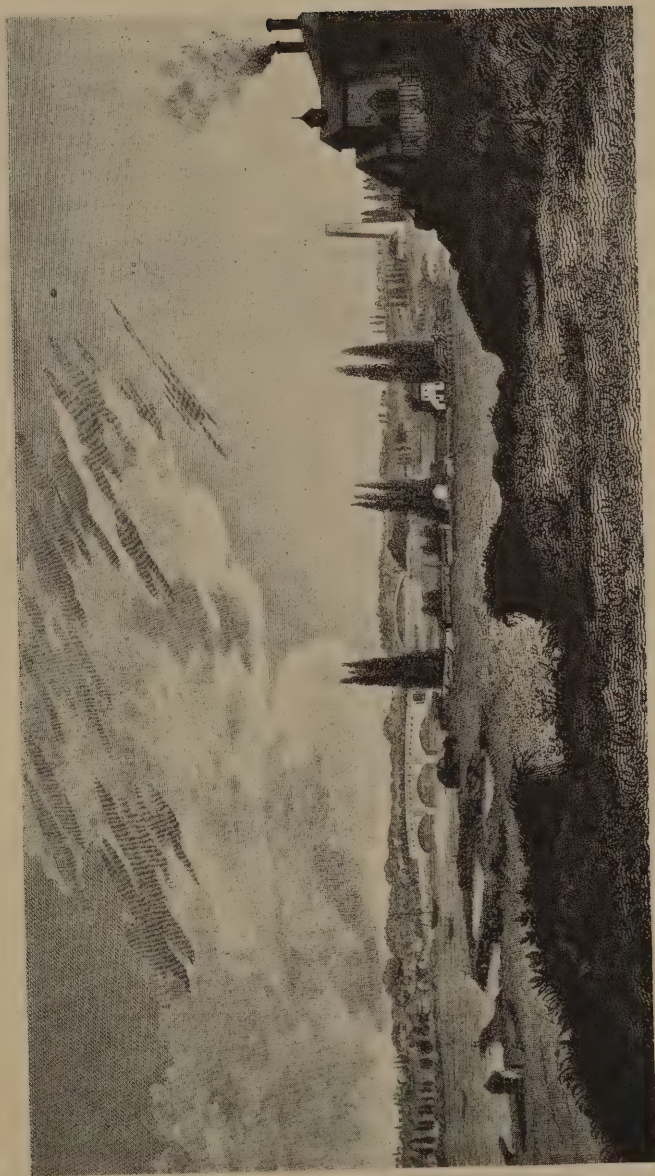
According to Barber (*infra*), Abraham Miller, at northwest corner of Seventh and Filbert Streets, was probably the first in this country to make lusted or silvered ware. This was about 1824.

In 1808, Binney and Ronaldson made yellow and red tea sets, at their works in South Street between Ninth and Tenth, according to the same authority, although they are described as letter founders (type founders) in the Directory. In South Street near Thirteenth (1808-1813), known as the Columbian Pottery, they made queensware. It was their products which drew the encomium of Dr. Mease, who referred to the ware as being equal to Staffordshire.

Captain John Mullowny, who had a brick yard on Pine Street, at 228, a number now impossible of identification, also announced himself a potter, and his establishment was named "The Columbian Pottery," in 1810. Later he removed to Market Street near Seventeenth. He is said to have retired in 1816, and that many Philadelphia potters learned their trade with him.

Other Philadelphia potters were: Daniel Freytag, corner of Fifth and Shippen (Bainbridge) Streets, 1811; fine china ware; said by Barber to have been the best manufactured here before that time. David G. Seixas (*q. v.*), on Market Street west of Sixteenth (1836), made queensware (Liverpool ware), 1817 to 1822. In 1812, Thomas Haig started a pottery at Front and Poplar Streets, Northern Liberties. He made queensware. He died in 1833.

The first porcelain made in the United States was made by William Ellis Tucker, in 1825. He was the son of Benjamin Tucker, who had a china shop in Market Street (324) between Ninth and Tenth Streets, 1816 to 1822, and on the back part of the property young Tucker began his experiments. At first he built a small kiln, and painted imported white china, firing it on the premises. In 1825, the old water works on the Schuylkill actually at the northwest corner of Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets, was vacated, and young Tucker obtained the use of the building from the city. It appears that workmen he had were



VIEW UP THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER FROM CHESTNUT STREET, 1827
The building at the extreme right, built for the first water works in the United States, was at this
time the first Porcelain factory in this country.

working in the interests of British manufacturers, and for a long period he found the articles in his kilns were in pieces when drawn. This disloyalty was detected, and from that point success was achieved. Tucker received premiums for his porcelain exhibited at the Franklin Institute in 1827 and 1828. In the latter year, Thomas Hulme, a man of wealth, joined him under the firm name of Tucker and Hulme. In 1831, Judge Joseph Hemphill became a partner, and the following year Tucker died. At that time the pottery had been removed to Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets. In 1855, the pottery apparently was in the hands of Judge Hemphill, for his name appears in the Directory as being the proprietor. The Judge is said to have brought artists and artisans from Europe to work in the pottery. In 1855, Judge Hemphill and others were incorporated as the American Porcelain Company by act of Assembly, but is said never to have functioned. The Judge retired in 1837, and died in 1842. Thomas Tucker, a brother of the founder, then made porcelain at the factory for a year, after which time he discontinued manufacture, and became an importer.

[Biblio.—Edwin Atlee Barber (*q. v.*), "The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States" (N. Y., 1893), is the basis of all available information on the subject. He quotes the address by Thomas Tucker before the Hist. Soc. of Penna., June 6, 1868, and other sources.]

CHINATOWN—This designation is given to Race Street from Ninth to Tenth Streets, where the greatest number of Chinese business houses and restaurants are to be found. The first Chinese laundry in Philadelphia was opened on Tenth Street south of Walnut, in 1875. Ten years later they were numerous, but now they are rare. Chinatown had its largest population, about the year 1900, when it had a military company, and its influential man, popularly called the "Mayor of Chinatown." The Chinese population then was about 1,000, but it has gradually dwindled.

CHINGIHAMENG—Appears on Lindstrom's map of 1655 as a place between Wichqua Coing (Wicaco) and Fackenland. It was probably north of Coquanoc, somewhere about the upper part of the old city proper and the southern part of the Northern Liberties.

CHINSESSING—See **KINGSESSING**.

CHOLERA EPIDEMICS OF 1832, 1849, 1866—Cholera was first epidemic in Philadelphia, in 1832, and although it collected a heavy toll, the disease was not so virulent here as in some other parts of the eastern United States. It first appeared on the banks of the Ganges, in 1817, and it was estimated to have advanced around the world at an average rate of a thousand miles a year. Fifteen years later it reached the banks of the St. Lawrence, and then spread over the eastern part of the United States. The same year cases were brought to light in New York and in Philadelphia. Fortunately the disease traveled so slowly that news of its progression was months ahead of its appearance. It seemed to

know no particular time of year, for it made its appearance in Sunderland, England, in October, 1831. In January, 1832, it was ravaging Edinburgh, in February and March was causing dismay in Paris, and in June of the same year made itself known violently in Quebec and Montreal.

When it was realized that the dread disease had visited this continent, the city government of Philadelphia, which had had some experience with plagues in the past, made arrangements to fight the disorder, as soon as it made its appearance here. Plans were made within a week after news from Canada had been received that the disease had broken out there. And this, as was afterwards found, was none too soon, for in July the first case of the disease was discovered in Philadelphia.

About the middle of that month, in a strange, unaccountable manner, the disease was found to have shown itself in the old Arch Street prison, then at the corner of Broad and Arch Streets. A large number of prisoners died of the disease, which was very swift in taking off its victims. John Swift, who was mayor of the city at the time, endeared himself to the citizens by his courage and fortitude in taking the direction of the fight against the terror.

There were conferences between the Mayor and the Board of Health. Councils lent assistance, and the various public buildings of the city, including the schoolhouses, were placed in readiness to take charge of the patients that were expected. These hospitals were located both in the city proper and in the outlying districts. In the city there were used for the purpose the Presbyterian session room in Cherry Street, above Fifth; the city carpenter shops in Lombard Street, above Tenth, and in Jones Alley, near Front; the schoolroom of St. Augustine's Church, on Crown Street; the model school, on Chester Street, above Race; the schoolhouse at Twelfth and Locust Streets, and in special buildings at Dock Street, near Front, Penn Street below Pine, and at the corner of Eleventh and Race Streets. The city also used as an asylum for the persons who had been forced from their dwellings, the old and then disused water works at Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets.

In other parts of the country the buildings used for hospital purposes were: Bush Hill City Hospital, at Twentieth Street and Fairmount Avenue; schools at Eleventh and Buttonwood Streets; at Third and Brown Streets, Hope Street above Otter, in Kensington; Sixth near Catharine, Catharine between Third and Fourth, and in other buildings.

The fact that the disease was not centered about any neighborhood or section of the city produced great alarm, for no one knew where the next case might be discovered, and dwellers in every part of the city felt anxious.

All during the month of July, the disease lingered, and now and then a case was reported, but it was not until August that the terrible ravages of the disease became apparent. Then it seemed to spread with alarming swiftness, and the temporary hospitals soon had nearly every bed occupied with sufferers.

Many persons laid in a stock of camphor, which was regarded as superior as a preventive, and in all parts of the city it was a familiar sight to see the curbs

and even the sidewalks whitewashed, for this also was regarded as a sanitary measure. City councils sent a commission of medical advisers, consisting of Dr. Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Charles D. Meigs and Dr. Richard Harlan, to visit Canada and New York, where the ravages of the disease were greater than they became here. For two months there was little else talked of in the city than the daily advance of the cholera. The celebrated negro minstrel, George Washington Dixon, who gained notoriety and wealth by his singing of "Coal Black Rose," published a daily paper here named the *Cholera Gazette*. This was published every afternoon as soon as the report from the Board of Health was received and had an enormous circulation. Dr. Samuel Jackson, Dr. Joseph Parrish, Doctor Meigs and Doctor Harlan, all of them prominent in the medical annals of the city, were on the sanitary commission and held the plague in check. No copy of Dixon's daily has been seen, but Carey & Lea published a weekly of the same name from Wednesday, July 11th to August, when, it is assumed, Dixon made it a daily.

The last case of the pestilence was reported on October 4th, and the city quieted down to its former tranquility. It was found that Philadelphia suffered less than any other large city in this section of the country. It had placed a quarantine on persons arriving from New York, and, indeed, for a time it refused to have any communication with that city. The cases here numbered 2,314, and the deaths 985, which was found by comparison with the figures of Montreal and New York, to be highly complimentary to the medical men who had charge of the situation here.

Seventeen years later, or in 1849, Asiatic cholera visited Philadelphia again, and the number of victims was larger than in 1832. Notwithstanding the fact that the disease was prevalent here from May 30th to September 8, 1849, during which there were 1,012 fatal cases, very little, if anything has been printed about this epidemic. In 1832, the disease had caused a great deal of excitement, but on this occasion, after it had made a tour of the world again in almost the same time it required before—seventeen years, it was not so sensationally received, although more virulent than before. The city health authorities took hold of the situation, and had the confidence of the people. Many cases were treated in the Philadelphia General Hospital, at Blockley, and in that institution the epidemic took one of the resident physicians, Dr. Massenburg, a young interne, whose home was in Hampton, Va.

Once again, at the conclusion of the same cycle of seventeen years, cholera appeared here again, happily, for the last time in its epidemic form, in 1866. As on the previous occasions of the visitation the disease came from Europe. On April 18, 1866, the British steamship, *Virginia*, arrived at quarantine, New York, from Liverpool, with cholera cases aboard and a history of 38 passengers having succumbed to the disease on the voyage. On May 1st, the first death from cholera in New York City occurred, and by July 23rd numerous cases were discovered in Philadelphia. In the meantime, on May 29th, the steamship, *Union*, from Liverpool arrived at New York City, with the news that thirty-three pas-

sengers had died of cholera on the way over; while the steamship, *Peruvian*, put into the same port on the same day, reporting thirty-five deaths from the disease during the voyage.

In 1866, the city of Philadelphia had a municipal hospital for contagious diseases. It had been opened in 1865, and was located at Lamb Tavern Road and Heart Lane, in the vicinity of the present Twenty-second Street and Lehigh Avenue. While naturally this was the logical place to send the cholera cases, it was found impracticable to do so, because after being hauled over the rough, cobble-paved streets, the patients either died on the way or immediately after arriving at the hospital. After fifteen instances of this undesirable procedure the Board of Health transformed the old Moyamensing Commissioners Hall, on Christian Street, west of Ninth, into a hospital. But the night before it was to be opened, an incendiary set fire to the building and it was burned to the ground (August 4th). It was known that persons in the neighborhood resented the presence of a pest hospital in their midst, and deliberately set the Hall on fire. The Board could not get sufficient police protection, the Municipal Hospital was too distant to be of service, and it was forced to idleness. The Philadelphia General and other hospitals received patients. Of the fifteen admissions to the Municipal Hospital, fourteen died. The total number of deaths from the disease, which was not finally eradicated until the end of October, was 1,910.

CHRIST CHURCH—Second Street, north of Market. Protestant Episcopal (original building on site in 1695). Present building usually dated from 1727, when work on the western end was begun. The eastern end was built between 1735 and 1744. Dr. John Kearsley, a wealthy physician, long was regarded as designer of the structure, but researches of Horace Wells Sellers indicate that it was designed by James Porteus (*q. v.*). Originally the spire was surmounted by a crown, but this was replaced by a mitre after the Rt. Rev. William White was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, 1787. The chimes were brought from England in 1754. Washington, Franklin and Robert Morris were among the Revolutionary characters who attended this church. The remains of Morris still lie buried in the Crypt, as do also those of Bishop White.

The building, which is constructed of brick, is 60 feet wide and 90 feet long. With the projecting tower of 28 feet, the entire length is 118 feet. The steeple is 190 feet in height. In 1834, the interior was altered by Thomas U. Walter, the architect of Girard College. In the early days of the United States, pews always were reserved for Congress and the President, as in Colonial times they were set apart for the Royal Governors and officers of the Province.

Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress, is buried in the churchyard, where also lie the remains of Commodores Biddle, Truxton, Bainbridge and Dale, as well as James Wilson, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Penn, the last male member of his line, is buried near the pulpit.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, F. A. I. A., has been making researches of an architectural nature, regarding the origin of the design of Christ Church and

into its construction, which was carried over a considerable period of time. From his preliminary studies the facts seem to indicate that contrary to the usual idea the church was thoroughly designed in the beginning, and the so-called temporary edifice, started in 1695, really was part of the present building. Instead of Dr. Kearsley having been the original designer, the indications are that the design was drawn by James Porteus (or Portues, as he signed his name to his will) (*q. v.*), and that that able carpenter furnished the material and supervised the construction conducted during the greater part of his lifetime. It is even believed that a small cupola existed before the spire was erected. Mr. Sellers' studies so far have antiquated pretty much all that has been printed about the



CHRIST CHURCH, 1787

From the plate in *The Columbian Magazine*, the first published picture of the edifice. On the south wall is shown one of the city's fire ladders, and in the rear on the left, the building used by the Philosophical Society

construction of this church, which, before the Revolution, was the finest example of architecture in North America. The Palladian window on the eastern gable of the church is the first example of this feature erected in the Colonies.

The land on which the church originally stood had 140 feet front by 132 feet depth. About the year 1900, part of the property on the south, about ten feet inside, was taken by the city in order to widen Church Street. At the same time a property on the southwest corner of that street was taken for the same purpose, and removed. These changes were made in order to better isolate the church and protect it from exterior fire hazard.

Among the clergy of Christ Church have been Bishops White, Welton, DeLancey, and Kemper; Rev. Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg; Rev. Dr. Thomas Coombe, Chaplain to King George III, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, Chaplain of the American Army at Valley Forge; Rev. Jacob Duche, and the Rev. Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The church was founded under a provision in the original charter of Charles II, to William Penn through the influence of the Rt. Rev. Henry Compton, Bishop of London. It was chartered by the Penn family, and subsidized by King William III. Queen Anne, in 1708, presented the Communion silver. Baptismal font dates from 1695; and the Library, from 1697. The church organ was built in 1765.—See ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT; JAMES PORTEUS; THOMAS U. WALTER; CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL; CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND; ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

[Biblio.—Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., "A Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia" (N. Y., 1841); Edward L. Clark, "A Record of the Inscriptions on the Tablets and Grave-stones, in the Burial Grounds of Christ Church" (Phila., 1864).]

CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND—At the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, was purchased by Christ Church in 1719. Although interments were made not long after the ground was laid out, the oldest inscription on grave stones dates from 1721. At the northwest corner of the ground lies the tomb of Benjamin Franklin, his wife, Deborah, and their son, Francis F.; their daughter, Sarah Bache, and also the graves of John Read, Mrs. Franklin's father; and Richard Bache, Franklin's son-in-law. In 1858, a part of the brick wall was removed, and an iron railing substituted, at this point, so that the historic grave of Franklin's might easily be seen from the street. Bronze tablets recording the story of Franklin and his grave were attached to the wall about ten years ago. They were the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL—Now located west of Belmont Avenue, near Bala. This charity is not a hospital in the modern meaning of the word, but a home, "for the support of ten or more poor or distressed women of the Church of England," according to the terms of the will of Dr. John Kearsley, the founder of the institution. Established by this bequest in 1772, it was begun in a small building on the site of the present No. 307 Arch Street. In 1785, this building was torn down and a larger structure erected there. In 1789, Joseph Dobbins,

who had removed to South Carolina, where he died in 1804, gave two lots of land and five hundred pounds to the charity. In his will he bequeathed "all his estate," which included considerable real estate, to the institution. A much larger structure still standing, was built for the hospital, at Nos. 306 and 308 Cherry Street, in 1819; but by 1857, even this building was found to be inadequate, and the present buildings near Bala were erected. There are usually about fifty beneficiaries in the institution, although the hospital was designed to accommodate one hundred.



CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL
306-308 Cherry Street, as it appeared in 1859

"CHRIST HEALING THE SICK"—This painting by Benjamin West, which was executed for the Pennsylvania Hospital, was received by the institution in October, 1811, and placed on exhibition in a building especially designed and constructed to properly exhibit it. This structure was on the hospital grounds, on the Spruce Street side, and cost ten thousand dollars. The painting, which was a gift from the painter, was shown to the public for a small fee. It is said that the receipts during the period the picture was on exhibition there—1817 to 1843—amounted to more than twenty-five thousand dollars. The painting subsequently was on display as a loan to the Academy of the Fine Arts in 1843 and again in 1847. From that time until 1884, when it was cleaned and restored, it hung on the wall in the hall of the Department for the Insane. In 1884, it was returned to the main hospital, at Eighth and Pine Streets, and placed in the operating amphitheatre.

Two stories concerning the genesis of West's great painting have been told. First, John Galt, in his "Life and Works of Benjamin West" (London, 1820), relates that the projectors of the Pennsylvania Hospital "applied among others in England, to West for a contribution, but that he informed them his circumstances did not permit him to give so liberal a sum as he could wish, but that if they would provide a proper place in the building he would paint a picture for it as his subscription" (Galt, Vol. II, p. 186).

In the extensive history of the institution, by Dr. Thomas G. Morton and Dr. Frank Woodbury (Phila., 1895), the correspondence which passed between the Hospital and the painter is printed. According to the history there revealed, a letter was sent to West, September 1, 1800, specifically requests that the great artist paint a picture for the building which, "is at length nearly finished." "We solicit in behalf of the contributors for the manager's room, a painting from West," requests the writer, adding, "The works of an artist which ornaments the palace of his king cannot fail to honor him in his native land."

Under date of July 8, 1801, West wrote, accepting the offer of a prominent place for his picture, and, in his enthusiasm, added: "The subject I have chosen is analogous to the situation. It is the Redeemer of Mankind extending his aid to the afflicted and of all ranks and conditions. The passage is from St. Matthew, chapter 21, verses 14 and 15: 'And the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple, and He healed them. And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did, and the children crying in the Temple, and saying, Hozanna to the Son of David, they were sore displeased.' The design for the picture I have made from the above passage. The picture will be sixteen feet long by ten feet high, including the frame."

For nearly ten years little was heard of the picture. Then, in 1811, it was completed; caused a sensation in London when exhibited, and finally sold for three thousand guineas, and became the nucleus of the collection in the National Gallery, in London. West only agreed to part with the picture on the understanding that he might paint a replica of it. This, in a measure, he did. The second painting differs in some details and the painter declared it was much better



"CHRIST HEALING THE SICK"—By BENJAMIN WEST

This painting was made by the artist as a contribution to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and its exhibition brought \$25,000 to that institution

From *The Casket*, Aug., 1830

than the original painting. This was sent over in 1817, the picture house having been completed only a short time before its arrival.

After the removal of the painting to the Department for the Insane, in 1843, the picture house was used as a meeting-place for the College of Physicians (*q. v.*), and the Philadelphia Pathological Society. In 1872, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, having been granted the use of the building for a term of years, and having expended ten thousand dollars on alterations and additions, moved in with its priceless collections. In ten years' time the building proved to be too small, and in 1882 the society removed to its present site. The building then was altered for use as a nurses' dormitory, and in 1893 removed for other improvements.

CHURCH CREEK—See BOON CREEK; DARBY CREEK.

CHURCH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE—Was organized in Philadelphia, May 17, 1910, and was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, June 10, 1913. Its purpose is the preservation and publication of historical documents connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the investigation of its history, and the development of interest in all relevant historical research. Its collections now run into thousands of items, including about 30,000 pamphlets, many books, pictures, magazines, manuscripts, letters, diocesan journals and periodicals. Diocesan journals representing 61 dioceses. Complete files of early religious magazines. The Society has supplied information to church officials and other interested persons in all parts of this country, also in England and Spain. It is not a local organization, but is the historical society of the church in the entire United States, and its governing body is made up of representatives from various parts of the country.

The following pamphlets have been issued:—

"History of the Church in Western Pennsylvania," by Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.

"1812, or the Church and State One Hundred Years Ago," by Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D.

"Beginnings of the Church in New England, Outside Connecticut," by Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D. D.

"Henry Compton, Bishop of London," by Charles Penrose Keith, Litt. D.

"The Consecration of Bishop Wilmer of Alabama in 1862," by Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D., LL. D.

"The Church in Mexico," by Rt. Rev. Frank Whittington Creighton, D. D., Bishop of Mexico.

"The Prayer Book of Edward VI and the Post-Caroline Revision Attempts," by William Nuss—Amholt, Boston Public Library.

"The Founding of Christ Church, Philadelphia," by Charles P. Keith, Litt. D.

"The Architectural Spirit of Christ Church," by Horace Wells Sellers, F. A. I. A., F. R. S. A.

"CIBBER, COLLEY," pen-name of *James Rees* (q. v.).

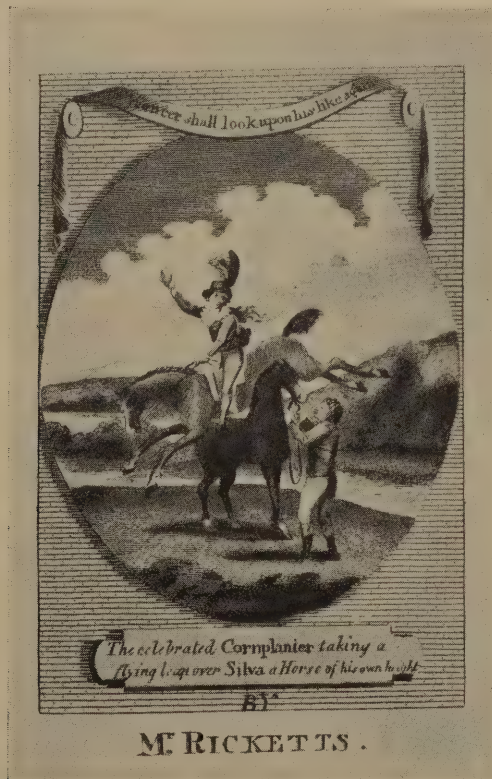
CINCINNATI, PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY OF—At the close of the Revolutionary War, the American and French officers at the Cantonment of the Continental Army on the Hudson, instituted on May 10, 1783, a society "to perpetuate the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties." The Pennsylvania State Society was formed October 4, 1783, at a meeting held in the City Tavern, Second Street, north of Walnut. The first general meeting of the Society, attended by delegates from the thirteen States, was held in the State House, Philadelphia, May 18, 1784. General Washington, as the President-General, presided, and the general character of the Society was decided at this meeting. The delegates assembled at the City Tavern on May 4th, but after the preliminary work was accomplished the meetings were held in the State House (Independence Hall).—See CINCINNATI'S WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[Biblio.—Alexander Johnston, "Some Account of the Society of the Cincinnati"; Major Winthrop Sargent, "Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati in 1784"; both contained in *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penna.*, Vol. VI (1858).]

CINCINNATI'S WASHINGTON MONUMENT—In 1814, the Pennsylvania Society started a fund to erect a suitable monument to Washington. About \$4,000 was collected. Later another committee collected sufficient funds to construct a foundation for the monument, which evidently was to be a tall obelisk, and, in 1832, this ground work was laid in Washington Square. After that, interest lagged, and the original fund of \$4,000 was allowed to remain at interest. By the time of the Centennial, 1876, this sum had considerably increased, and the idea of an equestrian monument was discussed. In 1879, the model of Professor Rudolf Siemering, of Berlin, was selected from twenty-five in competition, and in 1886, the statue was received in Philadelphia. The remaining groups were received within a few years, but the proper site for the monument had not been decided. In 1886, it was generally believed, George's Hill was the proper site. In 1892, an effort was made to have the monument set up in Independence Square. Finally, in 1896, a site near the Green Street entrance to Fairmount Park was selected, and on May 15, 1897, it was unveiled by President McKinley. After the erection of the Art Museum at the park end of the Parkway, the monument was removed to a site directly in front of that edifice, in 1926.

CIRCUSES—The first circuses shown to Philadelphia bore very little resemblance to the great tented exhibitions that later became familiar. *Thomas Pool*, who in his advertisements boldly claimed to be the "first American that ever exhibited the following feats of horsemanship," is regarded as the man who first brought the circus to Philadelphia. In the *Pennsylvania Packet*, for August

15, 1785, he announced that he would perform on Saturday, August 20th "near the Centre House (*q. v.*), where he has erected a *Menage* at a very considerable expense, with seats convenient for those ladies and gentlemen who may please to honor him with their company." Evidently Mr. Pool was the sole performer, if one excepts his trained horse. In a later advertisement, he informed the public that "between the different parts a clown." This feature was introduced in the intermission between the first and second parts. Performances were given twice a week—on Wednesdays and Saturdays. He only continued two weeks, when the equestrian met with an accident. It is said that he never resumed his performances here, but went to New York and Boston. Westcott ("Hist. of Phila.") states that Pool remained here for a year.



JOHN BILL RICKETTS
"Equestrian Hero" of 1793

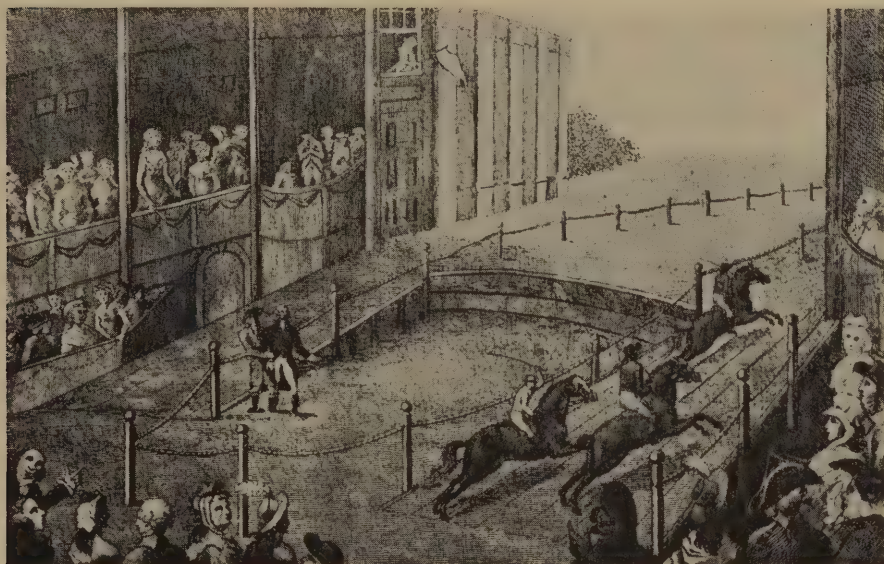
In those days a circus was a place for the performance of feats of horsemanship. Although there were tight-rope performers, trapeze artists, and acrobats, these people gave their displays independently and usually were seen in the theatre. The proprietors of the circuses usually taught riding, and their classes met in the circus ring, on the days there were no performances. Although

another riding master, *Jacob Bates*, rented *Pool's Circus* in 1787, Philadelphia was without a circus until 1792, when a very clever equestrian, *John Bill Ricketts*, who had been a pupil of *Hughes*, of the *Blackfriars Bridge Circus*, London, came to Philadelphia and erected a circus at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Market Streets. Ricketts, who is said to have been a Scot, was the most accomplished rider, and the most enterprising amusement man the city had seen up to that time. The Directory for 1793 described him as "Equestrian hero," and gave his residence as 31 North Alley, which was between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in the thoroughfare now known as Cuthbert Street. The same authority, in its remarks about Ricketts' Circus, referred to the proprietor's "dexterity in horsemanship, which far exceeds anything of the kind hitherto exhibited in America." According to the Directory, the circus was on Market Street, "near the corner of Twelfth Street," which *Durang (infra)* has interpreted as at the southwest corner. Ricketts immediately endeared himself to the Philadelphians by giving a benefit to raise a fund to buy fuel for the poor of the city. In 1796, he gave another benefit, and the fund, until it was merged in the General Fuel Fund of the Board of City Trusts, was carried on the Board's books as "Mr. Ricketts' Donation." At last reports it amounted to nearly six hundred dollars.—See CITY TRUSTS. He gave other benefits, one of them to assist the refugees from Santo Domingo.

From all contemporary accounts Ricketts was an accomplished artist. Among his feats, or exhibitions were: "leaping over ten horses; riding with a boy on his shoulder in the attitude of Mercury; going through the manual exercise with a firelock; dancing a hornpipe on the saddle, the horse being in full speed."

When Ricketts first came to the city, he began business as a riding master, but after a short season he pulled down the building he had erected, and replaced it with larger structure, designed for a circus. His success was instant upon opening on April 12, 1793. In his exhibitions he was assisted by Master F. Ricketts and Master Strobel. A little later he added a feature to his bill by engaging Signor Spinacuta, a dancer on the tight rope, and a Mr. McDonald, who seems to have been an equestrian clown. Ricketts continued to attract attention, and after another season at Twelfth and Market Streets he concluded the city would support a larger and better circus, so he secured ground at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, next Oeller's Hotel, and there constructed the most ambitious circus America had yet seen. It was called the Pantheon Circus and Amphitheatre. The building was ninety-seven feet in diameter, and was designed to seat between twelve hundred and fourteen hundred persons. It was provided with three entrances; was illuminated with "patent lights," and a coffee room was built at one side, and connected with the pit and boxes. Ricketts opened his "*New Amphitheatre*," as he called it, on October 19, 1795, with a much enlarged company, and a bill that more nearly approached the circus idea of a later date. On the same occasion, Matthew Sully, father of the artist, Thomas Sully, made his first appearance in this city, as a clown. There also appeared Matthew Sully, Jr., who Dunlap observes was

a good painter but preferred theatrical life. He afterwards played Harlequin, in the pantomimes Ricketts produced, and was pronounced by the newspapers the best harlequin seen in America.



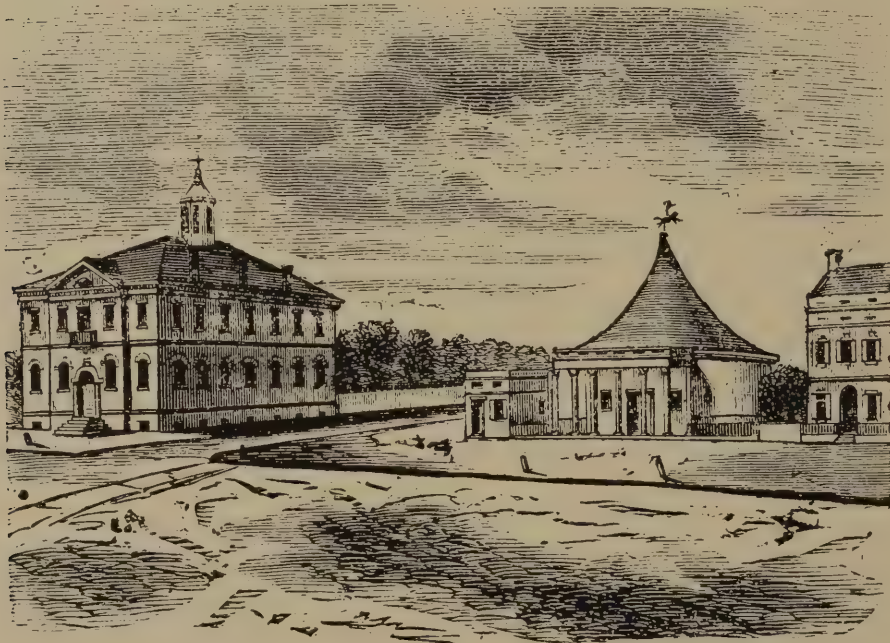
INTERIOR OF RICKETTS' CIRCUS

It is not certain that this view is genuine, but it gives a correct idea of the circuses at the time.

From a rare print in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Ricketts was the most advanced circus man who had appeared in this country, and his bill called for two clowns—Sully, “clown to the horsemanship,” and Signor Reano. Sully was called upon to make the opening address, and later sang a comic song. Reano gave an exhibition of slack rope dancing and there was a troupe of acrobats, who were described as “unparalleled in lofty tumbling.” Equestrian feats were performed by Ricketts, Master Long and Master Francis Ricketts. Ricketts’ principal animal performer was his horse, named “Cornplanter,” who was trained to leap over another horse fourteen hands high; a feat then regarded as so remarkable that an engraving was made of Ricketts on “Cornplanter’s” back, making the graceful leap. During the season Ricketts introduced pantomimes, the cast in “Harlequin Statue,” being *Harlequin*, Sully, Jr.; *Pantaloon*, Signor Reano; *Lover*, Mr. McDonald; *Oriel*, Master Sully; *Clown*, Mr. Spinacuta; *Columbine*, Mrs. Spinacuta. Many innovations were made in the entertainments given in the Amphitheatre, and special occasions drew forth special efforts on the part of the proprietor. At the south end of the Amphitheatre was a stage, which permitted of theatrical performances, such as the pantomimes. The general shape of the building was conical, and at the apex of the cone-like roof, was a figure of a flying Mercury. On the night of December

17, 1799, a drunken stage carpenter left a lighted candle in the loft, and the building was discovered on fire, while a large audience was waiting to see the pantomime. Fortunately all were able to retire in safety, but the building was totally destroyed, and its proprietor ruined financially. He tried to retrieve his losses by giving day performances in Lailson's Amphitheatre, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune (Locust) Streets, but it is said Ricketts was broken in spirit as well as in fortune, and feeling unable to continue, returned to England.



RICKETTS' PANTHEON CIRCUS AND AMPHITHEATRE

Southwest Corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets

From a rare wood engraving

In 1797, on April 8th, a French equestrian, *Lailson*, who had exhibited in New York, came to Philadelphia, and opened his Amphitheatre in rivalry to Ricketts. His performances consisted of equestrian feats, and a pantomime. The company which were French, also performed comedies in that language, and sang operas. Sully, Reano and McDonald, who had been with Ricketts, seem to have joined the opposition, but Lailson's season was unproductive and in June, 1798, after commencing his second season, he became bankrupt. His company was disbanded and his horses and stage properties sold. The following month, July 8th, when the Amphitheatre was unoccupied, the roof fell, having been improperly constructed, and crushed the interior. It was in this condition when Ricketts took over the building, and tried to adapt it to a daylight circus, without a roof.

In the spring of 1803, *Thomas Swann*, a riding master, who had conducted a riding school, and at times gave exhibitions of horsemanship, next to the old Southwark Theatre, opened an amphitheatre at Thirteenth and Market Streets. Swann had an amphitheatre in New York as early as 1794. Here he lectured on horses, gave equestrian performances, and a Mrs. Scott gave a broad sword exercise. Swann occupied the site until 1810, when he removed to the amphitheatre erected by a French riding master, *Victorien*, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Market Streets. Swann was less a circus man than a riding master, and his riding school attracted as pupils members of the best families in the city. After a year he removed to Tenth and Arch Streets. At his amphitheatre at Fifteenth and Market Streets he did exhibit "the largest lion that ever was seen in this city," to quote his announcement, and also advertised a dancing horse.

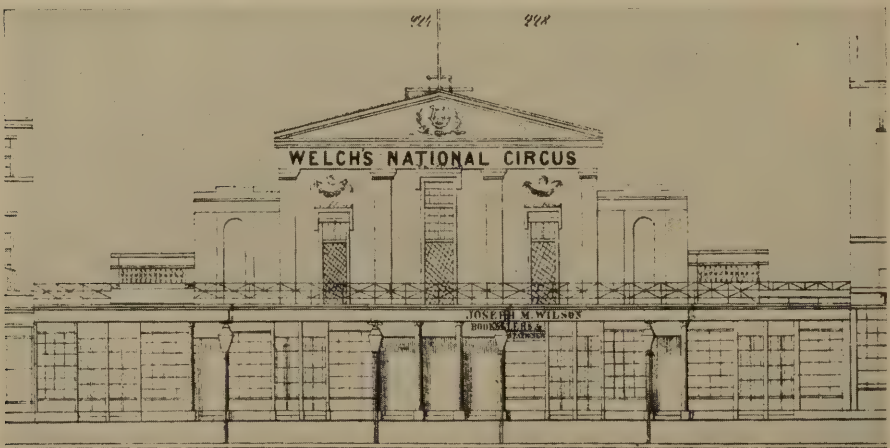
The reason Swann concluded to confine his business to training horsemen to ride, in which art he was singularly proficient, instead of attempting to direct a circus, about which he was not very capable, was that two well-seasoned and experienced circus men, *Victor Pepin*, said to have been a native Philadelphian, and *John Breschard*, a French equestrian, erected a model circus at the northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets, in 1808. According to Mease ("Picture of Philadelphia," 1811), the house had a front of eighty feet on Walnut Street and a depth on Ninth Street of one hundred feet. The interior was circular, with a stage at the north, and had a ring or riding course, fifty-four feet in diameter. Pepin is said to have made his debut as an equestrian in Europe, and that Pepin and Breschard took a circus through Europe before they were seen in this country. They had toured Spain, where they became acquainted with Don Luis de Onis, afterward Spanish minister to the United States, and who is said to have secured the ground for them upon which their circus in Philadelphia was built. The circus men came to this country in 1807 and were in New England before visiting Philadelphia. The circus was announced to be opened on January 31, 1809, but the inaugural performance was postponed until the following Thursday, February 2nd. Breschard was a clever pantomimist as well as a daring rider, and following the custom at Astleys, in London, pantomimes usually followed the ring performances. The following year the managers added to their property, extending it to George (now Sansom) Street, and changed the name of their house from *The Circus* to the *Olympic Theatre*. Part of the time the circus was touring, and the house was used as a theatre. In 1813, Pepin and Breschard were occupying it again, and after that season, when the two, combined with another circus, were in the east again, Pepin, alone in 1814, and subsequently with partners, the last one being *James Entwistle*, occupied the Walnut Street House until the close of the season 1819.

On September 1, 1828, the *Washington Circus and Theatre*, on the east side of the Old York Road, north of Buttonwood Street, was opened by *Jerry Fogg* and *Samuel Stickney*. The latter was the great equestrian, Samuel Stickney, who, in 1830, went to England, the first of the many American riders to be seen in a British Circus. On June 18, 1829, the *Washington Circus* was reopened as the

Washington Theatre, and on December 28, 1832, it once again became the Washington Circus.

The *Columbian Circus*, which was on Sansom Street, above Eighth, was opened by Weeks, in 1834. A year later, the building was converted into a diorama.—See PANORAMAS.

Thomas Cooke, an English rider, erected a circus building on the south side of Chestnut Street, below Ninth, in 1837. Cooke had been showing in New York, and wanted a house in Philadelphia. He applied to F. C. Wemyss, who had the Walnut Street Theatre under lease, and Wemyss relates in his "Memoirs" (1847), that if the owners of the Walnut Street House had not been so greedy (they advanced the rent two thousand dollars), Cooke never would have erected a circus here. As it was, Wemyss secured him the ground, and on August 28, 1838, Cooke's *Equestrian Circus* was opened. At the close of the season Cooke



WELCH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS
Ninth and Chestnut Streets
From Panorama of Chestnut Street, 1851

went to Baltimore where he lost nearly all the appointments of his circus in a fire. He returned to this city later, when Burton having taken his late house, he played for a short time in the Walnut Street Theatre. He returned to England afterwards.

Raymond & Waring, in 1840, erected the Walnut Street Circus on the site of Roper's Gymnasium, Walnut Street, above Eighth, where in more recent days stood the Casino. The lot ran through to Sansom Street, and on the rear the circus men built what they called a Zoological Institute, or menagerie. The latter was the scene of great excitement on December 22, 1847, when the elephant, Columbus, broke loose from his cage, and after fatally assaulting a keeper, William Kelly, started on a rampage. The effort to chase the beast back in his cage by setting dogs upon it, served only to madden it. Doors to the building were

barred to keep the elephant from escaping, and a cannon was brought up and trained on the door to shoot the beast if it gained the street. The elephant was finally captured by a noose let down from the dome of the building. With this about its neck, the beast was strangled into submission.

After Burton had failed in his *National Theatre*, in Chestnut Street, where Cooke had had his circus, *General Rufus Welch*, who seems to have been interested in the property, took charge of the Theatre. This was in 1842. The building frequently had its name changed during the next ten years. Sometimes it was the *National Theatre*, sometimes *The Olympic*, and latterly *Welch's National*



DAN RICE

Clown and Equestrian, as he appeared in 1845

Circus. It was called the *Olympic Theatre*, in 1845, when Welch entered the circus business. On September 9th of that year, Welch, Delevan & Alvah Mann opened the place with an equestrian exhibition. Later, Welch introduced stage performances, and changed its name to *Welch's National Amphitheatre*. Even the firm name was occasionally shuffled, and became Welch, Mann and Delevan. They continued until 1849, when Welch went to Europe, and Joseph Foster opened a season of theatricals. G. R. Spalding and C. J. Rogers, proprietors of the *North American Circus*, leased the house in the spring of 1850. On October 31, 1853, Levi J. North and his equestrian troupe took the house for a season.

July 5, 1854, the theatre was destroyed by fire. It was in Welch's National Circus, in 1847, that *Dan Rice*, the famed clown and circus man, made his debut as an equestrian. Rice then was twenty-three. Rice was the model for our familiar figure of "Uncle Sam."

Spalding & Rogers brought with them an advertising novelty. It was the fore-runner of the circus calliope. This instrument was called "Apollonicon," and their bills which pictured it, announced that this "Masterpiece of mechanical skill and musical science was constructed for the proprietors by Henry Erben, Esq., the eminent organ builder of New York, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, making an era alike in music and musical structures of a magnitude that required 40 horses four abreast, to draw it in its triumphal processions, last summer—composed of a vast wilderness of musical instruments, varying in size from a man's body to a slender pipe-stem, susceptible of the effects of string, brass and reed bands combined."

Ballard & Stickney, who had returned from England, opened the Walnut Street Circus, in December, 1853. This house had been erected by *Raymond & Waring* (Noel E. Waring). After the destruction of his National Circus, General Welch took the Walnut Street Circus, where he reopened November 12, 1855, as *General Welch's New National Circus*. For a time the place was known as *Lent & Welch Circus*. In 1861, William Wheatley took the circus, tore out the ring and fitted the stage for theatrical performances. He opened on September 9th, and on September 14th, during a performance of Shakespeare's "Tempest," the ballet dress of Hannah Gale caught fire which spread to the dresses of other dancers, and nine of them lost their lives, although the theatre was little damaged.

—See THEATRES.

The Walnut Street Theatre continued to be frequently used for circuses, the ring being set up on the stage. In February, 1842, *Tim V. Turner* and his celebrated equestrian corps opened there. They had a movable ring that could be set up in fifteen minutes. The house then bore the name, The American Theatre. In November, 1843, *Howe's Equestrian Troupe* appeared there. Nathan A. Howe, brother of Seth B. Howe, was said to have made more money in the circus business than Barnum. Dan Rice and a company of equestrians played an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, March 3, 1862, and *Nixon's Royal Equestrian Troupe* exhibited there, with a gutta percha ring, June 11, 1860. Up to this time the circuses employed male artists exclusively. All the riders and acrobats were men or boys. It was not until the following decade that the circus rider that attracted attention, was a woman. Clowns dressed like jesters held conversations with the ring master, sang topical songs, and dribbled very seriously, sentimentalities and vernacular philosophy. *Adam Forepaugh* was one of the first circus men to introduce women circus riders. In 1865, one of his star acts was Mlle. Josephine, billed as "the dashing bare-back rider."

Circuses became fairly familiar to Philadelphians during and after the Civil War, and this city became the headquarters of some of them. *Richard Hemmings*, *Dan Gardner* and *J. E. Cooper*, together and in various partnerships exhibited

FIRST ENTERTAINMENT

The Company will have the honor of presenting to this community, will be given at the NATIONAL THEATRE, Chestnut Street, on

Thursday Evening, March 21

ADMISSION.

BOXES AND PARQUET, 25 CENTS. GALLERY, 12 CENTS.

Large Private Boxes, \$6.00. Small do., \$4.00. Single Seats in Private Boxes, 50 Cents.

DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

The Chief Features upon which the Management rely, as distinctive from all other Equestrian Establishments, and strongly recommending this one to general attention, are the

APOLLONICON



The Master-piece of Mechanical Skill AND MUSICAL SCIENCE,

Constructed for the Proprietors by **HENRY ERBEN, Esq.**, the eminent Organ Builder of N. York, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, making an Era alike in Music and Musical Structures, of a magnitude that required

40 HORSES!

FOUR ABREAST.

To draw it in its triumphal processions with this Establishment last Summer—composed of a vast wilderness of Musical Instruments, varying in size from a man's body to a slender pipe-stem, susceptible of the effects of

FIRST CIRCUS CALLIOPE
with Spalding & Rogers' Circus, 1850

(463)

here, beginning in 1863. *James A. Bailey* and *J. E. Cooper* were long associated and advertised as *Cooper & Bailey's Great London Shows*. Their circus was a success before *P. T. Barnum* had entered the circus field (1874), and the Philadelphians made the first world tour with a circus (1876-77). In Philadelphia was the winter quarters of Cooper and Bailey, and in their building at Twenty-third Street and Ridge Avenue, on the morning of March 10, 1880, their Indian elephant, Hebe, gave birth to a female calf, which was named "Columbia." This is said to have been the first recorded occasion of an elephant having been born in captivity. The baby stood thirty inches high and weighed 213½ pounds. "Columbia" was finally (November 8, 1907) put to death at the winter quarters in Bridgeport, Conn., because "she was considered neither safe nor sane."

Adam Forepaugh, who had been a horse dealer in Philadelphia, where he was born, entered the circus business at the southwest corner of Tenth and Callowhill Streets, in the winter of 1865. Cooper opened with a circus there in 1869, under the name of *Hemmings, Cooper and Whitby*. *Joel Warner's Circus* was there later, and *Mrs. John A. Warner* had a circus in the same building about 1870. The site continued to be occupied as a circus until 1872, when it was transformed with a variety theatre.



"COLUMBIA," THE FIRST ELEPHANT BORN IN CAPTIVITY

Born in Cooper & Bailey's Circus Winter Quarters, 1880

Dan Gardner, the clown, had a circus in 1860, which exhibited in Camac's Woods, which became a favorite circus grounds for visiting tent shows. Other circus grounds were: Broad and Federal Streets (1877-80); Jumbo Park, Broad and Morris Streets (1880-1885), which *P. T. Barnum* had leased for a number of years; Broad and Dauphin Streets (1885-1895); Belmont and Elm Avenues (1895-1910); Hunting Park Avenue and Nineteenth Street (1910-1920); Eleventh and Erie Avenues (1920-1931); Sixty-ninth and Market Streets (1930-31).

In 1884, Prof. George Bartholemew's "Equine Paradox," consisting of twenty trained horses, exhibited at the Arch Street Opera House, Tenth and Arch Streets, and paid frequent visits to the city subsequently. He first gave exhibitions of his educated horses in this city in 1882. In 1886-87, Cooke's "Eques-quiriculum," an exhibition of trained horses, and riding, occupied a one-story arena on Broad Street south of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Adam Forepaugh, having purchased "Bolivar," "the largest elephant in the world," to offset Barnum's prize, "Jumbo," in 1881, offered a prize of \$10,000 for the most beautiful woman to represent Lalla Rookh, in pageant, "Lalla Rookh's Entrance into Delhi," selected Louise Montague, a Philadelphian, who appeared with the circus that year.

In 1900, the Winter Circus was opened in the building at the northeast corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, which had been erected for the display of panoramas.—See PANORAMAS. It was an attempt to revive the old-fashioned, one-ring show, but was not very successful.

[Biblio.—Charles Durang, "History of the Philadelphia Stage," in the *Phila. Sunday Dispatch* (1854); Francis Courtney Wemyss, "Twenty-Six Years of the Life of an Actor and Manager" (N. Y., 1847); Isaac J. Greenwood, "The Circus" (N. Y., 1909); J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. II (1884); Maria Ward Brown, "The Life of Dan Rice" (Long Branch, 1901); Henry C. Chapman, M. D., in the *Jour. of the Academy of National Sciences*, Vol. 8 (Phila., 1880), where is recorded the birth of the elephant "Columbia."]

"CITIZEN, A, OF PHILADELPHIA"—Signature to all of the Essays by Pelatiah Webster (q. v.). His first Essay (1776) bore the signature, "A Financier."

CITY HALL—In the earliest days of the city, the members of the City Government held their stated and other meetings in one of the inns, although Gabriel Thomas, in his "History" (1698), states that "There is lately built a noble Town House or Guild Hall." In 1709, it is known, the Old Court House, which also was the Town Hall, and the State House, was in existence, in the middle of Market Street, on the west side of Second. This structure was then known as the New Court House, evidently having succeeded another Court House, on the same site. It was finally removed in 1830.

The next City Hall, and the first building to which such title rightfully belonged, was erected at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, in 1790. The building was completed in 1791. This was the headquarters of the City Government until 1887, when the Mayor's office was removed to the present City Hall, at Broad and Market Streets. City Councils met in the second story of this building until the consolidation of the City, in 1854, when

rooms in the second floor of the Old State House (Independence Hall) were fitted up for their use, a much larger space being required for the enlarged councils.

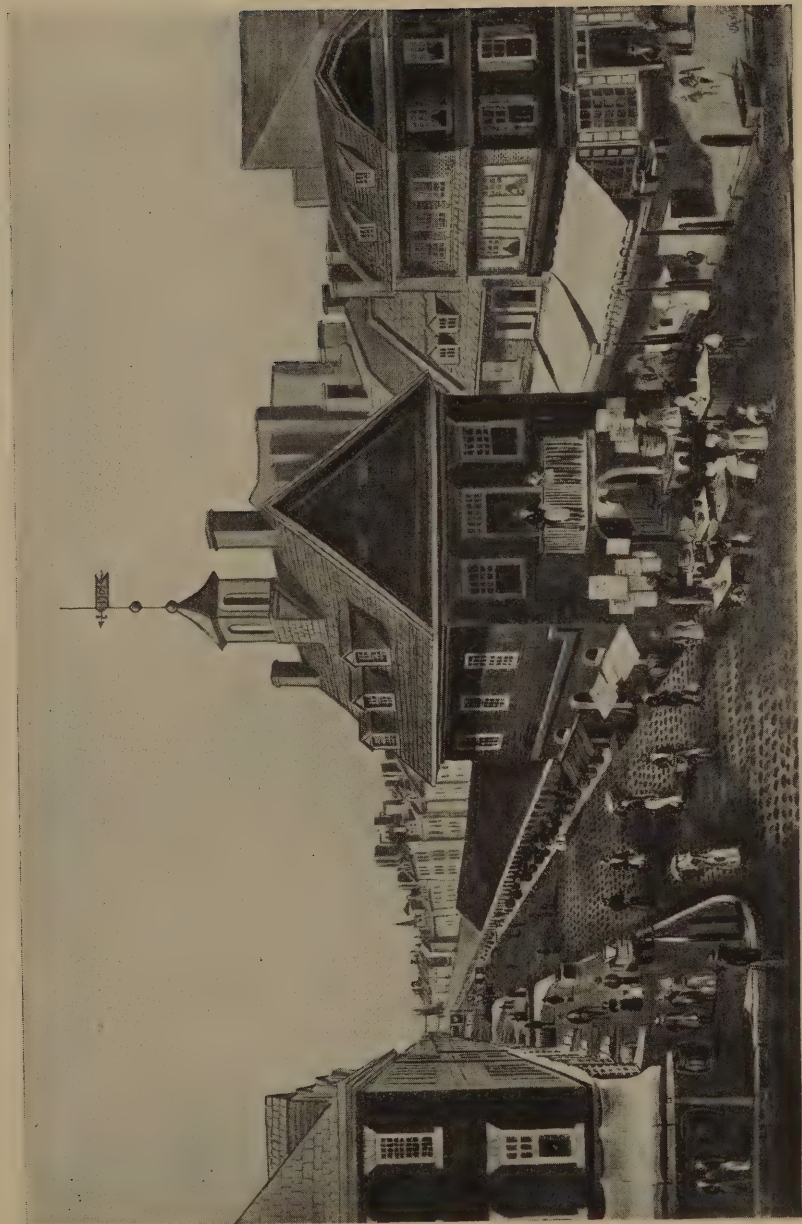
As early as 1837, the growth of the city caused the beginning of a movement to build a new City Hall at Broad and Market Streets, where Penn had suggested the Town Hall should be erected. The movement did not gain much speed until just before the Civil War, when, that struggle forced it into the background. In 1870, the proposed City Hall was given new impetus by the passage of an act by the Legislature creating a commission to erect such a building. As there was a difference of opinion whether the new City Hall should be erected at Broad and Market Streets on the Penn Squares, or in Washington Square, where the *Public Ledger* urged it to be erected, an election was held on October 11, 1870, and the results were: for Penn Square site, 51,623; for Washington Square, 32,825. Those who voted for the Penn Squares were of the opinion that four buildings were to be erected; and indeed, the project was for "Public Buildings," the words City Hall occurring nowhere in any discussion or bit of legislation. The original designs were for four buildings, and work was started upon such a ground plan, but before this work had been finished the commission, in whose hands the project was committed, decided upon a large building of greater proportions, than had ever been used on this continent, and many Philadelphians who had voted for the Broad and Market Streets site felt they had been duped.

The City Hall at Broad and Market Streets is the home of the city and county offices and of all the county courts. The State Supreme and Superior Courts also hold sessions here. Work begun on structure, August 12, 1872; corner-stone laid, July 4, 1874; first occupied, 1881; last block of marble laid on tower, May 7, 1887; statue of Penn raised in place, 1894; clock installed, 1899, and started January 1, 1900.

In 1901, the commission was abolished. What remained to be done on the structure was accomplished by the city authorities. The building has cost more than \$26,000,000, and was regarded as the largest single building in the world. It was erected from designs by John MacArthur, Jr., who was the first architect of the building. Alexander Milne Calder, a native of Scotland, was the sculptor, who modeled all the sculptural and statuary work upon the building, including the figure of William Penn, which surmounts the tower. His work occupied him fifteen years.

During the early part of the year 1919, more than twenty tons of iron ornaments were removed from the cornices on the four sides of the building. Old and rusty corrugated plates were removed from the tower in August of that year.

On December 30, 1919, a frame pavilion erected in the courtyard of City Hall, in 1915, for exhibition purposes and used during the World War as a recruiting station, was burned. The flames damaged fine granite blocks in the City Hall tower and cracked seventy windows. The first fire in City Hall occurred February 14, 1887, before the building was entirely completed.



ANCIENT TOWN HALL, SECOND AND MARKET STREETS
From a painting of 1829

Dimensions of building: from North to South, 486 feet 6 inches; from East to West, 470 feet; area, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; height of main tower, 547 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width of base, 90 feet; center of clock face, 361 feet above pavement; diameter of clock face, 20 feet; height of upper balcony, 296 feet; number of rooms in building, 750; number of rooms occupied by Departments, 662; total amount of floor-room is $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres; height of each center pavilion, 202 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of corner towers, 161 feet; height of basement story, 18 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of principal story, 33 feet 6 inches; height of second story, 35 feet 7 inches; height of third-story center pavilions, 26 feet 6 inches; height of third-story wings, 24 feet 3 inches; height of third-story curtains, 20 feet 5 inches; height of attic of center pavilions, 15 feet; height of attic, corner towers, 13 feet 6 inches; height of crowning statue, 37 feet; height of figures on center dormers, 17 feet 6 inches; height of figures on corner dormers, 12 feet 10 inches.

In each of the four corner towers of the building is a geometrical, or hanging stairway, which for their magnitude and skillful construction are said to be unequalled in the world. The one in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has been admired, but the four in the City Hall are among the marvels of the building art. They extend from the ground floor to the fifth story of the building, apparently without support, yet weighing hundreds of tons each.

In 1927, the City Hall Annex, enlarged in 1928, before the building was completed, was built opposite City Hall, on Juniper Street, and extending to Thirteenth; and from Filbert to Commerce Streets. Many of the Departments of the City Government now occupy the Annex, a fifteen-story building.

CITY HISTORY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—Organized, 1900; chartered, 1914. "To promote the study of history and tradition, especially the local history and traditions of the City and County of Philadelphia and vicinity, by the collection, preservation and publication of historical information, and the delivery of lectures, the establishment and maintenance of a library and museum, the preservation of buildings and other objects of historic interest, the visiting and making of historic buildings and sites, and by such other means as are proper and appropriate." Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, of Germantown, was the founder of the Society.

The society holds eight meetings between October and June and at each meeting an historic paper is read. Twenty-three of these papers have been published and the first thirteen have been collected into a volume. About eight historic pilgrimages are made each year during the Spring and Fall.

During the Founder's Week, in 1908, the society, through its president, Dr. William J. Campbell, took a leading part in the ceremonies furnishing the information for 300 historic tablets which were such a prominent feature of the celebration.

CITY INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA—This was the last of the Institutes to be erected, in the general movement for Young Men's Institutes, which

movement was started here in 1850. It was organized in 1852, and the building at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets, erected the following year. The building was sold, and the Institute moved to 218 South Nineteenth Street, in 1926.—See SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.

“CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE”—One of the familiar names of Philadelphia.—See NICKNAMES.

“CITY OF HOMES”—One of the several designations of Philadelphia.—See NICKNAMES.

“CITY OF PENN”—One of the designations of Philadelphia.—See NICKNAMES.

CITY PARKS ASSOCIATION—Organized, 1888, with the object of “providing open spaces in the closely built sections of the city, to secure historic sites for parks, and to provide playgrounds for children. To secure the use of vacant grounds and of yards of public schools where children can play under competent supervision.” Supported by contributions.

It was through the influence and exertions of the City Parks Association that many of the park improvements in Philadelphia during the last forty years have been carried to completion notably the Parkway and Roosevelt and the League Island Boulevards. The Association also has, for a great part of its existence, emphasized the need, for the improvement of the banks of the lower Schuylkill, from Fairmount to the Southern section, which movement has resulted in beginning the work of beautification due largely to the erection of the Pennsylvania Railroad’s new station on the west bank of that stream, at Thirtieth Street.

CITY ROW—The dwellings thus designated were on the west side of Eleventh Street, from a point beyond Race Street, and extending to Vine Street. The operation was built between 1830 and 1832, on land that was unimproved previous to that time.

The development of the Girard Block, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, and Market to Chestnut, in 1834-35 were also—on Chestnut and Market Streets, designated City Row, having been erected by the city with the money of the Stephen Girard Trust Fund. Girard Street, which ran through the block, midway of Chestnut and Market Streets, was opened and developed in 1836-37.—See STEPHEN GIRARD; GIRARD ESTATE.

CITY TRUSTS, BOARD OF—Created by Act of Assembly, 1869. Councils called the law into question by a suit, and its validity was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It took over twenty-nine Trusts. These were:

STEPHEN GIRARD’S BEQUEST, the real estate of which in 1870 had an assessed value of \$3,848,918.—See GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE ELIAS BOUDINOT LEGACY, to provide fuel for poor families.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S LEGACY, to lend money to poor artisans. In 1870, this fund amounted to \$38,900.

THE FREE MASON'S FUND, for fuel for poor. Originally, 1793, it was \$1,533.57, but has been merged in the City Fuel Fund.

MR. RICKETS' DONATION. The gift of John B. Rickets, a circus proprietor, who gave two performances for the benefit of the poor in 1796, which produced \$531. This fund was merged in the City Fuel Fund.

THE MAYOR'S COURT FUND, founded upon the fees and fines of the Mayor's Court from 1796 to 1809. During this period these were applied to the use of the Fuel Fund, and when they ceased in 1809, the principal and interest amounted to \$307.50. This has been merged in the City Fuel Fund.

JOHN BLAKLEY'S LEGACY. The benefactor died in 1802, and by will left one thousand pounds for procuring fuel for poor "housekeepers, widows." This fund is now merged in the City Fuel Fund.

ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK'S LEGACY. Her executors paid to the City Treasurer, in 1804, \$2,278.59. The foregoing five fuel funds had \$6,700 invested in 1870.

GIRARD'S LEGACY FOR FUEL. This amounted to \$10,000, for the purchase of fuel for "poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character."

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND. Came from the sale of the house at Eighth and Buttonwood Streets owned by the Spring Garden Association. This investment was in the shape of a mortgage for \$3,200 on the property, and so rated in 1870.

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.—See SCOTT LEGACY. One sum of \$3,000 to be applied to the purpose of the Franklin Legacy, and one sum of \$4,000 for premiums.

JOHN BLEAKLEY'S LEGACY FOR A YELLOW FEVER FUND. The testator left one thousand pounds to relieve those "who may be reduced to the necessities of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever." The income of this fund subsequently was merged into Wills' Hospital Fund.

JAMES WILLS' BEQUEST. Wills was a grocer, and having been successful, left the bulk of his estate, in 1825, to the city to found "The Wills' Hospital for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame." In 1833, the estate thus left was valued at \$122,548.57. Additional bequests to the institution in 1870 amounted to \$18,400.78, when the Hospital Fund amounted to \$217,800.—See WILLS' HOSPITAL.

GIRARD LEGACY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES. This was a sum of \$10,000 left by Stephen Girard to the Comptroller of the Public Schools. The income to be applied to the purchase of books for the libraries of the Public Schools in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards.

SAMUEL SCOTTIN'S LEGACY. Left in 1811. This was a \$200 ground rent, the income from which to be applied to distributing bread to the poor of the city and Southwark, "and not more than two loaves to any one family."

PAUL BECK'S SOUP LEGACY. This was left in 1844 and amounted to \$500 for fuel, and a like sum to be used to assist the Soup Societies. This principal, a ground rent, was valued at \$8,333.33⅓ in 1870.

THOMAS D. GROVER'S LEGACY. Left in 1849. A fund for purchase of soup and fuel for the poor. This amounted to \$94,350 in 1870.

GEORGE EMLÉN'S LEGACY. Will probated in 1776; left fund to distribute fuel (wood) to the poor. Originally the fund was left to the manager of the Hospital and Bettering House of Philadelphia. In 1816, the Hospital (Pennsylvania) relinquished to the Guardians of the Poor. The fund amounted to \$7,825, arising from two ground rents, one of ninety pounds per annum and one of forty pounds per annum.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON'S LEGACY. Left in 1799, three ground rents, for distributing bread to the poor. Valued at \$3,333.50 in 1870.

WILLIAM CARTER'S LEGACY. Left, in 1783, six ground rents to the relief of the poor in the shape of "a dole of good bread." Investments valued at \$500 in 1870.

JAMES DUTTON'S LEGACY. Left, in 1813, four ground rents, the income to be used in distributing "food, clothing, fire-wood and fuel" to the poor. The total ground rents amounted to \$265.33.

ESTHER WALTERS' LEGACY. Left, in 1833, a sum of \$5,000 to purchase fuel for the poor and a residuary estate, both totalling \$10,463.69, in 1870.

ANN ARMIT'S LEGACY. Left, in 1793, a ground rent of \$18 annually to "the Overseers of the Poor."

ELLIOTT CRESSON'S LEGACY. Left, in 1857, the sum of \$5,000, the income to be used "in planting and renewing shade trees, especially in situations now exposing my fellow citizens to the heat of the sun."

DAVID CLAYPOLE'S LEGACY. Left, in 1769, a ground rent of \$32 per annum "for the benefit and relief of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

BENJAMIN W. AND ISAAC W. MORRIS' GIFT. By deed, in 1806, conveyed to the Guardians of the Poor a ground rent of \$40 per annum.

WILLIAM PENNELL'S GIFT. Principal, £10. The history of this appears to have been lost.

ALMS HOUSE SQUARE. Principal, £10. The history of this trust also appears to have been lost.

BERNARD MCMAHON'S TRUST. Left, in 1816, a contingent bequest, which, in 1856, was sold to the representatives of the estate for \$500. The income to be applied to the Overseers of the Poor of Penn Township.

LAWRENCE TODD'S LEGACY. Left, in 1859, to the trustees of Girard College his entire estate. The fund amounted to \$24,206.56, in 1870.

Since 1870 the following trust funds have been placed in the keeping of the Board:

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' SOUP FUND, \$2,000; left in 1871.

HANNAH MATILDA DODD MEDAL FUND, \$1,000 to procure gold and silver medals for distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School. Donated in 1872 by R. J. Dodd, M. D., U. S. N.

ROBERTS' SCHOOL FUND, consisting of half an acre and a school building in Bristol Township in the County of Philadelphia; by order of court, 1872.

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND, \$10,000 to be used for the poor of the city; left, 1874.

FREDERICK A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND, \$3,000, to purchase fuel for poor house-keepers; left, 1874.

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND, \$3,000, to be used toward the maintenance of a House of Correction; left, 1876.

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND; funds and property of the Rittenhouse Academy, by order of court, 1878.

MARY SHIELDS' ALMSHOUSE FUND, and MARY SHIELDS' FUEL FUND; \$10,000 for Fuel Fund; and one-twelfth of residue of testator's estate "to make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse"; left, in 1880.

HENRY SEYBERT FUND; \$10,000, for distribution of fuel to poor; left, in 1883.

OBADIAH WHELOCK PRIZE FUND, \$200 for prize "to a meritorious scholar of the Girls' Normal School"; left, in 1887.

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND. One-third of the residue of his estate; left, in 1895.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE; BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND; BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND; certain properties, and a sum of \$55,000; left, in 1903.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND; two properties and the sum of \$100,000; established by agreement, 1907.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND; \$15,000 income to be paid equally between Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund, and Teacher's Annuity Fund; donated in 1908.

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND, \$1,000; to award gold medals to student attaining highest standing at semi-annual graduations from Southern Manual Training High School; donated by William S. Vare, in 1910.

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND, \$2,000; to give gold watches to highest honor graduates each year at Girard College; left, in 1914.

DANIEL BAUGH MEDAL FUND, \$1,100; to award a gold medal to city firemen who performed most heroic act during previous year; donated in 1914.

HENRY B. PALETHORP FUND, \$5,000; applied to support of Wills' Eye Hospital; left, in 1913.

CLARKE, WILLIAM—(fl., 1800-1804), portrait painter and miniaturist, who lived at 75 Union Street. Is believed to have come from England.—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

CLAY, EDWARD WILLIAM—(1799-1857), etcher, engraver and caricaturist, was born in Philadelphia, of parents who were well-to-do. His father, Robert Clay, was a sea captain, and his grandfather, Curtis Clay, was a merchant. He is said to have been a midshipman under Commodore Perry, but his name does not appear in navy lists. He studied art in his native city, and while pursuing the muse he also was studying law, and acted as accountant. In 1825, he was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar, but soon abandoned the legal

profession for that of art, working as an artist in Philadelphia until 1836. In 1824, he furnished a drawing for the *American Monthly Magazine* and also for one of Child's "Views of Philadelphia" (1827). The following year (1828-29), he made a series of comic sketches, "Life in Philadelphia," humorously portraying the Negro "high life" of the city. This was reproduced in England. The plates were etched by Clay, who, in 1829, began the publications of large, etched caricatures, after the manner of Cruikshank. These were entitled "Sketches of Caricature," and were published by R. H. Hobson, but only No. 1 appears to be known, a satire on the militia law. It is entitled "The Nation's Bulwark—a Well Disciplined Militia." In 1830, Clay became interested in lithography, and made several plates in that medium. He went to New York, in 1839, where he drew more lithographs. A few years later he went to Europe to study art, but failing eyesight compelled him to relinquish the profession. From 1854 to 1856, he was register of the Court of Chancery and Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Delaware. He died in New York City, in 1857, but was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground in Philadelphia.—See LITHOGRAPHY; ENGRAVERS.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, article on Clay in, "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930); J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884); D. McN. Stauffer, "Amer. Engravers Upon Copper and Steel" (N. Y., 1907).]

CLAYPOOLE, DAVID, LEGACY—See CITY TRUSTS.

CLAYPOOLE, JAMES—(1720-1776), portrait painter.—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

CLEAN-UP WEEK—Since 1912, the Department of Public Works has aroused householders for a week in May each year to the duty of removing all accumulations of rubbish, and making preparations for removing it during the week devoted to the work.

CLEARING HOUSE—When, on January 25, 1858, the Philadelphia banks adopted the Clearing House system, which supplanted the former cumbersome method of exchange between the financial institutions, it was the second city in the United States to add these facilities. New York banks had been the first to open a Clearing House, and, until the advent of the Federal Reserve Banking System, the Clearing House was occasionally the agency that averted disaster in times of crisis, such as those which occurred in 1860, 1873, 1884, 1890 and 1893, by the issuance of Clearing House Loan Certificates. The financial panic of 1857 undoubtedly was influential in determining the Philadelphia banks to follow New York's lead in establishing a Clearing House Association.

CLERMONT SEMINARY—This educational institution, which was situated at Heart Lane and Nicetown Lane, or about half-way between Germantown and Frankford, was called Mt. Clermont, on the Map of Philadelphia of 1839. It was a boarding school for boys, and became a noted establishment.

Built, in 1804, for John Thomas Carre, and his brother, Charles Carre, it was first opened in 1805. The brothers Carre were from the Island of San Domingo, having been compelled to flee after the uprising of the negroes there. They were highly educated gentlemen and coming to Philadelphia, which was the goal of six hundred of the refugees who arrived in 1793, they began the profession of teaching. Their school, which was pictured in the *Port Folio*, November, 1810, and in *The Casket*, April, 1830, was built upon the highest ground between Germantown and the Delaware River, and by courtesy was called Mount Clermont. While the brothers owned the Academy, whose charges were three hundred dollars a year, they were assisted in teaching by John Sanderson, who married a daughter of the elder Carre, who was the principal of the Seminary, and became a partner in the management. Subsequently he became a professor of Greek and Latin in the Philadelphia High School for Boys. Sanderson was the author of the first two volumes of "The Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," and of several other books, one of them, "Remarks on a Plan of a College to Exclude the Latin and Greek Languages" (1826).

After the brothers Carre and Sanderson retired from the Seminary, in 1825, it was unoccupied until 1828, when the Academy was taken over by Samuel S. Griscom, who conducted it successfully for some years. Later, the property was acquired by Jacob Ridgway, who had a residence close by.

CLIMATE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—

All the Washington weather forecasts for Philadelphia and vicinity are mapped for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which may account for them occasionally being unreliable for Philadelphia, itself. The Climatological Division of the Weather Bureau does not issue any separate description of the Philadelphia climate, but includes it in the district summary. The Bureau's description is given below:

The district comprises the comparatively few counties in eastern Pennsylvania that are drained by the Delaware River and its tributaries.

A little more than one-half of the district is mountainous, but only a small portion, excepting the high points and ridges, lies more than one thousand feet above sea level. The beds of the streams are all less than three hundred feet above seal level in the southern half of the section, while tide water runs up the Delaware River for a considerable distance above Philadelphia. The southern half of the section is composed largely of agricultural lands, while in the northern half the arable lands are mostly in small, scattered areas. Pennsylvania is the only state that contains extensive areas of anthracite or "hard" coal, and the largest fields and the best quality of coal in the state are located in the central and northern portions of this section. The most noted coal fields are those of the Upper Lehigh Valley. Most of the mountainous section is extremely picturesque and several noted sanatoriums are located on the higher ridges and plateaus. In Monroe and Pike Counties, in the northeastern portion of the section, there is considerable rugged and almost uninhabited territory, covered with a more or

less dense growth of mixed timber. The Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, contain some of the greatest elevations in this section and are noted for their rugged scenery. They are subject to lower temperatures than any other part of the state, and in winter immense quantities of natural ice are cut from the Pocono Lakes and stored for shipment to New York and Philadelphia.

The streams of the central and northern portions of the district flow quite rapidly, and in consequence are subject to sudden rises. However, the river banks are high in most places, and the lands which are subject to inundation are of small consequence. The damage by floods is usually confined to bridges and to mills and factories along the banks of the streams. Excessive rains are not infrequent, and during the months of August, September and October, they are sometimes torrential in character. Amounts in excess of seven inches in twenty-four hours have been recorded, during the passage of a West India storm along the coast and the Atlantic slope. These storms are most common in late summer and early autumn, the time of greatest frequency being the month of September. They are attended by high winds which often do considerable damage along the coast, but their effects are not often serious so far inland as the territory comprised in this section. The excessive precipitation seldom extends inland beyond the first ridge of mountains. In this comparatively small portion of the state may be found three types of climate: viz., the marine type in the extreme southern portion, the mountain type in the central counties, and the continental type in the northern counties.

The average annual precipitation for the section is a little more than forty-five inches. The snowfall is moderately heavy in the northern half of the district, but is usually light in the southern counties. Very little snow falls in the southern portion of the district after April 1st, and the November snows are generally light and do not remain long on the ground. A large part of the winter precipitation, in the southern counties, occurs as rain or as rain and snow mixed, the average annual snowfall at Philadelphia being about twenty-four inches, while in the central and northern counties it is nearly twice as great.

Temperatures of 100 degrees, or higher, are rarely recorded in the section, but the high relative humidity sometimes makes the conditions very oppressive. The winters are notably mild, there being an average of less than one hundred days with a minimum temperature below the freezing point, while zero temperatures are of rare occurrence in the southern half of the section. The normal temperature gradient from south to north is about 8 degrees. The summer mean in the extreme southern is about 73 degrees and the winter mean about 32 degrees, while in the northern districts the summer mean is about 66 degrees and the winter mean about 23 degrees. The extremes of temperature are greater in the valleys than on the uplands. This is especially notable in the mountain districts where the summer maxima are from 8 degrees to 10 degrees higher in the valleys than on adjacent mountains or table lands. The first killing frosts of autumn usually occur about the latter part of October, and the last in spring are generally during the month of April. The prevailing winds are northwest

in winter and southwest in summer, and the velocities are mostly light and moderate.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Anl.
Mean Temperature.....	32.9	33.0	40.3	51.5	62.8	71.5	76.5	74.5	68.1	57.0	45.3	35.6	54.1
Highest on Record.....	72	75	86	93	96	98	103	106	102	88	77	76	
Lowest on Record.....	5	6	5	18	35	46	54	51	40	31	8	5	
Average Rainfall.....	3.26	3.34	3.53	3.08	3.26	3.29	4.22	4.71	3.29	3.09	3.02	3.26	41.86
24 Hours.....	3.33	3.86	2.79	2.77	3.10	3.43	3.00	5.89	5.62	3.70	2.59	3.78	
Average Snowfall.....	6.1	7.6	4.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	T	0.8	5.1	25.4
Prevailing Winds.....	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Average Velocity.....	10.8	11.5	11.9	11.1	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.1
Highest on Record.....	60	48	60	50	60	54	53	55	58	75	60	63	
Direction.....	NE	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	N	NE	NW	SE	E	SE	
Days													
Average Number													
Clear.....	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	10	9	114
Part Cloudy.....	10	9	10	10	10	12	13	11	9	9	10	10	123
Cloudy.....	13	11	12	11	11	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	128
Dense Fog.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Thunder Storm....	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	4	2	1	0	0	25
Mean Relative Humidity at													
8 A. M.....	76%	74%	73%	68%	71%	72%	72%	75%	78%	75%	75%	74%	74%
Humidity at													
8 P. M.....	70	68	65	60	65	66	66	68	70	67	67	68	67
Greatest													
Precipitation...	6.74	6.87	9.10	9.76	9.46	8.04	9.20	12.10	12.09	6.66	7.31	7.35	55.28
Least													
Precipitation...	1.49	0.84	0.38	0.61	0.54	0.74	0.75	0.46	0.20	0.30	0.67	0.83	30.21
Greatest Monthly													
Snowfall.....	27.0	31.5	15.2	19.4	T	0	0	0	0	T	13.4	22.4	46.6
Means to 1917, inclusive.													
Extremes up to December 1, 1918.													

CLINTON SQUARE—South side of Chestnut Street from Broad to Fifteenth Streets, was so named, when a row of three and a half story brick residences were built there in 1834.

CLIVEDEN—See **CHEW HOUSE**.

CLOVER CLUB—This dining club, which was organized in 1881, has been famous throughout the United States for the distinguished character of its guests and for some of the customs and manners of the members at the dinners. The note of seriousness is very seldom tolerated from even the most sedate statesmen who may be present as guests, and interruptions of speakers has been one of the enlivening processes at its banquets. The Club began to hold its monthly dinners at the Old Bellevue Hotel, and when the Bellevue-Stratford was erected, the finest dining salon in the building was dedicated to the Clover Club and named the Clover Room. The Clover Club is the logical successor of the Thursday Club, which passed out of existence when some of its members seceded to form a newer organization. The motto of the Club is "While We Live, We Live in Clover."—See **FIVE O'CLOCK CLUB**.

[Biblio.—Mary R. Deacon, "The Clover Club of Philadelphia" (Phila., 1897).]

CLUBS, SOME EARLY AND LATER DISTINCTIVE—One of the earliest clubs in Philadelphia of which we have any information is the Association

of Wits described in George Webb's poem, "BACHELOR'S HALL" (q. v.). Attached to the same publication is a short corroborative poem by Joseph Breitnall. Webb's poem was published in 1731, and apparently the club had been in existence a considerable time before that year, but who composed this organization, or where it held its meetings, must remain mysteries now, as it appears from the poem, its members desired. It has been believed that this convivial society held its meetings in a house close by the Old Treaty Tree, in Kensington, while a more recent commentator (J. W. Harshberger, "Botanists of Philadelphia") assumes that the club met in Germantown.

Webb gives us a poetic picture of "Bachelor's Hall" as a "dome erected on the plain," but this may be merely figurative, and he explains the genesis of the club in these lines:

"Fired by the business of the noisy town,
The weary Bachelors their cares disown;
For this loved seat they all at once prepare,
And long to breathe the sweets of country air;
On nobler thoughts their active minds employ,
And a select variety enjoy.
'Tis not a revel, or lascivious night,
That to this hall the Bachelors invite;
Much less shall impious doctrines be taught,
Blush ye accusers at the very thought:
For other, O far other ends designed
To mend the heart, and cultivate the mind."

Although Franklin published the poem, he does not refer to the club, but he has related about all that is known of its author. As Webb had been a member of the Witty Club, in Gloucester, England, it is possible that he was a member of Bachelor's Hall, and the "dome" which he pictures on "the plain," might very well be a tavern on the outskirts of the city.

Watson ("Annals," Vol. I, p. 432) describes Bachelor's Hall as "a square building of considerable beauty, with pilasters, etc., and was burnt before the Revolution. It was built for a few city gentlemen and the last survivor was to take the premises. It fell into the hands of the Norris family. At the time of its institution it was deemed retired." Once it was lent to the use of Murray, the Universalist preacher. Among the members were: Robert Charles, William Masters, John Sober, P. Graeme, and Isaac Norris. The few partners that remained in 1745 induced Isaac Norris to buy them out. Although the Annalist remarks that it was a place of gluttony, he says it was highly genteel and select, and gives its location as on Beech Street, Kensington.

Franklin ("Autobiography") mentions the existence of the Merchants' EVERY-NIGHT CLUB, relating: "I was told that mention being made of the new printing-office at the Merchants' Every-Night Club, the general opinion was that it must fail." This was in 1728. The year before that, he had organized



INTERIOR OF THE CASTLE, STATE IN SCHUYLKILL, 1883
Showing the Table Set for Dinner

his own club, "THE JUNTO" (*q. v.*). In 1730, therefore, there were at least three social organizations regarded as clubs, and two of them held their meetings in taverns. The Bachelors alone having their "Hall."

It seemed to be a period when clubs were in process of formation. Philadelphia had passed out of the pioneer class; was a thriving city; was a great port of entry; had considerable commerce for a Colonial town, and was the metropolis of a large section. In 1732, the COLONY IN SCHUYLKILL, which, as the STATE IN SCHUYLKILL FISHING COMPANY, is now the oldest social club in the world, was organized. According to its charter, granted April 27, 1844, the legal title of the unique organization is the Schuylkill Fishing Company (*q. v.*), and from its membership at various times other social organizations have been formed; such as THE FISHING COMPANY OF FORT ST. DAVID'S (1763), THE GLOUCESTER FOX HUNTING CLUB (1766), THE JOCKEY CLUB (1766) (*q. v.*), and THE FIRST CITY TROOP (*q. v.*) (1774).

While Charles Brockden Brown was studying law (1787-89) he was the moving spirit in a debating society known as the BELLES LETTRES CLUB, which consisted of nine members, among them the Rev. James Milnor, Joseph Bringhurst, and William Wilkins. In 1800, John Bernard, the comedian who was proud of having been Secretary of the Beefsteak Club, in London—not the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks, but the club which held its feasts in the Bell Tavern, in Church Row, Houndsditch, organized the AMERICAN BEEFSTEAK CLUB, when he came to Philadelphia. In his "Retrospections of America" (Chap., VIII), he refers to the organization in these words:

"I was also instrumental in promoting the public convivability by founding an American Beefsteak Club, round the table of which I was enabled to collect many valuable supporters in mind and voice. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Carroll, and C. Brockden Brown were among our visitors. We stocked the cellars with excellent wine; the working of my old regulations spoke a volume on the subject of maintaining order in a free community, and our harmony, in every sense of the word was perfect." Mr. Jefferson was the Vice-President of the United States, and Mr. Carroll was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In the early years of the last century there were several literary or social clubs which became more or less famous in Philadelphia, although they were without organization or name, and were in the nature of private gatherings. Those of Dr. Caspar Wistar became historic, and the memory of the brilliant salon of the great physician has been kept alive by the formation of the WISTAR PARTIES (*q. v.*) under the name of the Wistar Association. The gatherings of wits, literati, and visiting notables which were held in the homes of Joseph Hopkinson, Joseph Dennie, and in Dennie's office, also were in the nature of unorganized clubs, and caused Thomas Moore to write home that Philadelphia was "the only place in America that can boast of a literary society." He was referring to the "TUESDAY CLUB," which was founded with the *Port Folio*, in 1801.—See TUESDAY CLUB.

That era which found social clubs in possession of permanent homes was yet to arrive, if one excepts the fishing clubs of the eighteenth century, which had their "castles," or "forts." THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB, originally organized as the Philadelphia Association and Reading Room, was probably the first social club to have a club house in Philadelphia. It was organized in 1833.—See PHILADELPHIA CLUB. In 1867, THE RABBIT (*q. v.*), which occupied a farm house on Rabbit Lane, near Fiftieth Street, was formed. THE PHILADELPHIA SKETCH CLUB (*q. v.*) was organized in 1860, and was composed of artists and amateurs. In 1875, THE SOCIAL ART CLUB, since called the RITTENHOUSE CLUB, having become more of a social organization than a club for "the promotion of literary, artistic and antiquarian tastes among the members." The same year saw the founding of THE PENN CLUB (*q. v.*), THE MERCANTILE CLUB, which was mainly composed of members of the Jewish faith, was organized in 1853, and in 1870, THE CATHOLIC CLUB was formed under the name of the De Sales Institute. Its object was to give aid to Catholic charities and support the faith. It gave many very notable receptions, and has conducted courses of lectures very successfully.

Among the notable dining clubs of Philadelphia, two have gained wide reputation. THE CLOVER CLUB (*q. v.*), organized in 1881, having been a successor to the THURSDAY CLUB, which was formed the preceding year, in 1883. THE FIVE O'CLOCK CLUB (*q. v.*), another descendant of the Thursday Club, was formed. In character and in reputation it has a history much like the Clover Club. THE UNION LEAGUE (*q. v.*) was the outgrowth of the Civil War, having been organized in 1862. It always has been chiefly a political club, although the largest social club in the city. THE ART CLUB, founded in 1887, has taken a large interest in the cause of art in Philadelphia, through annual exhibitions, and occasional special exhibitions but its membership is not confined to artists. THE FRANKLIN INN, organized in 1902, is a club of literary men.

There are more than seven hundred clubs in Philadelphia, some of them with special objectives, like the FRANKLIN CHESS CLUB (1885). Women's clubs are numerous, beginning with the NEW CENTURY CLUB, which was the first organization of its kind, and was incorporated in 1879, and including THE CIVIC CLUB, which dates from 1894; and THE ACORN CLUB, which was organized the same year.

"CLYDE OF AMERICA"—Owing to the great shipbuilding plants on the Delaware River, within the Philadelphia district, where enormous tonnage was constructed, especially during the years 1917-20, that stream was so called.—See SHIPBUILDING ON THE DELAWARE.

COACHING HOUSES—The oldest coaching house in Philadelphia which once was known as THE GEORGE AND DRAGON, stood at the southwest corner of Second and Arch Streets, was removed only about five years ago. It was erected in 1700, and was standing when Penn paid his last visit to Philadelphia. The place was kept by Nicholas Scull, from early in the eighteenth century

until about 1739. It was an inn in those days, but after the Revolution became a coaching house. In 1740, it was kept by John Steel, whose sign was simply "The George"; in 1758, it was kept by a Mr. Lukens, and later by Michael Dennison, known as "the biggest landlord in the city," on account of his enormous bulk. In 1791, it was kept by John Innskeep, who was mayor of Philadelphia, in 1800. It was a coaching house and inn in those days. In 1794, Robert Bicknell, who was immortalized in Kipling's poem, "Philadelphia," ran his famed stages from New York to Baltimore, from this headquarters. John Grimes conducted the stage office in 1795, and in 1801, John Vanarsdale was the landlord. During part of the last century the old building was converted into a grocery, but later was returned to its original use, remaining a saloon until the coming of prohibition law in 1920.



GEORGE INN, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SECOND AND ARCH STREETS

As it appeared in 1913. It has since been removed

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Until a few years back there stood at 304-06 Race Street the old building which for nearly a century was a coaching house, and about the middle of the nineteenth century still was the booking office for mail coaches which set out to Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, and Easton. The Good Intent Coach set out at four

o'clock in the morning and was scheduled "to arrive at an early hour in the evening of the same day." This was the **WHITE SWAN**.

In 1793, the New York stages set out from James Thompson's **INDIAN QUEEN**, 15 South Fourth Street, from the George Tavern; and from Alexander Anderson's **SORREL HORSE**, 39 North Second Street. The fare was two dollars, and the time for the journey was twenty-one hours.

In the same year the Baltimore stages left the George Tavern and the **INDIAN QUEEN**. The fare was one guinea. The Lancaster stage left John Dunwoody's at the **SIGN OF THE SPREAD EAGLE**, in High Street (the site of the present 715 Market Street). The fare was three dollars. The Bethlehem stage, then set out from Francis Leshner's Tavern, the sign of the **STAGE WAGON**, in Second Street, between Mulberry (Arch) and Sassafras (Race) Streets. The fare to Bethlehem was two dollars.

UNITED STATES MAIL.



AND
**CITIZENS LINE OF COACHES,
For NEW-YORK.**

FOR the express accommodation of the citizens of Philadelphia and New York, the subscribers offer for their patronage a Line of Coaches, which for comfort and security shall not be surpassed by any line of coaches in the continent, to have the U. S. Mail Coach office, 30 south Third-street, daily at 5 o'clock, and arrive in New York the same day in the Coach, which will cross the North River by Steam Boats. This Line will be under the same direction as the Mail Line is, and will carry six passengers only inside, and for \$10. dollars the Coach can be taken by a party, who shall not be disturbed by way passengers. For seats apply at the above places.

CHESTER BAILEY,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. LYONS & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK COACH ADVERTISEMENT OF 1819

The last mail coach which was actively employed carrying mail and passengers out of Philadelphia was the one which set out twice a day from the **WILLIAM PENN HOTEL**, Market Street, west of Thirty-eighth, and ran over the Westchester Turnpike as far as Newtown Square. This stopped in 1896, when the trolley road to West Chester, was completed, and the old hotel, after suffering a fire, and the rigors of Prohibition, was removed in 1921 to accommodate the street cleaning department's stables and wagons.

COAL, ANTHRACITE, IN PHILADELPHIA—Hard coal was known half a century before anybody in Philadelphia had burned it. Several curious persons had taken specimens and tried to ignite it, but without success. The success of anthracite coal awaited the invention of a proper stove to consume it. In 1805 (May 17th), among the donations to the Philosophical Society listed in its minutes, is one of a specimen of Lehigh coal. The Lehigh Coal Company was formed in 1792, but on a small scale. It opened a mine at Summit Hill, nine miles from Mauch Chunk, but the expense and difficulty of transportation disheartened the stockholders. The coal was used by blacksmiths in the vicinity of the mine, and along the Lehigh. Hard coal had been used in this way as early as 1768, having been discovered by a blacksmith named Whetstone, about 1762. Coal was discovered at Mount Carbon, on the Schuylkill, in 1800, but it was some years before it could be effectively used. In the year 1808, Judge Jesse Fell, in Wilkes-Barre, succeeded in burning hard coal in a grate which he had constructed for the purpose.

Dr. Thomas C. James, who, in 1804, visited Mauch Chunk, related in a paper to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (*Memoirs*, Vol. I, pt. II) that William Turnbull, "somewhere about the year 1806" had an ark constructed at Lausanne (on the Lehigh), "which brought down two or three hundred bushels" of anthracite. This was sold to the manager of the Philadelphia Water Works for use of the Centre Square steam engine, but was "rejected as unmanageable."

George Shoemaker, who was an inn-keeper at Pottsville, and, having heard of the successful experiment here (1810-11) to burn the coal, brought nine wagon-loads of the fuel here in 1812. He was paid for two wagon-loads, but the remainder he gave away. He was called an impostor by those who bought, because they contended he sold them stones, not coal. John F. Watson ("*Annals*," II, p. 458) refers to the experiment here in these words:

"About the year 1810-11, a practical chemist, I believe an Englishman, his name unknown to fame or me, combining science with practice, made such an analysis of the coal as convinced him there was inherent in the mass all the properties for combustion. He therefore erected a furnace in a small vacant house on the Causeway Road (Beech Street) leading over to Kensington. To this he applied three strong bellows; these succeeded to give out such an immense white heat from the coal as to melt platina itself! From this experiment, at which two of my friends were present as invited witnesses, were derived such proofs as led to its future use in our city."

In 1817, White and Hazard together with George Kauts visited the Lehigh and contracted with the coal company on a lease, to mine coal. The following year they had a Legislative grant to improve the navigation of the Lehigh River, and in 1820, the first fruits of their work, was the arrival of 365 tons of coal in Philadelphia. The same year, Reuben Haines described before the Philosophical Society how Abbot's cooking stove could cheaply be transformed into "a furnace for heating rooms." The amount of coal brought to Philadelphia rapidly in-

creased, and in 1839, there was received 221,850 tons, all of it brought by water. There was no general sale of anthracite coal in Philadelphia until 1825.

The chemist mentioned by Watson, who seems in error as to the year of the experiment, may have been Dr. James Woodhouse, professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, who, in 1806, made careful experiments with various samples of coal brought to him, and published his findings in the *Philadelphia Medical Museum*. This report was reproduced in Dr. James Mease's "Geological Account of the United States" (Phila., 1807). John Binns, in his "Recollections" (Phila., 1854, p. 264) gives an account of the introduction of anthracite into Philadelphia.

"COAL OIL JOHNNY"—John Washington Steele (1843-1920), when he made his meteoric visit to Philadelphia in 1864, received this nick-name, because of the fortune he had made by selling his farm on Oil Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania, in the region which had been discovered rich in petroleum; then generally called coal-oil, which indeed, was something different. He became acquainted with a man named Seth R. Slocum at Oil Creek who volunteered to



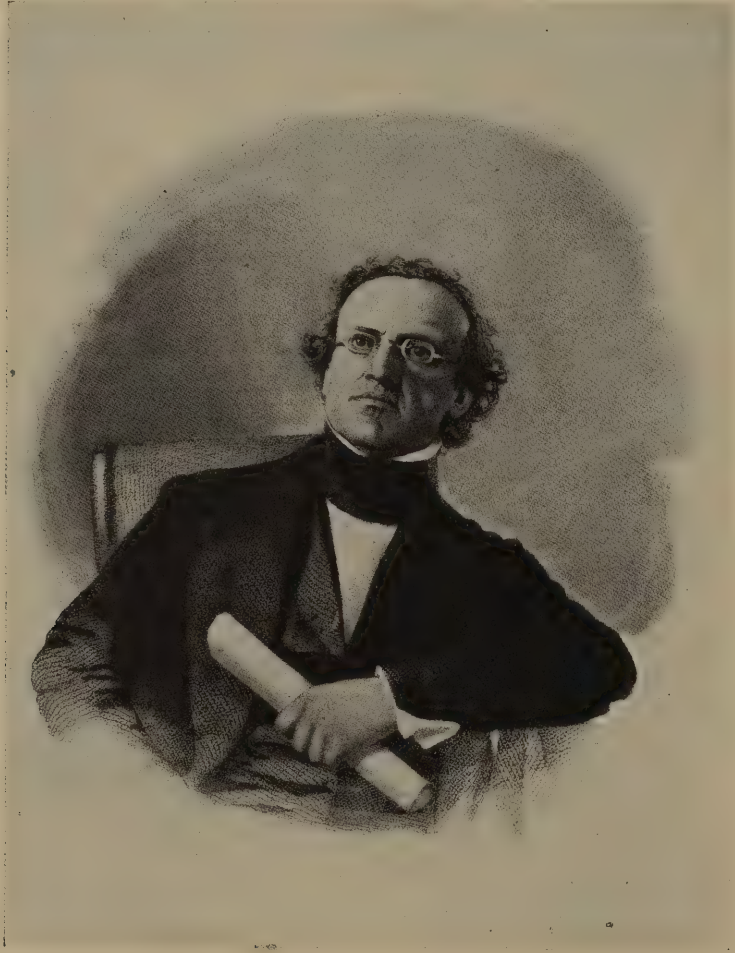
"COAL OIL JOHNNY," IN 1864
John Washington Steele, from His "Autobiography"

go with him to Philadelphia "and show him the town." They came to the Girard House, then at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, and this was Johnny's headquarters while he was spending money here. He gave a power of attorney to Slocum who spent for him freely. Johnny would not deposit money in banks but was given a strong box and a place in the hotel's safe, where he kept thousands of dollars in cash. The two dressed so flashily that they were arrested by a policeman, who mistook them for bounty-jumpers. They had a carriage and pair of horses, and on the panels of the vehicle, Johnny had painted an oil derrick, as his coat of arms. Johnny has related that the six months he and his friend Slocum stayed at the hotel, their bill was \$25,000.

While in Philadelphia, the young spendthrift bought a half interest in Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, and went on the road with the troupe. Johnny lost his property in Crawford County, Penna., and was reduced to working as a day laborer. In 1876 he left Franklin, Penna., and went west. After a period of poverty and want he finally, in 1884, was given work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and eight years before his death was given a position as station agent at Fort Crook, Nebraska, where he died December 31, 1920. In 1902, he published an account of his life, entitled, "Coal Oil Johnny. Story of His Career as Told by Himself." In it he described as fictions many of the bizarre tales that had been told of him, among them that of having leased the Continental Hotel for a day, in order to discharge an offensive clerk.

COATES, REYNALL—(1802-1886), physician, naturalist, editor, poet, politician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1802, the son of the philanthropist, Samuel Coates. Doctor Coates was more of a literary character in Philadelphia, during the greater part of his long life than he was distinguished as a physician. Soon after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819, he was appointed a resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, remaining as an interne until 1823. After leaving the hospital staff, he shipped as surgeon on an Indiaman, and made the voyage to Mauritius and Bengal, returning to Philadelphia in November, 1824, when he became a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Dr. Coates married a daughter of William Abbott, in 1827, and two years later was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences in Allegheny College, but returned to Philadelphia in 1830, when he published an account of his voyage to India, but it consisted of notes of a naturalist and was appended to a little volume of Dr. John Godman, entitled, "Rambles of a Naturalist." The same year, Doctor Coates became vice-president of the Medical Society, and lecturer on physiology in Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. In December, 1836, he attached to the scientific corps of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, which Captain Thomas ap C. Jones was to command as Commodore, but the scheme failed of materialization. Doctor Coates then became prominent in politics, becoming a figure in the American or Native American Party (Know-nothings"). He wrote the address of the "Native Americans" to the native and naturalized citizens of the United States, in 1844, and also the address to

the State Convention, held in Harrisburg the same year. This year he became editor of an annual "Leaflets of Memory," which was continued for seven years. He also wrote a little poetry and contributed to magazines. In 1850, he edited, for a short period, *Sartain's Magazine*. For a time, while he resided in Camden, the doctor gave medical advice to Walt Whitman, whom he knew intimately.



DR. REYNALL COATES

Physician and Editor

From Graham's Magazine

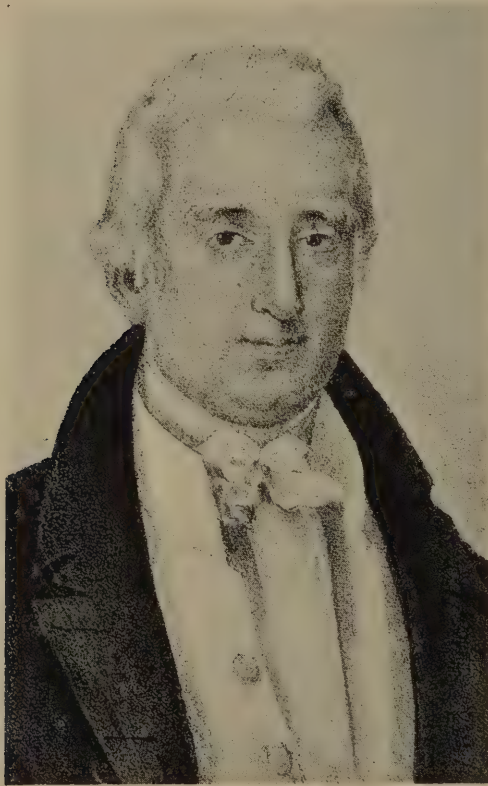
COBBETT, WILLIAM—(1766–1835), political writer, publisher and author, whom the London *Times* referred to as "the last of the Saxons," began his literary career in Philadelphia, in which city he spent seven years and a few months, from 1792 to 1800; during which period his political comments kept him almost constantly in hot water. Early in his writing career, he was referred to contempt-

uously as "Peter Porcupine," and he boldly appropriated the name as his signature to his sensational articles and pamphlets. Cobbett had served as private, corporal and sergeant-major in a British Regiment stationed in Nova Scotia, and after it returned to England and he was discharged, he went to France, where he spent six months, acquiring the French language. As the Revolution was rumbling while he was there (1792), and he sensed the scenes which would follow, he managed to get out of the country, having been moved to this action by learning that the King had been arrested. He landed in New York, came to Philadelphia, and then went to Wilmington, Del., where there were some French refugees, and opened a school to teach the English language. His scheme was not successful, and it was not long before he had returned to Philadelphia, where he found many more French who desired to be taught English. He opened a school here, which is said to have brought him between four and five hundred pounds a year. He also translated various French books while living in Philadelphia.

He came to the United States with the intention of becoming a citizen. He brought a letter from Mr. Adams who was the American Ambassador at The Hague, to Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, but was told that public office here was not very profitable and held out no inducements to a man of talents. He then turned his attention to teaching and translating. It was the arrival of Dr. Joseph Priestley in America which turned Cobbett into one of the most vigorous political writers of his time—probably, of any time. While Cobbett believed he would be happy in the Democracy of the New World, he discovered upon arriving here that there was a party striving to uphold the French Revolution, and while he had left his own country in disgust, his failure to obtain an office in the Government here, and the actions of the Democratic Party here caused him to rush to the support of his own land. When Priestley arrived, having an intense dislike to one whom he regarded as everything a good Englishman should not be, the enthusiastic welcome given him disgusted Cobbett, and he wrote his first political paper, entitled originally, "The Tartuffe Detected; or, Observations on Priestley's Emigration," in which he attempted to picture the founder of Unitarianism in America, as a great hypocrite. This was published anonymously by Thomas Bradford, who also published four or five other pamphlets by Cobbett, and had published his "*Le Tuteur Anglais, ou Grammaire*," etc. All of these were published in 1794. Cobbett continued for about a year to let Bradford publish his pamphlets, but after he had published in January, 1796, "The Prospect from the Congress Gallery," and learned that his publisher had promised the work would be continued, Cobbett started in business for himself as bookseller and publisher, at 25 North Second Street, opposite Christ Church. From 1794 to 1800, when he left Philadelphia, Cobbett, according to his own statements, published twenty different pamphlets, which had a combined sale of more than half a million copies.

The Censor, which was the name by which his review of the Government and Congress was called, was published from January, 1796, to January, 1797, during which period eight numbers were issued. In March, 1797, he began his

daily newspaper, *Porcupine's Gazette*, which was continued until December, 1799. A final number was issued in New York, in 1800. In *Porcupine's Gazette*, he daily, or almost daily, attacked the French faction in the United States, and in return he was constantly slandered in pamphlets and accused of crimes, and in sheer defense was obliged to have his marriage certificate and his certificate of discharge from the army recertified and published. He was accused of being in pay of the British Government, but he has told us, in his autobiography that the British minister had made him an offer of service, but he had refused. Among



WILLIAM COBBETT
"Peter Porcupine"

those who were drawn into the pamphlet war with him was Mathew Carey (q. v.), who, in 1796, published "A Plumb Pudding for the Humane, Chaste, Valiant, Enlightened Peter Porcupine," which contradicts some of the statements made by Cobbett in his pamphlet, "The Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine" (1796). In all his publications he sided with Washington, and wrote a scathing attack upon Franklin's character ("Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine").

When the yellow fever became epidemic again in Philadelphia, in 1797, Cobbett published an article in his *Gazette*, warning the public against the methods of Dr. Benjamin Rush in dealing with patients suffering from the disease. He related the experiences of the great epidemic of 1793. "It began said Cobbett "about the beginning of September, and before October, bleeding almost to death and calomel, or Rush's powders, were the jests of the town." He asserted that this bleeding sometimes amounted to one hundred and fifty ounces, and the purges contained as much as sixty grains of mercury, and ninety grains of jalap. As Doctor Rush named his cure "The Samson of Medicine," it left an inspiring opening to a writer like Cobbett, who in his paper observed it was justly compared to Samson, for he believed that Doctor Rush and his partisans had slain more Americans with it than Samson slew of Philistines, the Israelite having slain his thousands, but the Rushites having slain their tens of thousands. He called Rush a quack, and that his mode of treatment "cannot, in the yellow fever, fail of being certain death."

Fenno, in the *United States Gazette*, also condemned Doctor Rush's treatment, as did some physicians, and the doctor sued Cobbett and Fenno for libel. The case hung fire for two years, and then a jury acquitted Fenno, and found Cobbett guilty. It assessed the damages at \$5,000. Friends of Cobbett raised the sum, and he left the city, owing considerable rent, for which his goods were seized and sold. When he arrived in New York, Cobbett began the publication of another periodical, *The Rushlight*, five numbers of which were published between February and April, 1800. Soon afterwards, Cobbett returned to England, where he issued his *Rushlight*, No. 6, in August of that year. In 1817, Cobbett paid a visit to America, and here, at North Hamstead, L. I., he began a series of letters to his son, James Paul Cobbett, on "A Grammar of the English Language," which was published in New York, and afterwards in London, in 1818. Cobbett continued his political writings in England. In 1832, he was elected to Parliament from Oldham, after two previous failures to reach the House of Commons by way of other constituencies. He died in 1835.

[*Biblio.*—Cobbett in Philadelphia can be best studied from his own *Gazette*, his pamphlets, and those which he called forth. There have been several "Lives" of Cobbett: John Selby Watson, "Biographies of John Wilkes and William Cobbett," (Edinburg, 1870); Edward Smith, "William Cobbett: a Biography" (London, 1878); Robert Waters, "How to Get Along in the World, as Demonstrated by the Life and Language of William Cobbett" (New York, 1883). Generally speaking, the pamphlets written against Cobbett, while he was in Philadelphia, have the fault of being unreliable through prejudice and misrepresentation. Cobbett, although vigorous and scathing in his attacks, usually is truthful.]

COBB'S CREEK—See DARBY CREEK.

COBB'S CREEK PARK—This park, which contains 621 acres, extends along the east bank of Cobb's Creek from City Line at Arch Street, southerly to Woodland Avenue and City Line. It was acquired in 1910. A fine boulevard has been built beside it, and a public golf course laid out in the park.

COCK-FIGHTING—This sport had about faded out as a fixture before the Revolution, although it has been tried in more recent times, until the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put a stop to it. Even some of the respectable members of society had their game cocks in the first half of the Eighteenth Century. Watson, in his "Annals" (Vol. I) mentions that both Dr. William Shippen, and Colonel Timothy Matlack, who was one of the founders of the Free Quakers (Fighting Quakers) took keen interest in cock-fighting. He quotes a letter of Doctor Shippen to his friend, Doctor Gardiner, written in 1735, in the course of which the former wrote, "I have sent you a young game cock, to be depended upon—which I would advise you to put to a walk by himself with the hen I sent you before—I have not sent an old cock—our young cockers have contrived to kill and steal all I had." Timothy Matlack, occasionally wrote political articles over the signature, "T. G.," and knowing his fondness for cock-fighting some of the wags of his time called him Tim Gaff.

COFFEE HOUSES—Coffee as a beverage was not often used in the early days of the city. One of the first coffee houses known here, was that owned by Samuel Carpenter, which Watson ("Annals," Vol. I) tells us was "in the neighborhood of Front and Walnut Streets." This was in operation in 1700. The Common Council held their meeting there in 1704, and from the recollection of Robert Venable, it stood at the northwest corner of Front and Walnut Streets, and was built of wood. About 1705, Carpenter sold the place to Captain John Finney, who retired from the office of High Sheriff in that year. Sarah James, a widow, kept the coffee house not long afterward, and she was succeeded by her son, James James, and lastly by Thomas James, Jr., about 1750.

During part of this period, certainly as early as 1725, there was a coffee house on the west side of Front Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. This was kept by a man named Roberts, who was succeeded by his widow, at least as early as 1744, when it was alluded to as the Widow Roberts' Coffee House. The Widow Roberts' Coffee House was on Front Street below Black-horse Alley, which indicates that it was near Chestnut Street. Mrs. Roberts retired from the business in 1754, and then William Bradford, II, the printer, was urged to take up the trade. It is curious now to learn that coffee was then regarded as a refreshment and not a staple article of diet, and a license was required to conduct such a house. Bradford took the building at the southwest corner of Front and Market Streets, and obtained a license to sell not only coffee, but spirituous liquors.

Under Bradford's management the London Coffee House, as it subsequently was known, became the busiest place in the city. It was the commercial exchange, before the days of such an organization, and the headquarters for news and gossip. At the time Bradford operated the place, the property was owned by John Pemberton, who had inherited it from his father, Israel Pemberton, a wealthy Quaker. Bradford, in 1762, in company with a Mr. Kydd, opened a marine insurance office at his coffee house. He continued the coffee house, until the

British occupied Philadelphia. He was a colonel in the Continental Army, and did valiant service, being at Fort Mifflin until that fortress was evacuated. After the British left Philadelphia, Bradford returned to the city, but discovered life had changed here. The coffee house was not the place it had been, so he retired from the business, being succeeded by Gifford Dailey, who took the coffee house, in 1780. Three years later, he in turn was succeeded by Colonel Eleazer Oswald, one of the most picturesque and fiery artillery officers in the Revolution, and



LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, FRONT AND MARKET STREETS

From a Photograph of 1859

just as fiery a journalist. When the French Revolution broke out, Oswald went to France, and then, the owner of the coffee house, came to the conclusion that it was unbecoming in a Quaker to rent a place where strong drink was sold, so he leased the building to James Stokes, for a dwelling. On Pemberton's death the property passed to the Pleasant family, who sold it to Stokes. The London Coffee House, which had not been used for that purpose for nearly a century,

was removed in 1883. The building was erected in 1702 by Charles Reed, who purchased the lot from Letitia, the daughter of William Penn, it being part of the lot patented to her by her father in 1701. Letitia went to England the same year and married William Aubrey, and sold off all her property.

COHOCKSINK CREEK—This stream was obliterated by a sewer, streets and building operations about the middle of the last century. It is called in various patents Cococksink, Coxing, Cogogsink, Coxon and Cohocksink or Mill Creek. M. S. Henry, in his *Dictionary and Gazetteer of Words and Names in the Delaware Indian Language*, defines the name to be Cuwehockin—"pine lands." The name Mill Creek was given to it from the fact that on this stream, between the present Fifth and Sixth Streets, was built the Governor's (Penn's) Mill, and afterward the Globe Mills. One branch of the Cohocksink commenced near the Ford Road, west of the Lamb Tavern (*q. v.*), and there was a branch which rose above the present Glenwood Cemetery. The stream flowed generally southeast, crossing Broad Street above Turner's Lane, and crossed the latter about the line of Twelfth Street. It continued to a point between Fifth and Sixth Streets, where it widened into a lake, into which also flowed a stream which rose in the lands of the Gratz estate, probably above Jefferson Street, and flowed eastwardly. The latter was called Coozaliquenague in the patent to Daniel Pegg, in 1684. From the pond or mill-dam, flowing east and south, the Cohicksink emptied into the Delaware at Brown Street.

COLLECTOR OF COW MONEY—In the early years of the city, the Beadle was directed to attend to the collection of this tax.—*See* COW MONEY.

COLLEGE, ACADEMY AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS—*See* UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS—Younger than the American Philosophical Society, but second only to that ancient organization of scientists, the College of Physicians is perhaps the oldest institution of medical men in this country, and its standing always has been one of great influence in the profession. The exact date of its founding has not been determined, but indications are that it had its genesis in a meeting of a few prominent physicians of Philadelphia, sometime in the autumn of 1786. The first recorded meeting of the College was on January 2, 1787, and in the absence of any other definite date, that has been kept as the birthday of the institution. At the time of its formation, and, indeed for a century or more afterward, Philadelphia was the medical center of the United States, for here was established the first medical college in this country.

At the meeting on January 2, 1787, Dr. John Redman, the president of the College of Physicians, made his first address, and at the same time the Constitution was signed by the Fellows. The College was modeled upon the lines of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and drew to its folds the men of highest professional standing, who met at stated intervals to read and discuss

scientific papers, and to consider questions of public health. At the first meeting an order was issued "that the institution of the new society should be proclaimed to the world, and that all who were friendly to the progress of medical science should be invited to join in its promotion." Accounts of this meeting give the names of officers as: President, John Redman; Vice-President, John Jones; Treasurer, Gerardus Clarkson; Secretary, James Hutchinson; Censors, William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, John Morgan, Adam Kuhn, all of whom were Senior Fellows, and who may be assumed to have been, with the remaining Senior Fellows, Samuel Duffield, Abraham Chovet, Thomas Parke, and George Glentworth, the real founders of the society. At the next meeting, February 3, 1787, a certificate of membership, by-laws, and a design for a seal, were adopted.

On June 3, 1788, committees were appointed "to form a Pharmacopoeia for the uses of the College," and to outline a plan for the formation of a library. In the following December, Dr. John Morgan presented twenty-four volumes to the library and in 1789 made another donation. This was the nucleus of the very valuable medical library owned by the College today, which is said to be unequalled in this country, although the medical department of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania is a recognized aspirant for that honor.

The College was incorporated by Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, March 26, 1789, and about this time the organization tried to enlist the interest of physicians all over the country in the preparation of a Pharmacopoeia. The early years found the new society taking an active interest in public affairs. In September, 1787, the College memorialized the Legislature, "setting forth the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body and praying that such a law may be passed as shall tend to diminish their consumption." If the Legislature did anything about it, the effects were inconspicuous. April 16, 1789, the College protested against a general illumination of the streets, which was proposed on the occasion of President Washington's progress through Philadelphia on his way to New York. There was an epidemic of influenza in Philadelphia at the time, and evidently it was feared that a vast assemblage of persons might tend to spread the disease. The protest warned the city council that if carried out the illumination "might be productive of fatal consequences."

During the first great epidemic of yellow fever, in 1793, the College made a lengthy list of recommendations to the mayor, on the handling of the disorder. Generally the recommendations were aimed at the psychic effect upon the tolling of bells, and the ostentatious funeral methods of the time. The college recommended the use of fermented liquors "with moderation," while urging avoidance of intemperance. On September 6th, Benjamin Rush wrote a letter to the College advocating the use of mercury in the treatment of yellow fever. He also advocated copious blood-letting, and large doses of calomel and jalap, for which he was so vigorously opposed by the Fellows of the College that he subsequently resigned.—See WILLIAM COBBETT.

In 1832, the College, after a conference between one of its committees and one from the College of Pharmacy, decided to recommend the Pharmacopoeia

prepared by the National Medical Convention of 1820. In 1849, the museum of the College was begun, and at the same time a building fund started. In 1858, the Museum received the Dr. Thomas D. Mutter collection of pathological specimens, which had required a quarter of a century to assemble, and also a trust fund to provide for its care. Dr. Mutter died in Europe three months later, March, 1859.

During its almost century and a half existence, the College has had numerous homes. Its early meetings were held in The Academy of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania), on Fourth Street, below Arch. In 1791, it rented a room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society, of which organization, almost all of its founders were members. The apartment leased, was "the southeast chamber, above stairs" (second floor). From about 1816 to 1820, interest in the College lagged, and the organization fell into arrears for rent for that period. On July 1, 1845, the College moved into the new building of the Mercantile Library, then at the southeast corner of Library (Sansom) and Fifth Streets, owing to the increase of members, and renewed interest in the society. In July, 1854, the Picture House of the Pennsylvania Hospital (See "CHRIST HEALING THE SICK") was leased, and occupied until the College moved into its own building, at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, in March, 1863. In 1876, this large building became crowded with the increasing library and expanding museum, and in 1886 a third story was added to the building, especially to accommodate the Mutter Museum and the Society's Museum. In January, 1903, the first steps toward erecting a new building were taken. Andrew Carnegie had promised a gift of \$50,000 to the college if it raised a like amount. In April of the same year it was announced that subscriptions totalled \$105,000. A committee appointed for the purpose of either improving the old building or erecting a new one, decided in favor of a new structure and in a new location. A lot at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ludlow Streets was purchased in May, 1903. The subject of location of a new building did not end then, but was continued over several years, other locations being urged. Finally, in May, 1906, it was decided to erect the building upon the purchased lot. Work upon the structure was begun the following year, and the building was opened in 1910.

[Biblio.—J. Norman Henry, M. D., article on the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, in "Founder's Week Memorial Volume" (Phila., 1909).]

COLONIAL CURRENCY—PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA—Gabriel Thomas, in 1697 ("Historical and Geographical Account of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey" (London, 1698, p. 35), writing of Pennsylvania, observes: "In the second place, they have constantly good price for their corn, by reason of great and quick vent into Barbadoes and other islands; through which means silver is become more plentiful than here in England, considering the number of people." Yet, twenty-five years later there was a noticeable scarcity of currency in Philadelphia. Trade with the mother country depleted this small stock, and

in 1719 it was proposed to make produce a legal tender for debts. Nearly all of the other colonies had been emitting paper money before that time. It was of various characters, but great losses had been sustained by some of the notes issued in New England and the Carolinas. The proposal of 1719 failed to receive encouragement in the Assembly, and the great dearth of currency which was hampering the city and stemming its natural development, caused a number of merchants and other residents of the city, on January 2, 1722-23, to petition the Assembly for relief.

In their petition they set forth that "they were sensibly aggrieved in their estates and dealings to the great loss and growing ruin of themselves, and the evident decay of the province in general, for want of a medium to buy and sell with," and prayed that a paper currency might be established. A number of



COLONIAL CURRENCY, PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA

Back of a "Resolve" Note

Note Issued by
the Commonwealth

Back of Note Issued
to Build New Jail

"Resolve" Money
Face View

residents of Chester County sought to defeat the plan, by sending in a petition to the Assembly, on the same day praying the House should do nothing of the kind, and suggesting produce of which they were amply supplied—should be made a currency, that the current money, should be raised in value and its exportation prohibited. However, residents of Bucks County, and some others of Chester County, joined the ranks of the Philadelphia petitioners, and on January 8th (1722–23) the House of Assembly resolved that a quantity of paper money “founded on a good scheme,” should be struck and imprinted. The Legislature, at the same time decreed that “lion or dog dollars, weighing sixteen pennyweights or upwards, shall pass for five shillings.” Finally, on March 22, 1723, an Act was passed emitting fifteen thousand pounds in bills of credit. These bills were to be loaned out on land security or plate of treble value (at five shillings per ounce) deposited in the loan office, and were to be made a tender in payments of all kinds. Borrowers were to make annual payments of the interest, together with one-eighth of the principal.

These bills were the first paper currency issued in Pennsylvania. The notes ranged in value from one to twenty shillings. True to prediction the issue had an immediate and beneficial effect upon the business of the province, and in December of the same year, a further issue of thirty thousand pounds was ordered. These notes were printed by Andrew Bradford. Franklin (“Autobiography”) was keen to note the effect of the paper money, and he was able, a few years later, to turn it to his own account. By the year 1729, this stock of currency had been absorbed, and once again money was scarce.

“About this time” (writes Franklin) “there was a cry among the people for more paper money, only fifteen thousand pounds being extant in the province, and that soon to be sunk. The wealthy inhabitants opposed any addition, being against all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate, as it had done in New England, to the prejudice of creditors. We had discussed this point in our Junta, where I was on the side of an addition, being persuaded that the first small sum struck in 1723 had done much good by increasing the trade, employment, and number of inhabitants in the province, since I now saw all the old houses inhabited, and many new ones building: whereas I remembered well, that when I first walked the streets of Philadelphia, eating my roll, I saw most of the houses on Walnut Street, beyond Second and Front Streets, with bills on their doors. To be let; and many likewise on Chestnut Street and other streets, which made me then think the inhabitants of the city were deserting it one after another.

“Our debates possessed me so fully of the subject that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it, entitled, ‘The Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency.’ It was well received by the common people in general; but the rich men disliked it, for it increased and strengthened the clamor for more money, and they happening to have no writers among them that were able to answer it, their opposition slackened, and the point was carried by a majority of the House. My friends there, who conceived I had been of some service, thought fit to reward

me by employing me in printing the money; a very profitable job and a great help to me. This was another advantage gained by my being able to write."

The full title of Franklin's pamphlet, which consists of 36 pages, is: "A Modest Inquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency. Printed at the New Printing Office, 1729." The last page is signed with the initials "B. B.," and was the first book printed by Franklin and his partner, Meredith. It was, as he observes, a profitable job, because from 1731 to 1764, when Franklin ceased to have any connection with the printing office, he and his partners printed all the paper currency issued by the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1731, Franklin also printed the paper money for the neighboring Province of New Jersey, and from 1735 to 1760, all the issues of Delaware. The Pennsylvania issues were in the years 1731, 1739, 1744, 1746, 1749, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1764, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1773. Franklin's successors, Hall & Sellers, printed the paper money in Philadelphia until the Revolution. In 1775, a special issue of notes was ordered by the General Assembly for the purpose of building a new jail, at Sixth and Walnut Streets, which money bears a picture of the building, the first published new of that institution. Watson notes that on account of the War, these notes "never were 'called in' and the whole sank in the hands of the holders."

In June, 1775, a provisional government, called the Committee of Safety, was appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly, and to carry into effect the objects of their appointment, the defense and arming of the colony, the Assembly resolved to emit the sum of thirty-five thousand pounds in bills of credit, to bear the date, July 20, 1775. "The mere issuing of these bills was an act of rebellion," notes Phillips (*infra*), "as they were emitted by the mere resolve of the Assembly in defiance of their charter, and without reference to the governor, and yet these notes, those issued by resolution of November 18th same year (bearing date, December 8th) and of April 8, 1776 (date April 25th) still hold in its accustomed place the name of 'His Majesty, King George the Third.'" Subsequently these issues were referred to as "*resolve money*." In March, 1777, the Assembly resolved once again to issue money. This emitted two hundred thousand pounds for the support of the army, and here the authority of "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and the State's new arms, appeared for the first time, on currency. These notes were printed partly in red and black, and all black. The significance of these two varieties has not been accounted for. Some of the Pennsylvania Colonial Currency bear Penn's Arms, and some the Arms of Great Britain.

The copy of Franklin's pamphlet, mentioned above, which is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contains a presentation inscription in Franklin's hand, "To Springet Penn."

[Biblio.—Henry Phillips, Jr., "Historical Sketches of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies," 2 Vols. (Roxbury, Mass., 1865); J. F. Watson, "Annals of Phila." (Phila., 1884), Vol. II, p. 440; Horace White, "Money and Banking, Illustrated by American History" (1896), contains chapters on Colonial Currency.]

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, CHAPTER II, PHILADELPHIA—Was organized in 1890. Its objects are of similar to those of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF—The Society was organized April 8, 1891, "to collect manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementoes of bygone days for preservation, commemorate the success of the American Revolution and consequent birth of our glorious Republic * * * and to teach the young that it is a sacred obligation to do justice and honor to heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, sufferings and achievements are beyond all praise."

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY OF—Chartered July 6, 1910, "to promote interest in the history of the settlement and government of the American Colonies and the establishment of their Independence."

COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Formed "to celebrate anniversaries of events connected with the settlement of Pennsylvania which occurred prior to 1700; to collect, preserve, and publish records, documents, printed or in manuscript, relating to the early history of that colony, and to perpetuate the memory of our Colonial ancestors." It was chartered April 25, 1896, and for the first twenty years of its existence issued many valuable and useful publications.

These are:

- 1896—Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, List of Officers, and Members.
- 1897—Bulletin No. 1—"Colonial Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1700-1712," by Henry Budd. Bulletin No. 2—"The Blue Anchor Tavern," by Thomas Allen Glenn.
- 1898—*The American Weekly Mercury*, Vol. I, 1719-1720; Vol. II, 1720-1721. Republished in facsimile.
- 1899—Charter, Constitution, etc.
- 1902—Charter, Constitution, etc.
- 1904—"Records of the Courts of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681."
- 1905—*The American Weekly Mercury*, Vol. III, 1721-1722. Republished in facsimile.
- 1907—*The American Weekly Mercury*, Vol. IV, 1722-1723. Republished in facsimile.
- 1908—Charter, Constitution, etc.
- 1910—"Records of the Courts of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1681-1697."
- 1912—"Celebration of the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Anniversary of the Landing of William Penn in Pennsylvania, Held at Washington House, Chester, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1912, by the Colonial

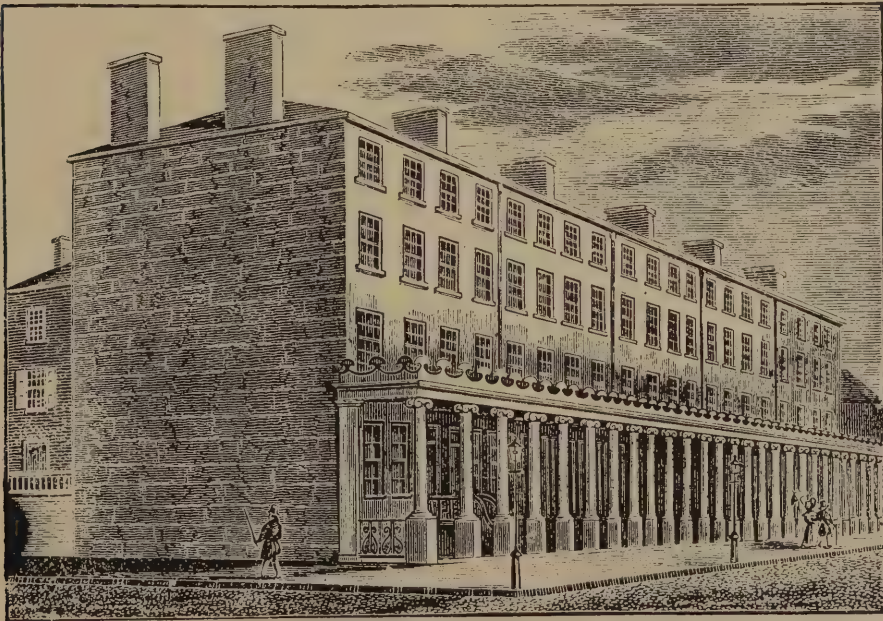
Society of Pennsylvania, in Association with the Swedish Colonial Society of Pennsylvania."

1913—"History of the Province of Pennsylvania," by Samuel Smith. Edited by William M. Mervine.

1917—"Certain Black-Letter Days in the Life of William Penn," address by Frank Willing Leach before the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, 1916.

"1760-1898. Outline of the History of Old St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, with an Appeal for Its Preservation, Together with Articles of Agreement, Abstract of Title, List of Rectors, Vestrymen, and Inscriptions of Tombstones and Vaults," by Norris Stanley Barratt.

COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—The General Society of Colonial Wars was founded on the proposition: "It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of Colonial history, happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775." It was organized January 23, 1893.



COLONNADE ROW
Chestnut Street west from Fifteenth, 1830

COLONNADE ROW—This rather attractive group of superior dwellings on the south side of Chestnut Street from Fifteenth to Sixteenth Streets was

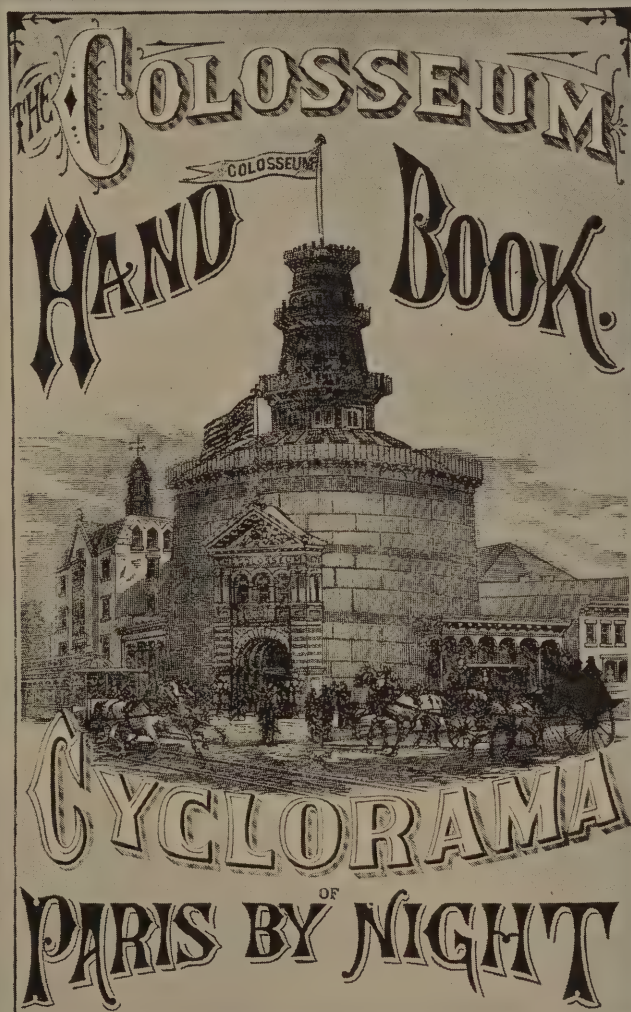
erected by George and Charles Blight, wealthy merchants and importers, who tenanted one of the houses. They were built in 1828. Each building had a colonnaded structure over its entrance. The Colonnade Hotel, which stood at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets from 1869 to 1925, received its name from the Row, part of which was taken for the site of the hostelry.

COLONY IN SCHUYLKILL—*See* SCHUYLKILL FISHING COMPANY.

COLOSSEUM, THE—This structure, which for many years was one of the most notable buildings on Broad Street, stood at the southeast corner of that street and Locust Street. It was erected to house three large cycloramas, which had been brought from Regent's Park, London, by an American Company—"London by Day," "London by Night," and "Paris by Night." The Colosseum was first built in New York City in 1873, and on the eve of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, the building, which was composed of corrugated iron over an iron framework, was taken down, and brought here. A tower and observatory was added to the building, which relieved its monotonous outline and also provided a splendid perch from which to obtain the advertised "Bird's Eye View of Philadelphia."

The building was circular in form, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and eighty feet high to the cornice, and to the top of the tower, one hundred and sixty-six feet—then the tallest structure in the city. The cycloramas had been painted in London by Messrs. Danson & Sons, but only the picture "Paris by Night" was shown here the first year. The picture was announced to contain forty thousand square feet of canvas. An elevator carried spectators to the top gallery from which the picture was viewed. In 1880, after the London picture was shown, the Colosseum was relieved of some of its internal features and of its observatory and transformed into a market, although the picture, continued to hang upon its sides, while market people sold butter and eggs and steaks from stalls erected beneath it. The building was removed in 1883, and taken to Boston, where the Cycloramas were exhibited. John Wanamaker purchased the site about this time, and on it erected stables. In 1891, these gave way to the Empire Theatre, which was opened on August 29th, and in 1895 succeeded by the Walton Hotel to which was added the Hotel Metropole, adjoining to the south. R. L. Kennard erected the Colosseum here, which was the second building of the name (*See* PANORAMAS), and the enterprise was opened on May 1, 1876, under the management of T. B. Pugh. For a few years it was successful.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE—This railroad structure crossed the Schuylkill River, south of Peter's Island, from Rockland, on the east bank, to a point below Belmont, on the west. It was the first railroad bridge constructed in America. Built of wood and covered, it was 800 feet in length. On the north side, was a compartment containing a carriage way and a foot path. Pedestrians paid a



COLOSSEUM
Broad and Locust Streets, 1876
Courtesy of Charles Sessler

(501)

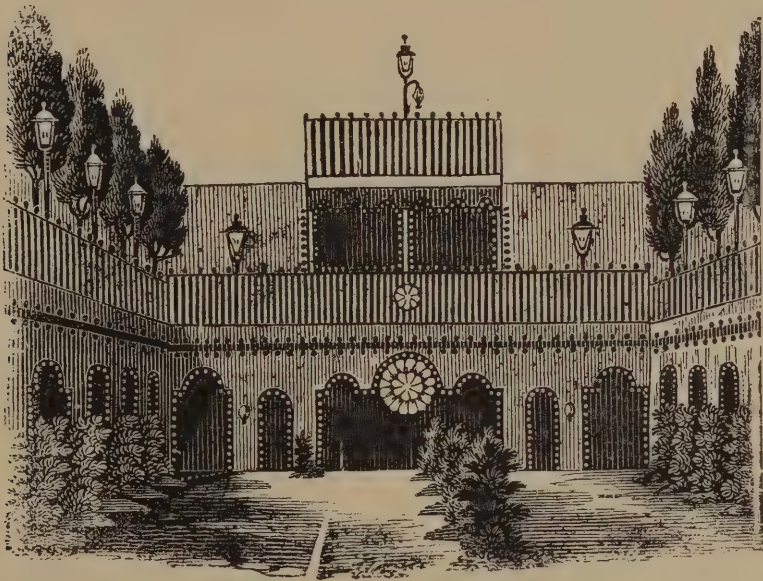
penny toll, and the toll for vehicles, of course, was greater. The compartment on the south side carried the railroad tracks. Begun in 1832, the structure was finished the following year, and opened in 1834, for the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Cars were taken from the center of the city and across the bridge by horses, and on the west side, there was the Incline Plane (*q. v.*), by which trains were pulled up Belmont Hill by means of a steam windlass and a stout rope. At the top of the hill a steam locomotive was attached, and this pulled the train to Columbia. The bridge, and the railroad were opened in 1834. In 1845, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was brought down the west bank of the river from Pottsville. In 1857, the Reading Company purchased it from the State of Pennsylvania. When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began to enter Philadelphia, in 1886, it made arrangements to use part of the Reading's trackage. It had to cross the river at Columbia Bridge, but that structure was too antiquated, so a new steel structure was erected on its site. The construction was accomplished without the stoppage of the Reading train service.

"COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN"—Patriotic song. This song, which also was popularly known as "The Red, White and Blue," was written in 1843, by Thomas a'Becket, who was the leader of the orchestra in the Walnut Street Theatre. The first edition of the song, on its title, announces it as "written and composed by David T. Shaw, John DuSolle. Arranged by T. A. Becket, Esq." The story of the piece was told by William Brotherhead, in the February, 1857, number of his short-lived periodical, *American Notes and Queries*. In that account which is very circumstantial, Shaw, who was a concert singer, is said to have had the song printed while aBecket was absent from the city. When he returned he got an injunction against Willig, the music publisher, and prevented any further sale of the song with the original title. Then he took the piece to Osborne, who later failed, as aBecket was about to sail for England. Finally, the piece was sold to a Baltimore publisher, named Benteen. While Brotherhead refers to Shaw as Richard Shaw, the music title has the name, David T. Shaw. The song was first sung in this city in 1843, and became popular all over the country and also in England, where, with a few verbal changes, it was easily naturalized, and became popular.

COLUMBIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—See CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COLUMBIA GARDEN—Market Street, north side, west of Thirteenth, was opened in 1813 by Lawrence Astolfi (*q. v.*), with the Peter Manfredi Troupe in a pantomime, "The Imaginary Sick Man." Manfredi played the *Clown*; Miss Catherine, *Columbine*; Lewis Mestayer, *Harlequin*. James Fennell, tragedian, then in his decline, appeared one night as a recitationist. The company produced the pantomimes, "Valcour and Emelia, or the Unfortunate Lovers," and "Le Marechal de Logis," which received their first presentations in this

country at this place of amusement. The Columbia Garden was a summer theatre, but after the first season, Astolfi discontinued the performances for two years, although operating the garden as a place of resort and refreshment. In 1816, it was again opened for performances, but pantomime was discarded. On the opening night, June 14th, it was announced the Garden would be illuminated by means of two thousand five hundred lamps, which must have surpassed any effort at illumination in this city, before that time. In 1819, Mestayer, his wife, and sons, John and Harry, gave theatrical performances there, assisted by Monsieur Dedus, a sword swallower.



COLUMBIA GARDEN

Market Street, west of Thirteenth. Its name afterwards was changed to Tivoli Garden

Early in the following year, Astolfi was succeeded as manager of the Garden by Stanislaus Surin, who changed its name to the Tivoli Garden. In May of the same year (1820), theatrical performances were given in the Garden, where previously, Surin had astonished his audiences with his amazing feats of legerdemain.

This company, which included Mestayer, performed farces and light pieces, and there were exhibitions of tight rope dancing by Godeau and Williams. In 1823, Villivave, a tight rope performer, re-opened the place with "The Company of Five Nations," but being unsuccessful, Mestayer and Frederick Eberle leased the Garden and transformed it into a small theatre, for which scenery had been painted by John Crouta. The company consisted mainly of the Mestayer and Eberle families, both of which included sons and daughters capable of taking part. Joseph Hutton, a local schoolmaster and playwright, wrote a play for the theatre entitled, "Modern Honor, or How to Shun a Bullet," a satire on a duel between Colonel George McDuffie, of South Carolina, and Colonel Cumming,

of Georgia, June 8, 1822, which was one of the sensational duels of the period. In 1824, the theatre was opened in May with a strong dramatic corps, Samuel Drake's Cincinnati Company, many of whom became well-known on the American stage. At the close of Drake's engagement, Mrs. Battersby, who had been in the Chestnut Street Theatre Company, appeared in "Hamlet," one of the first women to play the Prince of Denmark. Shortly afterward she married Stickney, the equestrian, and appeared in his production of "The Cataract of the Ganges," in the male character of *Colonel Mordaunt*. Mrs. Battersby (Mrs. Stickney) was an excellent actress, but enjoyed the flair she created by acting male roles, among which were *Macbeth*.

COLUMBIANUM, THE—This organization, the first artists association to be formed in this country, was established in Philadelphia in 1794, through the efforts of Charles Willson Peale.

"COMIC NATURAL HISTORY"—This interesting volume of caricatures of local and national characters who were familiar to everybody in Philadelphia at the time the book was published (1851), was quite the cleverest work of its kind that had appeared up to that time, but these remarks refer to the caricatures rather than to the letter-press, which usually is anything but smart. The book was designed and illustrated by Henry L. Stephens, who had drawn for *JOHN DONKEY*, and subsequently went to New York where he became connected with numerous publications, among them, *Vanity Fair*. It is quite likely that Stephens also was the editor. Among those who signed articles in the volume were: W. A. Stephens, the designer's brother; C. W. Webber, Cornelius Matthews, Richard Vaux, C. F. Erichson, Isaac W. Moore, Thomas McKeon, and George W. Dewey. The book was published by S. Robinson.

There are forty plates, some in color, drawn by Stephens, and lithographed by L. Rosenthal. As the identity of many of the characters is now lost the list below, it is believed, will be found useful. A few of the caricatures are of types, and are in no sense portraits of any known person. Those which do flirt with personalities are:

Frontispiece—"The Hen that Hatched this Egg"—Henry L. Stephens.

The Legal Bird—The Attorney, Richard Vaux.

Giraffe—John E. Owens, as *Jakey*.

Star Fish—Edwin Forrest, tragedian.

King Bird—Robert P. King and Alexander Baird, who printed the book.

Hum Bug—P. T. Barnum.

Taylor Bird—Mary Cecelia Taylor, singer.

Same Old Coon—Henry Clay.

Humming Bird—Thomas B. Florence.

Cuttle Fish—William E. Burton, comedian and portrayer of *Capt. Cuttle*.

Gold Fish—Francis M. Drexel.

Canvas Back Duck—John A. Woodside, painter.

C. Bass—Edward Seguin, singer.

Literary Bird—Robert Montgomery Bird, novelist.

Rice's Crow—"Jim Crow," Thomas D. Rice.

Driesbach's Lion—Herr Driesbach, lion trainer.

Black Tiger—Thomas H. Rockwell, restaurateur.

Speel's Owl—Joseph A. Speel, bookbinder.

Woodpecker—William B. Gihon, wood engraver.

Sun Bird—James S. Wallace, publisher of the *Daily Sun*, Philadelphia.

Catoru's Warbler—Kate Horn, singer.



HUM BUG (BARNUM)
From the "Comic Natural History"

COMLYVILLE—Was one of the numerous old settlements in Philadelphia County, which were undefined, and were not political units, but received their names from the dominant families living in their midst. Comlyville is a name that does not seem to have been placed on any map, but a rare lithographic

drawing, bearing this title was issued with the fifth number of the first volume of Godey's *Lady's Book*, published in 1830. The drawing is unsigned but was printed by Kennedy and Lucas, the first lithographic establishment established in Philadelphia, and probably the third in the United States. The description which accompanies the plate in the magazine, bears the title, "Calico Print Works at Comlyville," and goes on to say that they are "five miles from Philadelphia, near Frankford."

"The works were, but a few years since," the article states, "used for the manufacture of powder, and for grinding grain. About forty years ago (1790), the property was in the possession of Mr. Miller, and by him conveyed to our well-remembered and much respected naval hero, Commodore Decatur, the elder, by whom the water power was applied to the manufacture of powder. Upon the death of this proprietor, the place descended to his son, Stephen Decatur, whose valor is well known. * * * The property afterwards passed through various hands, until 1827, when it came into the possession of Messrs. Smith and Brother, who converted it into an establishment for the printing of calico. It was subsequently conveyed to the present owners. The building on the eastern side of this view is a power loom factory, propelled by steam, belonging to Mr. S. Steel. In the village there are several mills, driven by water, for sawing mahogany, grinding logwood, oil, etc. There are also about thirty more stone and wood buildings, neatly erected for the accommodation of the workmen. Bordering on the north is the dyeing establishment of Mr. Horrick, where the largest business in this line is carried on. There is, also, adjoining the print works, and formerly part of the property, an extensive bleaching establishment conducted by Bolton & Pilling."

In the picture, the road in the foreground is Asylum Road; the stream is Frankford Creek, and the houses in the middle distance are situated on Powder Mill Lane, upon which Commodore Decatur lived. According to Anne deBenville Mears, Captain Stephen Decatur, the elder, in 1807, erected a saw-mill and grist mill on the northeast side of Frankford Creek, northwest of Powder Mill Lane and a powder mill on the northwest side of Powder Mill Lane, southwest of Frankford Creek. John H. Worrell manufactured powder here. From this description only an exceedingly ingenious person could identify the place in the picture. As Henry Comly married into the Worrell family it is possible that Comlyville received its name from him.

COMMERCE, SCHOOL OF—TEMPLE UNIVERSITY—When Temple University was founded in 1884, commercial education had not been introduced into any of the universities of the United States, excepting the University of Pennsylvania. The private business colleges were the only schools that gave a young man, or a young woman, the opportunity to secure the training necessary for entering business. The Department of Commercial Education was organized the first year that the institution was founded.



COMLY VILLE near FRANKFORD. Philadelphia Co.
No 3. OF THE LADY'S BOOK.
Published by L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

COMLYVILLE, IN 1830

To the right was the Powder Mill of Stephen Decatur, Sr.

From Godey's Lady's Book, 1830

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE—Organized in 1854 as the Corn Exchange Association and in 1867 changed its title to the Commercial Exchange. Its object is to provide and maintain suitable accommodations for general business exchange in the City of Philadelphia; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; to acquire, disseminate and preserve valuable business information, and to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between the members of that body. The members of this body are actively engaged in the buying and selling of grain, flour and mill feed for domestic consumption and for export. During the World War it gave valuable assistance to the Food Administration in the enforcement of its rules and regulations.—*See* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS—Thirty-fourth Street, below Spruce, where it occupies seventeen acres of ground. It was officially opened by President McKinley, in 1897, when it held the first International Commercial Congress convened in the United States, with delegates from all the Latin-American countries.

It inaugurated new methods in foreign commerce, in educational work in the State of Pennsylvania, and has been a pioneer in giving new methods of instruction in geography and commerce to the schools throughout the state.

It is the only commercial museum in the United States, and the only museum in the world which attempts to do an all-round practical work for manufacturers, and at the same time to give full information to the foreign house where any line of products may be purchased, in the United States.

It was organized at the close of the Chicago Exposition, in 1894, by Dr. William P. Wilson, who was the director of the Museum until his death in May, 1927, having received immense collections from over forty governments and dependencies exhibiting at that exposition, and has since received tons of choice exhibits from various international expositions in this country and abroad. The collections are valued at \$2,000,000.

It organized and held the first International Commercial Congress ever held in the United States. It held a second International Commercial Congress in 1899, with 300 foreign delegates and a thousand in attendance from the United States. This was the largest international commercial congress ever held in this country up to that time. In conjunction with the congress it conducted the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, to further the interests of Manufacturers of the United States in foreign countries, by showing the foreign delegates what could be manufactured for export in this country in comparison with Europe.

It had four permanent buildings, erected at a cost of over \$950,000, for the display of its collections and the work of promoting foreign trade and education. The site of one of these is now covered by the Municipal Auditorium.

The work of the Museum is conducted under three departments:

1. An active museum for the entertainment and instruction of the manufacturer and the general public. Exhibits are installed from the Philippine Islands,

Japan, China, India and many parts of Africa, the South Sea Islands, Mexico and the various countries of Central and South America.

2. A very extensive work in education for the benefit of the schools of the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

It distributes free of cost to public schools in all parts of Pennsylvania large collections of specimens to aid teachers in geographic and commercial instruction. They include the principal articles which make up the bulk of the world's commerce and represent the chief industries of mankind.

3. A Foreign Trade Bureau in which thousands of manufacturers are aided and furnished with information on all matters pertaining to foreign trade. It has built up a system based on the ascertained needs of American manufacturers and the requirements of foreign markets, and is regarded as the leader of all similar organizations in the world.

It prints in its own plant and on its own presses a monthly journal, *Commercial America*, issued in both English and Spanish, for circulation abroad in the interest of manufacturers in the United States and a *Weekly Export Bulletin* filled with information of value to exporting manufacturers.

It conducts a free reference Library of Commerce and Travel with over 78,000 volumes, containing over 400 foreign and domestic directories, both city and trade official bulletins of every country publishing them, consular reports from all countries which issue them, 750 of the leading magazines, trade journals and dailies, of which over one-half are from foreign countries.

The museum is governed by a Board of Trustees. It was established by Ordinance of June 15, 1894, and is composed as follows: The Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia, *ex-officio*; the President of City Council, *ex-officio*; the President of the Board of Public Education and Superintendent of Public Schools, *ex-officio*; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Forestry Commissioners, *ex-officio*; representative of City Council elected by that body, and one representative of the Board of Public Education and of the Park Commission elected by those bodies.

Vacancies in the Board, other than *ex-officio* and elective members, are filled by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by Council.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK—Created by Act of Assembly, March 26, 1867. Consists of ten members, appointed by the Courts of Common Pleas, and the mayor, president of Council, and chiefs of Water, City Property, and Surveys, by virtue of their offices.

The original Act creating the Commission has been supplemented by Act of April 14, 1868; Act of April 21, 1869; Act of January 27, 1870; Act of March 16, 1870, and by more recent Acts which has extended the jurisdiction of the Commission to reach over virtually all parks and boulevards of Philadelphia. The Commission was formed originally to create a great public park on the Schuylkill with Fairmount and Morris Hill as the nucleus. It was given autocratic powers within its domain, and never has hesitated to use them. Among

the undertakings by the Commission was the erection of the Art Museum on the site of the Fairmount Reservoir. Fairmount Park now contains 3,597 acres. The parks and park areas under the care of the Commissioners are:

Fairmount Park.....	3,597 Acres	Tacony Creek Park.....	83 Acres
Hunting Park.....	86 "	Roosevelt Blvd.....	250 "
Burholme Park.....	69 "	Logan Square.....	12 "
Clifford Park.....	15 "	Rittenhouse Square.....	6 "
Cobb's Creek Park.....	621 "	Washington Square.....	7 "
Pennypack Park.....	1,097 "	Independence Square.....	5 "
Fisher Park.....	23 "	Franklin Square.....	8 "
Wister's Woods.....	44 "	Bartram's Garden.....	37 "
Morris Park.....	91 "	League Island Park.....	275 "
Cloverly.....	2 "	Oregon Plaza.....	19 "
Pastorius Park.....	15 "	Southern Parkway.....	23 "
The Parkway.....	55 "		
Palmer Park.....	1 "	TOTAL.....	6,452 "

COMMONS—Few allusions met with in records of early Philadelphia history cause so much uncertainty to the reader, as does the occasional reference to "The Commons." Until it is realized that this was an elastic term and did not always mean that it was "land set apart for the public, or which people have rights of common pasture," as a dictionary of legal terms interprets the word. In this sense, as a matter of fact, it has entirely escaped notice in the standard dictionaries. There is a tendency to believe that "The Commons" distinctly meant the Centre Square, at Broad and Market Streets, and sometimes it did mean that location. But very often its meaning was so ambiguous that it would be impossible to identify the place referred to. "The Commons" will be sought in vain on any early map of Philadelphia.

In Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary, under date of September 4, 1781, is this entry: "Arrived 2,500 French Troops, and as many yesterday, among them 300 cavalry, who are encamped on the Commons on the east side of the Schuylkill. "This indicates very clearly that Philadelphians referred in a very loose way to any waste or unimproved land of considerable extent west of the built-up city, as "The Commons." It had been thought that the French Troops encamped at Broad and Market Streets, but the Diarist shows that they pitched their tents further westward. In 1788, when the gallows was set up on "The Commons," the place is known to have been immediately south of the Centre Square, in the middle of Broad Street. In 1747, when Franklin went out on "The Commons," and flying his kite in a thunder storm, proved for the first time that electricity and lightning are the same in substance, it is more than probable that the unimproved land between Sixth Street and Broad was the scene of this historic experiment.



An account of the lives and behaviour of

Abraham & Levy Doan,

Who were executed upon the commons in the city of Philadelphia, on
Wednesday the 24th of September, 1788.

Abraham and Levy Doan were descended from respectable parents; they were cousins, and not brothers as generally reported.

Abraham was born in Chester county; but while the British possessed Philadelphia, lived in Bucks county; being of a bold and enterprising disposition, he was employed by the Tories to go upon errands into the city, and at times to carry in horses and cattle. In this he was encouraged by some people to all appearance of reputation, whose horrid political principles induced them to violate every tie of gratitude to their native country, and whose conduct he often reprobated in private, but could never be prevailed on to mention their names, hoping, as he said, that they would repent of their manifold transgressions. His morals being thus

They and several other robbers were often advertised by government, with large rewards for apprehending them. At last they were outlawed; for six years the Doans wandered about the continent until last spring, when they were taken near the Turk's Head, Chester county, and carried to Philadelphia jail.

Their friends and relations repeatedly advised them to refrain their evil practices and leave the country, but all in vain, notwithstanding the hardships they underwent, being often obliged to conceal themselves, for weeks successively in woods and swamps. Having passed several counterfeit notes in Charleston, South Carolina, to elude the officers of justice they concealed themselves in a wood, where they were at last discovered by a woman, who humanely gave them some provisions,

COMMUNITY SINGING—Community singing and Liberty singing during the year 1918 marked a new era for mass singing in Philadelphia, and throughout the State. At the beginning of the year there was formed a special department under the Committee of Public Safety for Pennsylvania; the province of this department was to look after mass singing throughout the state and city. It was placed in charge of John F. Braun as director. At the same time there was formed the Community Singing Association of Pennsylvania. The membership of this body soon outgrew the original intention of the department and during the summer its growth was held in abeyance pending a new development.

The new development was brought about through the advent of the Liberty Sing Commission. This latter organization began its activities in Philadelphia with the direction of Courtenay Baylor. In the spring of the year, it confined its work principally to the immediate city and environs. It spread its activities to include block singing, meaning thereby that one or two city blocks of residents would get together regularly, generally once a week for a block sing. This brought about a great increase in the communal feeling of the neighborhoods, and formed centers from which neighborhood activities radiated.

The idea of Community and Liberty singing during the World War spread with rapidity, the Committee of Public Safety for Pennsylvania and the Liberty Sing Commission jointly distributing over one million song sheets. This is in addition to the great mass of song sheets printed by societies, clubs and various other organizations. In October, 1918, there was a coalition of these two organizations—the Liberty Sing Commission becoming quiescent, and the public singing activities of the state and city being concentrated in the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, with John F. Braun and Courtenay Baylor as co-directors. After the War, community singing ceased.

CONCERT HALL—Although this building stood on the north side of Chestnut Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, the site of the present 1217 and 1219, until the year 1912, its career as a popular place of amusement was ended a generation before. It was built in 1852 and extended through to Clover Street. At that time Philadelphia had no centrally located hall of sufficient dimensions and arrangement for light concerts, except Musical Fund Hall; and George W. Watson, its builder and owner, believed his venture would be profitable. In February, 1853, Concert Hall was opened with a concert by Madame Henrietta Sontag, who has been called "The Complete Artist." Madame Sontag was first heard in Philadelphia at Musical Fund Hall, the preceding October. A writer in Barnum's *Illustrated News*, which printed a picture of the hall, declared that the new building was "better calculated for hearing than Musical Fund Hall, hitherto considered the best concert hall in the United States."

Concert Hall was without scenery or any theatrical equipment, excepting a stage, or platform. Many lectures were given there, especially during the Civil War period; it was the scene of conventions and mass meetings. In 1868, Dickens

gave readings and taxed the capacity of the little hall. The first "flying machine," an invention of Charles F. Richtel (*See* BALLOONING), was shown there in 1878. In 1879, a series of walking matches, in which female pedestrians figured, were given in Concert Hall, and attracted great crowds, one of the exhibitors, a woman, walking "1,000 quarter miles in 1,000 quarter hours," a very difficult feat, since the only rest that could be obtained had to be snatched within the fifteen minutes allotted to the quarter mile walk. In 1890, the building ceased to be used as a place of public resort and was taken over by the Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club," which remained a few years, until its club house on Sixteenth Street was erected. From February 11, 1895, to December, 1910, the building was occupied by the Free Library of Philadelphia, as its main library.



NEW MUSIC HALL, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONCERT HALL, IN 1853
From Barnum's Illustrated News

CONCORD SCHOOLHOUSE, GERMANTOWN—This building which stands on Germantown Avenue, adjoining the Upper Burying Ground (*q. v.*) above Washington Lane, was built in 1775, to accommodate the residents of upper part of town, because the Union School, or Academy, on Schol Lane, was

regarded as too distant in winter for their children. As the schoolhouse was founded in 1775, it has been supposed that it received its name from the fact that about that time word came by messengers of the defeat of the British Troops at Concord on April 18th. No other plausible reason has been offered for the name. John Grimes was the first schoolmaster in charge of the school. It was founded at a meeting of a number of inhabitants of the upper part of Germantown, on March 24, 1775. Work was begun upon the building soon afterwards, and the school opened in October the same year. It was built by subscription and the total amount collected for the purpose was two hundred and forty-three pounds, one shilling and two pence. The school was maintained for many years. In 1806, Martin Hocker took charge of the school. In 1902, the building was occupied by Charter Oak Library.

CONGRESS HALL—As early as 1736, or not long after the State House was completed, Andrew Hamilton (*q. v.*) secured the passage of a resolution looking to the erection of a building for the uses of the County Courts and offices. In 1762, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act providing for the conveyance to the County of Philadelphia, of a lot, fifty by seventy-three feet, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, on which such a building should be erected within twenty years. The fund for such a building was started in 1741, by James Hamilton, then mayor of the city, who, instead of giving a banquet at the time he left office, donated one hundred and fifty pounds to be used in the erection of an exchange, or other building for public purposes. The mayors who followed him seemed to be influenced by his example. In 1785, the remainder of the fund necessary for such a building was raised by the sale of the old prison and work house at Third and Market Streets, and on March 29, 1787, fifteen feet were added to the depth of the lot, by an Act of Assembly.

Work was begun on the improvement not long afterward and the building was completed in the early part of 1789. This date was attached to a plate over the rain leader, on the Sixth Street side, but was removed about 1890 when new leaders were installed. A plate picturing the building, appeared in the *Columbia Magazine* for January, 1790, showing a much smaller building than now stands on the site, and the evidence is plain that the building was enlarged, after it became certain that Philadelphia was to become the National Capital for a period of ten years. This is shown by comparison with the first picture of the building, which displays five windows on each floor, on the Sixth Street side, while the building afterwards contained seven windows, indicating an extension of about fifteen feet.

When constructed the building was designed to accommodate the District, and County Courts, and after it was vacated by Congress in 1800, the interior was rearranged so as to suit the needs of the Courts. At this time, the entrances to the building were on Chestnut Street, and from an area on the east side, between the west out-building of the State House. On the first floor, north end, the U. S. District Court was held; on the south end, separated by a wide



View of several Public Buildings, in Philadelphia.

FIRST "CIVIC CENTRE" IN THE UNITED STATES

Episcopal
Academy

Congress
Hall

State
House

Philosophical
Hall

Philadelphia
Library

From The Columbian Magazine, 1790

hall, was the room for the Common Pleas Court. On the second floor, north end, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was accommodated; at the extreme south of the same floor, the U. S. Circuit Court held its sessions, while an apartment on the west side accommodated the law library. After the establishment of the Public School System, the Controllors of Public Schools had a little room opposite the law library. About 1835, an entrance through a great archway in the middle of the Sixth Street side of the building was made, and this continued until 1912, when the present restoration of the building was begun, under the direction of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects. In 1898, a restoration of the Senate Chamber, which was the south room, on the second floor, was made under the auspices of the Colonial Dames, but this work was superseded by the work of 1912-13.

When Congress first met in Congress Hall, December, 1790, it was arranged virtually as it will be found today. Great care was taken and much research having made before the restoration proceeded. In this building, the House of Representatives occupied the first floor, and the second was given over to the Senate and to committee rooms and clerks chambers. Here President Washington was inaugurated for a second term, in 1793, and President Adams, and Jefferson, as vice-president, in 1797.

While the Courts occupied the building, up to 1895, when all were removed to City Hall, the Prothonotary's office occupied the first floor rooms at the north, or Chestnut Street end of the building. The last session of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, was held in the building, September 16, 1895, on which occasion, a large assemblage of Judges and members of the Bar, listened to an entertaining historical address about Congress Hall, by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. After the County Courts vacated the building, the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania occupied the rooms, until the completion of the Law School's own building, Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, in 1900.

After the work of restoring the historic building to its original appearance, it was formally opened with ceremony, on October 25, 1913, when President Woodrow Wilson made the chief address in the restored old House of Representatives. His oration, which was, as was usual with him, impromptu, and a notable addition to the philosophy of government and politics.

[Biblio.—Samuel W. Pennypacker, "Congress Hall," printed for the Bench and Bar, Phila., 1895; Thompson Westcott, "Official Guide to Philadelphia" (1876).]

CONSOLIDATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1854—Like London, the size of the city originally was about two square miles in area. In the course of time the adjoining country became peopled and new municipalities arose, until in 1854 these numbered twenty-eight. All of them virtually were dependent upon the City of Philadelphia, which remained the center of business, finance, art and education. Rowdiness was rampant, and persons committing minor but annoying offences, and even minor crimes, merely had to run across a street to be out

of the jurisdiction of the local police. Improvements could only be made in cooperation with the adjoining government, and progress was obviously handicapped.

Soon after the riots of 1844, the attention of some influential citizens was directed towards a consolidation of these governments. Finally, a town meeting was held November 16, 1849, and from that time onward until the object was achieved, the subject was discussed in city councils and the Philadelphia members of the State Legislature presented it to the Assembly. Opposition to the proposed act proceeded largely from a few politicians who believed they would be legislated out of office. It was claimed that nine-tenths of the people affected in the county favored the consolidation. The Act of Consolidation was passed January 30th, and signed by the Governor, February 2, 1854. On March 11th, of the same year, a banquet was given in Sansom Street Hall, Sansom Street below Seventh, and a ball in the Chinese Museum, northeast corner of Sansom and Ninth Streets. This Act of Consolidation combined into one municipality all the petty governments in the county. These were: The City of Philadelphia; the Districts of Belmont, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Richmond, Southwark, Penn, Spring Garden, West Philadelphia; Townships of Blockley, Bristol, Byberry, Delaware, Dublin (Lower Dublin); Germantown, Kingsessing, Moreland, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Oxford, Penn, Tacony; and the Boroughs of Aramingo, Bridesburg, Frankford, Germantown, Manayunk, Roxborough, and White Hall.—See under different headings of these municipalities.

[*Biblio.*—Eli Kirk Price, "Hist. of the Consolidation of the City of Philadelphia" (1872); E. P. Allinson and Boies Penrose, "Philadelphia, A Hist. of Municipal Development" (Phila., 1887).]

"CONSTANTIA"—Pen-name of Mrs. Sarah Ewing Hall (1761-1830), who contributed to the *Port Folio*.—See "FLOREPHA."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (FEDERAL), 1787—In 1783, Pelatiah Webster (*q. v.*), merchant, school teacher, and political economist, published his pamphlet entitled, "A Dissertation on the Political Union and the Constitution of the Thirteen United States," to which was added the sub-title, "Which is Necessary to Their Preservation and Happiness; Humbly Offered to the Public." It was for those times, a rather remarkable document. There was little to be said in favor of the Articles of Confederation, finally ratified March 1, 1781, under which an effort was made to govern the country. Certainly nobody said it; and while generally regarded as an important plan, it was the best that had been devised, and the citizens of the United States had to content themselves with the trial. Webster had become an occasional contributor to the newspapers, and these articles he subsequently had reprinted in pamphlet form. All of them were constructive, and all of them contained ideas first advanced by Webster; but by a curious turn of fate, he never is mentioned in connection with the enterprises which followed.

Of his "Dissertation," which, by the way, contains the first reference to such a word as "Constitution" to the government of the United States, he wrote,

in a long footnote to his complete works (Phila., 1791): "The sensible mind of the United States, by long experience of the fatal mischief of anarchy, or (which is about the same thing), of this ridiculous, inefficient form of government, began to apprehend that there was something wrong in our policy which ought to be redressed and mended; but nobody undertook to delineate the necessary amendments.

"I was then pretty much at leisure, and was fully of opinion (though the sentiment at that time would not very well bear) that it would be ten times easier to form a new constitution than to mend the old one. I therefore sat myself down to sketch out the leading principles of that political constitution, which I thought necessary to the preservation and happiness of the United States of America, which are comprised in this Dissertation.

"I hope the reader will please to consider, that these are the original thoughts of a private individual, dictated by the nature of the subject, long before the important theme became the great object of discussion, in the most dignified and important assembly, which ever sat or decided in America."

There is no reason to doubt that Webster's pamphlet suggested much of the history that followed. It has been urged against his credit that his bi-cameral legislature was not new, and that others of his suggestions were equally unoriginal, but it has not been shown that as a whole his presentation of the subject was almost inspired at a critical period of the country's history. In his quiet, cold, practical manner he indicated what was wrong and how it might be rectified. Especially was he the first to publicly declare that nothing but a new constitutional form of government would answer the purpose.

The Continental Congress, then meeting in New York, on February 27, 1787, adopted a Resolution calling a convention, for the express purpose of "revising the Articles of Confederation," to be held at Philadelphia "on the second Monday in May next" (May 14th). But on that day all of the delegates had not arrived in the city. Washington came on May 19th, being escorted to town by the first City Troop. "Notwithstanding the badness of the weather," noted *The Columbian Magazine*, great numbers of respectable citizens assembled in the streets to hail him as he passed, and universal satisfaction was communicated upon finding our old and faithful commander in the full enjoyment of his health and fame.

"Perhaps this city affords the most striking picture that has been exhibited for ages. Here, at the same moment, the collective wisdom of the continent deliberates upon the extensive politics of the Confederate Empire, an Episcopal Convention clears and distributes the firearms of religion throughout the American world, and those veterans whose valor and perseverance accomplished a mighty revolution, are once more assembled to recognize their fellowship in arms, and to communicate to their distressed brethren the blessings of peace." The last reference was to the meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati.

The convention was in session daily, except Sundays, until September 17th, when the Constitution, having been framed, and engrossed, was signed by the

delegates. The work was concluded "about 4 o'clock" in the afternoon, and *The Columbian Magazine* notes, under date of September 18th, "many of the delegates, we are informed, are already on their way to communicate to their anxious constituents the result of their deliberations." As the convention delegates were pledged to secrecy, and their long deliberations carried on behind closed doors, Philadelphians knew nothing of what was happening. As a matter of fact, for nearly half a century afterward, even the nation had not been informed, and, it may be said, excepting for the several private journals of the debates not a very great deal is now known. Even Washington, who for years kept a diary, stopped entries after June 2, 1787, when the Convention exacted the pledge of secrecy. He resumed his entries again, on September 17th, when the Convention adjourned, and from it we learn that after the business was ended, the delegates adjourned to the City Tavern (*q. v.*).

Some years ago (in the *Public Ledger*, December 15, 1886), Thompson Westcott made up an imperfect list of residences where the delegates stopped while attending the Convention. This very properly should be given in Mr. Westcott's own words:

"The most conspicuous among the delegates was George Washington, of Virginia. He had engaged lodgings at the boarding house, then said to be the finest in the city, of Mrs. House, which was in Market Street, at the southwest corner of Fifth. The meeting of the Convention was appointed to take place on the 25th of May (the Resolution indicated the 14th of May). Washington set out from Mount Vernon in good season, and arrived in the city a day before the time of meeting (he arrived on May 19th). He was met at Chester by Generals Mifflin, Knox and Varnum; Colonels Humphreys and Menges, and Majors Jackson and Nichols. At Gray's Ferry he was received by the light horse, under Captain Miles, and the artillery officers, and was escorted to his lodgings. He landed at the door of Mrs. House, amidst a great crowd of spectators, and the sound of the chimes of Christ Church bells. He received either there, or before he reached the city, a very pressing invitation from Robert Morris to stay at his house during his visit. He finally concluded to accept this courtesy, and, after dining at Mrs. House's table, removed his baggage to the residence of Robert Morris, which stood on the south side of Market Street, half way between Fifth and Sixth (site of 526, 528, and 530). It was the finest mansion in town. It had been originally built by John Lawrence, merchant, for the occupancy of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Masters.

"George Reed, delegate from Delaware, lodged with Mrs. House and complained that the place was very much crowded. Governor Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, was also a guest in the same establishment. It was probable that John Dickinson, of Delaware, was also a lodger at the corner of Fifth Street.

"Richard Bassett, of Delaware, put up at the Indian Queen Tavern, which was situated on the east side of Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut (No. 15 South Fourth Street). George Mason, of Virginia, was also there.

Members from other states, it may be presumed, generally went to boarding houses, or put up at inns and taverns of the best character.

"Other establishments of good repute were the City Tavern, under Edward Moyston; the Indian Queen, by Mrs. Sidney Paul, on the south side of Market Street, below Third (this was the Indian King at No. 240); the George, by Michael Dennison, southwest corner of Second and Arch Streets; the Black Horse, by Isaac Connelly, Market Street between Fourth and Fifth (No. 413); Cross Keys, by Israel Israel, northeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets; and the Conestoga Wagon, by Samuel Nichols, Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth (No. 410).

"The residences of the delegates from Pennsylvania were all in Philadelphia. Robert Morris, as we have already said, lived in Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth; Dr. Benjamin Franklin lived south of Market Street, between Third and Fourth, at the head of a court which was afterwards opened and called Franklin Court, and at a later time Hudson Street. General Thomas Mifflin resided at that time at his country-seat called Font Hill, situated on the east side of Ridge Road, just above the Falls of Schuylkill. James Wilson, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, resided at that time in a broad and old-fashioned brick house at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut Streets, which, in consequence of some serious occurrences there during the War of the Revolution, had acquired the name of "Fort Wilson." Thomas Fitzsimmons, merchant, who had been a member of the Continental Congress, who afterwards held the same office in the Congress of the United States, either resided in Walnut Street, between Second and Third, where he was domiciled in 1785, or at 91 Spruce Street, between Second and Third, where he resided in 1791. George Clymer, gentleman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived, in 1785, in Fourth Street, between Walnut and Spruce, and in 1791, at 251 Market Street, near Seventh. Jared Ingersoll, lawyer, had his office and residence in Market Street near Fourth, in 1785, and at 29 Arch Street, in 1791. Gouverneur Morris was then a delegate from Pennsylvania. The draft of the Constitution, as finally adopted, is from his pen. The place of his residence in Philadelphia has not been ascertained.

"The reputation of Philadelphia for hospitality did not suffer during the year 1787. The delegates were invited to the best houses in town, were feasted at grand dinners by wealthy citizens and were frequently requested by the ladies of the best families to attend teas and evening parties. Washington's Diary, between May 13th and June 2nd, when the Convention got down to solid work, contains the names of the persons from whom he enjoyed invitations. Habitually he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris when he had no other engagements. The Diary shows dinners at Dr. Franklin's, Jared Ingersoll's, at William Bingham's in great splendor; with Chief Justice Chew, on the west side of Third Street below Walnut, on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter to Colonel Eager Howard, of Maryland; with John Ross, merchant, at southeast corner of Second and Pine Streets; with Mrs. Thomas Willing, at the corner of Third and

Willing's Alley; with Mrs. Francis, Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth; and with John Penn, at Lansdowne. There were teas with Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Powel, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Meredith. On the 1st of June he attended a large party given by William Hamilton at Bush Hill, at which there were more than one hundred guests.

"John Fitch (*q. v.*), the inventor of the steamboat, invited all the members of the Convention to witness the first experiment of moving the vessel by the mysterious power which he had employed for the purpose. Nearly all of them attended, except General Washington. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, was pleased to give the inventor countenance."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1776, 1789-90, 1837-38, 1873—On July 8, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was publicly read in the State House yard, an election of delegates to a convention to form a Constitution of Pennsylvania was held in the State House, and this convention met in that historic building from July 15 to September 28, 1776, on the last of which dates a Constitution was adopted. This Convention took charge of the new State immediately; elected a Council of Safety; deposed the Governor; ignored the proprietary government; approved the Declaration of Independence; elected new delegates to the Congress; and appointed commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia delegates in this convention were: Philadelphia City—Benjamin Franklin, Frederick Kuhl, Owen Biddle, George Clymer, Timothy Matlack, James Cannon, George Schlosser, and David Rittenhouse.

Philadelphia County: Frederick Antis, Henry Hill, Robert Loller, Joseph Blewer, John Bull, Thomas Potts, Edward Bartholomew, and William Coats.

Benjamin Franklin was elected president of the convention; George Ross, vice-president; John Morris, secretary; and Jacob Garrigues, assistant secretary.

The Constitution encountered considerable opposition, partly from its plan of a single legislative body which had been the plan offered and urged by Franklin.

As the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, struck a new note, it was not long before Pennsylvania regarded its Constitution of 1776 had outlived its usefulness. In the General Assembly, March 20, 1789, a motion was made by Gerardus Wynkoop, and seconded by Michael Schmyser, containing an address on the subject of calling a convention for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. This was read a second time at the session on March 24th, when it was moved by William Lewis, and seconded by George Clymer, "to postpone the same, in order to introduce the following Resolution." This provided that the people, at the next election select delegates to a Constitutional Convention, if they deemed such convention necessary. It was adopted by a vote of 41 to 17.

On the afternoon of November 24, 1789, the Constitutional Convention, when that body was called, found many of the delegates assembled in the State House, but there being no quorum, they adjourned until the following afternoon

at 3 o'clock. Thereafter the convention began its sessions in the morning. Thomas Mifflin, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, was elected president. At the sitting on November 27th, Joseph Redman was elected secretary. On August 31, 1790, the Convention finally adopted the Constitution, having been in session more than nine months. On September 22, 1790, the engrossed copy was signed by every member. One member, John Arndt, of Northampton County, had been called to his home by reason of illness in his family and requested that the secretary, or some other person, be permitted to sign his name to the document, and this was granted; Samuel Sitgraves, a colleague from Northampton, being directed to place Arndt's signature to the engrossed copy of the instrument.

The delegates from Philadelphia City were: James Wilson, Hilary Baker, George Roberts, William Lewis, and Thomas McKean; and from Philadelphia County: Thomas Mifflin, George Gray, William Robinson, Jr., Robert Hare, and Enoch Edwards.

In 1837, the Constitution of Pennsylvania was again regarded as in need of revision, and a convention was authorized by a vote of the people of the State. City Councils offered to provide the convention with accommodations should Philadelphia be selected for its sittings. The proposal was accepted, and the city hired Musical Fund Hall for the purpose. The convention held its sessions in the second story—the concert hall; and the first story was used for committees and officers of the convention. The convention began its sessions in November, and concluded them on February 22, 1838, when the new Constitution was adopted and signed.

In 1872, the Constitution was again regarded as failing in efficiency, and to meet new needs, the people were asked to elect delegates to a convention for the purpose of revising and amending it. This was done in October of that year, and on January 7, 1873, the Convention was organized and began its sessions in the church building on Spruce Street, between Fifth and Sixth, which had been used by the Sixth Presbyterian Church Congregation, but which then was vacant. The structure had been fitted up for the use of the Convention, and that body held sittings there until November 3rd, when the new Constitution, which it framed, was adopted. In order to have the Constitution become operative as quickly as possible, a special election was held on December 16th, at which the document was ratified by a majority of 145,150 in the State. The vote in Philadelphia was: for the Constitution, 50,114; against its adoption, 24,994. The Constitution went into effect January 1, 1874.

CONTEMPORARY CLUB—An organization, established in 1886, for the purpose of keeping "in touch with current questions of the day by means of lectures and discussions." Since the erection of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the club holds its meetings in the Clover Room of that building. The meetings are held from November to May, on the second Tuesday of each month. It has been the good fortune of the club to have had as speakers many distinguished

persons, usually of international, or at least national fame. In this way, it has listened to statesmen, poets, artists, scientists, economists, and professional persons of high standing in their fields of action.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—On September 5, 1774, the first Continental Congress convened in Carpenter's Hall. In view of the fact that the State House, now Independence Hall, was the logical place, on account of its size and arrangements for legislative bodies, the reason why Carpenter's Hall, with its more contracted quarters, was selected, becomes of interest.

As early as March, 1773, one who signed himself, "A Philadelphian," suggested a "Congress of Delegates from all the Colonies." This appeal was taken up with some enthusiasm in the *Boston Gazette*, and Samuel Adams boldly advocated it. The immediate inspiration for this call, notwithstanding a catalogue of others, was the high-handed manner in which the British Government sought to bring justice to the men of Providence, R. I., who captured the armed vessel, *Gaspee*, after it had stranded; and taking its officers and crew ashore, burned the ship. The passage of the Quebec Act and other repressive measures mainly directed against Massachusetts, in 1774, added to the insistence of a demand for a congress, first by New York and Rhode Island, and subsequently by Virginia. The actual call for the congress came from Massachusetts which issued it on June 17, 1774. Very quickly all of the Colonies, except Georgia, elected delegates to this Congress.

Philadelphia, which was the metropolis of the country at the time, was selected for the meeting-place because of its approximately central position. Traveling was a slow and tortuous process, and Philadelphia was as near for the Virginia delegates as for those of Massachusetts. Those further south came by sea, and, of course, the city was days nearer for them than would have been Boston or New York. It also had plenty of commodious inns or good boarding houses, and consequently was able to take care of visitors. On June 18, 1774, a meeting was held in the State House yard, which pledged the city to the common cause of liberty, and affirming that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies was the most probable mode of procuring relief. A committee was appointed to carry out the intent of the meetings. The Assembly of Pennsylvania was not in session, having adjourned on January 22, 1774, to meet on September 12th of the same year. Efforts were made to induce the Governor to call a special session of the legislature. It seemed fruitless, but finally, he bowed gracefully—not to the Committee, but giving as excuse for the special sessions, the Indian troubles. He called the session for July 18th, and the committee called a meeting of committees from every county in the Province, to be held on July 15th, in Carpenter's Hall, believing this to be the most effective means toward a Union. The meeting determined "There is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the

Colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances," etc.

On July 19th, the action of the committee was laid before the Pennsylvania Assembly, and on the 21st of the same month, the whole committee, headed by Thomas Willing, chairman; and Charles Thomson, clerk, appeared before the Assembly and solemnly laid on the speaker's desk their resolves, and their instructions to their representatives in the Legislature. That body quickly pledged Pennsylvania to the proposed Union, but no provision was made for a



CITY TAVERN, SECOND STREET ABOVE WALNUT

After it had become an auction house

From a rare wood engraving

place for the Congress to meet. When it adjourned, after five days' session, the Assembly named September 12th for the date of their next meeting. However, the Pennsylvania Assembly bore the expenses of the sitting of the Congress, and afforded its members recognition by providing "A most elegant entertainment at the City Tavern, the whole House dining with us, making near one hundred guests."

It being impossible, or impractical, for the Congress to meet in the State House, when the Assembly would be in session, Carpenter's Hall, which had been used by the Committee of the Province, and the Philadelphia Committee, was the logical place for its meetings and it is supposed these committees made the arrangements.

Therefore, on September 5, 1774, the first Continental Congress began its sessions in Carpenter's Hall.

John Adams, who was one of the delegates from Massachusetts, has described how, after being convened in the City Tavern, the members walked around to the hall, and after inspecting its arrangements, were satisfied it would answer the purpose. He was especially gratified to find there was "An Excellent Library" in the building (The Philadelphia Library). At this session of the Continental Congress there was adopted the "Declaration of Rights," and the "Non-Importation Agreement," both papers written by John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania (*q.v.*)

The sessions of the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia were:

September 5, to October 26, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall.

May 10, to December 12, 1776, in the State House (Independence Hall).

March 4, 1777, to September 18, 1777, in State House.

July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1783, in State House.

See CARPENTER'S HALL; DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; STATE HOUSE; INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CONVENTION HALL—See AUDITORIUM, MUNICIPAL.

CONYNGHAM, GUSTAVUS—(1744-1819), captain in the American Naval Service during the Revolutionary War, was born in the County Donegal, Ireland, in 1744, and at the age of nineteen came to America, and entered the service of a cousin, Redmond Conyngham, who was a merchant in Philadelphia, a member of the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt. Beginning as an apprentice, he went to sea on one of the firm's ships, learned navigation, and within a few years was given Command of a ship.

His experiences during the Revolution are among the most exciting and dramatic of that period. He had the boldness of a pirate, and cleverness of an experienced navigator. The British called him a pirate, but he was not even a privateer. He was regularly commissioned a commander in the service of the United Colonies. The American commissioners in Europe bought the English ship, *Surprise*, and Captain Conyngham, being in Europe at the time, was given a commission by the commissioners, Franklin and Deane (March 1, 1777). He is said to have gone to London where he procured armament for his cruiser. The ship had been fitted out at Dunkirk. On his first cruise, Conyngham captured the English packet, *Prince of Orange*, on the coast of Holland, and the brig *Joseph*, and with these prizes secured within a week he returned to Dunkirk. This action placed France in an awkward position. With the French populace Conyngham became a hero, but with the French Court he was a nuisance. In order to satisfy British demands, his prizes were released and the captain and his crew imprisoned.

After being freed, Conyngham was given another ship, the *Revenge*, and again he set out to become a thorn in the side of British merchantmen. He was recommissioned on May 2, 1777, as "captain" and commander of the armed

vessel or cutter called *The Revenge*. A ship, *The Greyhound*, which had been fitted out as a merchantman in Dunkirk, was boarded by Conyngham as she emerged from that harbor, and changing her name to *The Revenge*, Conyngham set out and made many captures, taking his prizes now to Spanish ports, or sending them to the United States. The sale of his prizes frequently was very useful to the American commissioners giving them funds with which to carry on their work. He spent three years, 1777, 1778 and 1779, piling up the number of prizes he took. In the latter year he returned to Philadelphia in *The Revenge*. It is said (Jones, *infra*), that during this period his fame in the line of the service was exceeded by that of no one. His ship was a cruiser. He had to avoid British frigates, and his great success was due to his ability to outsail them.



CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM
This engraving bears the inscription that it was copied from an original sketch which was stuck in the window of the English Coffee House, Dunkirk, in 1777

The *Revenge* was sold in Philadelphia, but the new owners intended her for a privateer, and Conyngham was given command. He was captured in the vicinity of New York harbor by the British frigate *Galatea*, and sent to England, where he was imprisoned, but escaping he made his way to London, where he enjoyed the prints of himself as a piratical captain, which adorned shop windows. He went to Textel Island, in the North Sea, where he was taken as an officer, on board the American frigate, *Alliance*, commanded by John Paul Jones. He left the ship at Corunna, boarding the tartan *Experiment*, bound for the United States. This ship was captured, and once more Conyngham found himself in an English prison, but again escaped. He went to Nantes and was about to embark on another cruise when he learned of the Treaty of Peace. He then returned to Philadelphia.

Despite his valor, and the scores of prizes he had taken, Congress neglected his claims, and he spent the remainder of his life vainly striving to have his claim settled. Both of his commissions had been taken from him when he was captured and never returned. He went back to the merchant service, being refused re-entrance to the country's naval service. In 1773, he married Ann Hockley, of Philadelphia, and he and his wife are buried in St. Peter's Churchyard.

[Biblio.—C. H. Jones, "Captain Gustavus Conyngham" (Phila., 1903); C. O. Paullin, article on Conyngham in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930), where a fuller bibliography will be found.]

COOKE, JAY—(1821–1905), banker and financier, played an important part in floating the Government loans to finance the Mexican War, and the Civil War. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, the son of Elentheros Cooke, a lawyer, and member of Congress from 1831 to 1833. When he was eighteen he came to Philadelphia and after a brief period spent as clerk on a packet line entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. He arose rapidly, becoming confidential clerk soon after he began with the firm, and before he was of age had a power of attorney to sign all papers. In 1842, he was admitted a partner, continuing with the house until 1857. While he was connected with the Clark banking house, E. W. Clark & Co., that firm negotiated a large part of the Government loans to finance the Mexican War.

Cooke had retired from the banking business in order to negotiate railroad securities. Among the issues which he negotiated was the sale of the Pennsylvania State canals. In 1861, he became a banker again, heading the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., which had branches in New York, Washington, and later in London. The English branch was known as Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., his partner being Hugh McCulloch, who was Secretary of the Treasury from 1865 to 1869. The Civil War found the credit of the Government very low at the beginning and the need for money very great. Through his younger brother he became acquainted with Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and the cabinet officer is said to have relied upon the advice of the banker. After the Battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, when the Government found all prospects

dark, Cooke started out to interest Philadelphia bankers in the Government need for cash. He is said to have interested them to the extent of \$2,000,000 in a single afternoon. Then he accompanied the Secretary to New York where, after a few conferences, the bankers agreed to lend \$50,000,000. From that time onward Jay Cooke & Co. advertised extensively and sold the bonds from the proceeds of which the bankers were to be paid. Subsequently he was instrumental in negotiating the sale of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds, and the Federal Government was relieved, and Cooke, as fiscal agent of the Government, became one of the most important figures of the Civil War.

After the War, Jay Cooke & Co. undertook the disposal of the securities of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On September 18, 1873, the firm was compelled to close its doors, and their failure brought about the Panic of 1873. Cooke turned over to his creditors everything and after some years all debts were paid, and his investments in the West brought him a large income. His failure was one of the most sensational, because of the supposed great financial strength of the house.

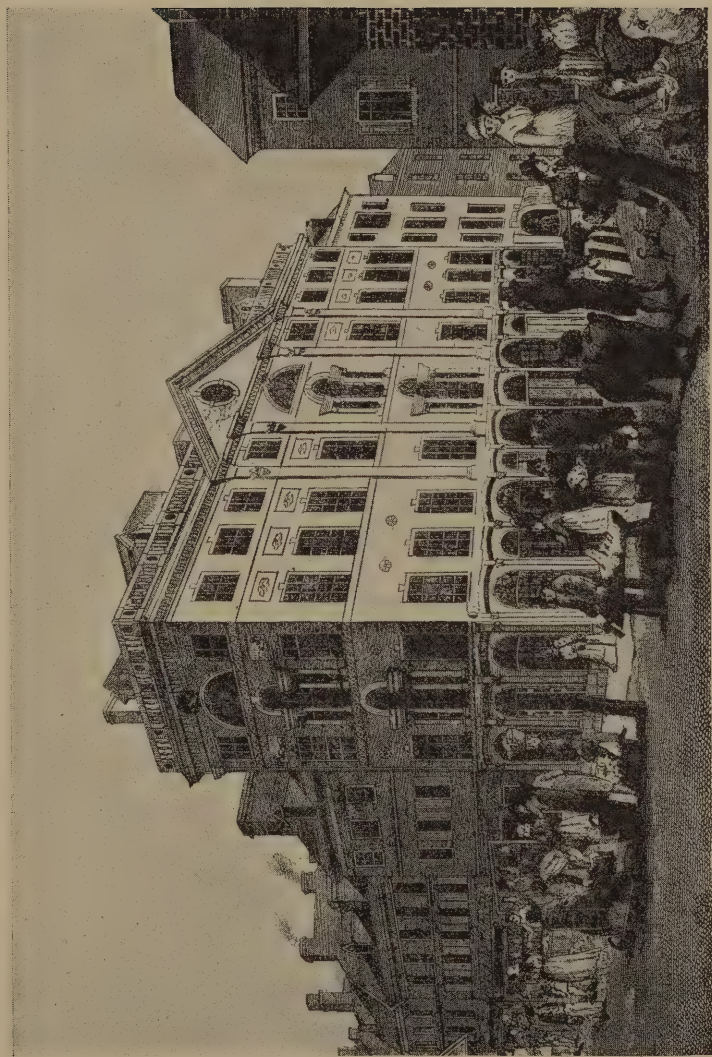
Cooke married Dorothea Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of Richard Allen, August 21, 1844. They had two sons and two daughters. Jay Cooke died February 16, 1905.

[Biblio.—E. P. Oberholtzer, "Jay Cooke, Financier of the Civil War" (1907); and the same author's article on Cooke, in the "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930); L. R. Hamersly, "Who's Who in Penna." (N. Y., 1904).]

"COOKE'S FOLLY"—In 1796, Joseph Cooke, who was a flourishing goldsmith and jeweler, proposed a lottery scheme by which the house and stores he had erected in 1792 at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets and two dwellings adjoining it on Third Street, as well as jewelry to the value of \$280,000, or a total value (as placed by the owner) of \$400,000 were to be the prizes. According to Cooke's scheme, 50,000 tickets were to be sold at eight dollars each. It was said that few investors were found.

When Cooke erected his extraordinary building, which he intended should "rival the most splendid establishments of London and Paris," its extravagant architecture caused it to be called "Cooke's Folly." It was for some years a show place. William Birch made it the subject of one of his "Views of Philadelphia," in 1799. It was a lofty brick structure, with a gable on Third Street, and wings upon either side of the gable. The Market and Third Streets fronts were literally crowded with carvings, and grotesque faces and figures were placed wherever there was room for them. The upper part of the building was designed for dwellings, while the lower stories were occupied, at the outset by jewelers, who made a grand display of mirrors, etc.

The completion and opening of "Cooke's building," or of "Cooke's Folly," made quite an excitement, and the showy shops used to be surrounded by crowds of curious gazers. The novelty, of course, wore off, and the building being too fine for the age, it gradually fell into decay. It went from one degree of dilap-



COOKE'S BUSINESS BLOCK ("COOKE'S FOLLY"), THIRD AND MARKET STREETS

From the Engraving by Birch, 1800

idation to another, until its fine apartments upstairs were all used as workshops; its statuary and carvings, were broken and covered with dust, its woodwork became bare of paint, there was scarcely a whole pane of glass in the upper windows, old hats and rags occupied the place of glass, and when it was finally demolished, about 1838, it was as gloomy a looking wreck of finery and frippery as could be imagined. Mr. Cooke occupied the corner store for his shop, and the downfall of his enterprise carried him with it. He failed for a very large amount, and finally died poor, leaving his family, who had been brought up in luxury, destitute.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, "Market Street, Phila." (1918); Porter and Mease's "Picture of Philadelphia" (1831).]

COOPER, PETER—(c. 1698–1725), painter.—See ART DEVELOPMENT; VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

"COOPER SHOP, THE"—During the Civil War period in Philadelphia, there were two "Cooper Shops," which had been commandeered, so to speak, by patriotic citizens for use as refreshment saloons or soldiers' homes, for the accommodation of service men passing through the city. Probably the best known of these was the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, on Otsego Street, south of Washington Avenue, which was opened May 26, 1861. The building had been used as a cooperage by Cooper & Pearce. A hospital was attached. It provided meals for 400,000 men. The expenditures were \$70,000.

On December 22, 1863, the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, at Crown and Race Streets, was opened. The buildings, one of which had been the Pennington residence, had been occupied as a Government hospital, and the property at the time belonged to the city.—See UNION REFRESHMENT SALOON.

COOPERSVILLE—The old name of the section in the 33rd Ward, lying south of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and between Front and Third Streets.

COPE, EDWARD DRINKER—(1840–1897), naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, a son of Alfred Cope and his wife, Hannah (Edge) Cope. His father was a merchant, and a member of the firm, A. & H. Cope, whose place of business was at the foot of Walnut Street. After attending the Friend's School at Westtown, he received training from private tutors. As a boy he was deeply interested in nature study, and when he was nineteen went to Washington, where he studied reptiles, under director of S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution. The paper he wrote on the Salamandridae at the time, was published in the *Proc. of the Aca. of Nat. Sciences*, which was his first published article. Returning to Philadelphia, he placed himself under Dr. Joseph Leidy, and worked industriously at the Academy of Natural Sciences upon his studies of reptiles. At twenty-one he was elected a member of the Academy, and at twenty-two he

was regarded as an authority in the field he had chosen to study. After several years in Europe, continuing his studies, he went to Haverford College, upon his return in 1864, to the chair of Comparative Zoology and Botany, retiring in 1867 on account of failing health.

He became connected with several important Government surveys, particularly identifying himself with the study of the extinct vertebrates of the far west; the results of which are regarded as his most enduring work. He was associated with Doctor Leidy (*q. v.*) in describing the fossils collected by the Hayden Survey, in 1870. In 1874, he was the paleontologist with the Wheeler Survey west of the one hundredth meridian. From 1878 until his death, April 12, 1897, he was the owner and editor of *The American Naturalist*, and his published monographs and papers number 600 separate titles.

In 1865, he was appointed a curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and in 1879 elected a member of the Council of the Academy. Professor Cope married Annie Pim, the daughter of Richard Pim, of Chester County, Pa., October 14, 1865, and they had one child, a daughter.

[Biblio.—G. P. Merrill, article on Cope, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.", Vol. IV (N. Y., 1930); Helen King in *Amer. Geologist*, Jan., 1899 (bibliography); H. Fairfield Osborn and H. A. Warren, "Edward Drinker Cope; Master Naturalist" (Princeton, 1931).]

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON—(1737–1815), portrait and historical painter.—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

COQUANOC—An Indian village upon the site of a portion of which the old City of Philadelphia was laid out. The name is supposed to be derived from *Cuwequenaku*, "the grove of long pine trees."

COUNCIL, CITY—According to Penn's charter of 1691, by which the Borough of Philadelphia was erected into a city, there was a city council of eighteen members—six Aldermen and twelve Common Councilmen, whom the Proprietary appointed to serve for life. It was not a bicameral body, but a single Council, and the difference between Aldermen and Common Councilmen, was that the former were practically justices of the peace, while the Common Councilmen had no magisterial capacity. This form of Council was continued under the charter of 1701. New Aldermen or Common Councilmen qualified by taking the oath of office before the mayor. It was the rule for mayors to be elected from among the Aldermen, and neither Common Councilmen or Aldermen represented any ward or district, and together with the Mayor and Recorder, both of whom had to be present at the Council meetings, they formed the corporation. Both Mayors and Recorders were elected by the corporation, and not by the people.

Under the charter of 1789 the beginning of the double house of councils showed itself in one of the provisions of that act, but in the act of April 4, 1796, a common council of twenty, elected for one year; and a select council of twelve

members, to be elected for three years was provided for. With various changes, the bicameral body was retained until the Act of June 25, 1919, when once more a single body was created to consist of one councilman for each twenty thousand assessed voters residing in each of the state senatorial districts in the city. For the first time councilmen were paid a salary—\$5,000 a year. The act provided that if women were enfranchised, the quota of councilman shall be one councilman for each forty thousand assessed voters. The first council under this act took office on January 5, 1920. There were twenty-one members of the body from the eight state senatorial districts.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—See PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

“COUSIN ALICE”—Pen-name of Alice (Bradley) Neal (1828–1863), wife of Joseph Clay Neal, humorous writer. Mrs. Neal, subsequently Mrs. Haven, was a writer of juvenile tales.

COW MONEY—When the new City Government was organized under the Charter of 1701, the Common Council assessed each inhabitant who owned milch cows of two years or more, one shilling per annum, for each cow, the tax to be used for the maintenance of the Town Bulls (*q. v.*). The sum was reduced to nine pence in 1705.

CREFELT—A division of the German Township, north of Somerhausen or Chestnut Hill. It extended from the latter to Streeper's Mill, where the turnpike crosses the Wissahickon to Germantown Township Line, and contained 1,166 acres.

CRESCENTVILLE—Lies partly in the 42nd and in the 35th Wards. It was called Grubtown on the map of 1809, at the intersection of the Asylum Road and the road to Jenkintown, south of Green Lane and near Tacony Creek. The later name was chosen because the Crescent Factory was near there.

CRESHEIM—A division or settlement in the German Township which began at the highway known in modern times as Washington Lane, and went to Limekiln Road, near the Mermaid Inn. It contained 884 acres, and was first built upon the main road and the Cresheim Road. It occupied the territory now called Mount Airy.—See MOUNT AIRY.

CRESHEIM CREEK—See WISSAHICKON.

CRESSON, ELLIOTT, LEGACY—See CITY TRUSTS.

CRESSON, ELLIOTT, MEDAL (Gold Medal and Diploma)—This medal, founded in 1848, is awarded by the Franklin Institute for discovery or original

research, adding to the sum of human knowledge, irrespective of commercial value; leading and practical utilization of discovery; and invention, methods or products embodying substantial elements of leadership in their respective classes, or unusual skill or perfection in workmanship.

"CRAZY NORAH"—A popular name given to Honora Power, who died in Philadelphia, February 15, 1865, and whose eccentricities of dress and manner made her a familiar street character for years. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, where her father was a farmer. He left her an annuity of £50 and at his death, she resided with a sister, whose dissolute husband spent the property of both. Honora then emigrated to America, and took a position as servant in families in Philadelphia. She attended St. Mary's Catholic Church and became interested in the preaching of Father Hogan. The terrible riot of 1822, in which the pews and even the altar of the church were damaged during the long controversy between Father Hogan and Bishop Egan, upset her mind. From being a smart, honest, good servant, she became an object of charity. After a time her reason partly returned, and was able to such work as required no constant effort. For years she dwelt in the Friends' Almshouse. It is said one of her occupations at this time was the collection of difficult debts, in which she is said to have been singularly successful. She is described as "tall and slender in person, graceful in figure, her head surmounted by a man's hat, high men's boots reaching to the knees, with a leather girdle around her waist, and a large black cross suspended from her neck." At the time of her death, which occurred in the Friends' Almshouse, where she had been for about a year, she was believed to have been about sixty-seven years of age.

[*Biblio.*—W. P. Hazard, "Annals of Phila." (1879); same, Vol. III, Watson's "Annals" 1884 Ed.; J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. II, p. 933 (1884).]

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA—Although Boston had a Cricket Club as early as 1809, and New York's St. George's Club was established about 1835, Cricket was played in Philadelphia very early, and certainly no city in the United States has done so much to foster an interest in the game. As early as 1831, there was a club of Englishmen, organized under the name, Union Club, who regularly played the game on the ground of George Ticknor, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, below the Fairmount bridge.

Among the members of the Union Club were: the three brothers Ticknor, George, Price, and John; Joseph Nicholls, William Richardson, John M. Fisher, John Herrod, George Parker, Samuel Dingworth, Jonathan Ainsworth, John Kenworthy and George Daffin. The Union Club played on Saturday afternoons and holidays, and native enthusiasts soon sprung up, many of them receiving their first lessons on Ticknor's field.

In 1854, the first important club of native Cricketers was founded. This was the Philadelphia Cricket Club, whose founders were: J. Dickinson Sargeant, president; William Rotch Wister, secretary; Hartman Kuhn, 3rd, James B.

England, Morton P. Henry; Thomas Hall, Thomas Facon, Dr. Samuel Lewis, William M. Bradshaw, Henry W. Barlow, R. Darrell Stewart, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and Tom Senior, who was known as the only fast round-arm bowler in the country, and the terror of all batsmen. The Philadelphia Club played its matches, in those days, in Camden, and when an all-American twenty-two was required to match an English eleven the organization furnished the largest quota. This was for Halifax Tournament, in 1874.

The Germantown Cricket Club was organized the same year, and really perfected its organization a few months earlier than the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The following year (1855), the Young America Cricket Club was founded by Walter S. Newhall, who became one of the most conspicuous cricketers in this country. Its chief object was to train cricketers for the Germantown Club. Not long afterward, the Olympian Club was organized, but it went out of existence on the outbreak of the Civil War, but was re-organized in 1865. It used the grounds of the Olympic Ball Club, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson Streets, as its practice grounds.—See BASEBALL.

The first International Match was held in Philadelphia, in 1868, when an American twenty-two of Philadelphia "came within an ace of winning the game." In 1872, a professional team of English cricketers was invited to play in Philadelphia, and the International Cricket Fete, which was held at Germantown, was a brilliant success. In 1874, a call from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for a match with an all-American team brought no response excepting from Philadelphia, and the invitation then was reworded, and asked for an all-Philadelphia team, which met with an enthusiastic response. After that International Cricket was frequent, sometimes played at Germantown, and sometimes at Nicetown, in Philadelphia.

[Biblio.—C. A. Peverelly, "The Book of American Pastimes" (N. Y., 1866); "Cricket in America," *Lippincott's Magazine*, May, 1873; "Official Report of the International Cricket Fetes at Phila., in 1868 and 1872" (Phila., 1873); "The Halifax Cricket Tournament in August, 1874" (Phila., 1874), *N. Y. Clipper Annual*, 1874-1902, contains results of International Matches and others of importance.]

CRIES, FAMILIAR STREET—In the last century. Formerly the cries of itinerant merchants of various characters were familiar sounds in Philadelphia streets. Some of them no longer have significance, and, excepting an occasional irregular ice man, heard on Sundays only, in very hot weather, and the newsboys in the most thickly trafficked parts of the city, they have disappeared. In the early part of the last century, and down to the period of the Spanish War, some of these cries were heard. In 1850, a little book, illustrated with wood engravings of some of the Philadelphia characters who emitted peculiar cries to direct attention to their business, was published here. It is now quite scarce. Mrs. A. J. Rowland read and sung a collection of these cries before a meeting of the City History Society, in 1920, and published her interesting paper, as *City Hist. Soc. Publication*, Vol. 2, No. 5, in 1922. Mrs. Rowland reduced the cries to

music, and in the printed work, one may find just how the cries sounded, as well as what words were used.

Among the early characters who were recognized by this peculiar cries, noted by Scharf & Westcott, in their "Hist. of Phila." (1884), were: The charcoal man (1825-1835), chimney sweep, soft-soap seller, "Soap-fat man," and hominy man. A note asserts that in 1883 this old colored man was the third or fourth in succession of the original hominy man. There was at the beginning of the last century, and continuing down to the middle of that cycle, always, at least one ancient colored woman shouting, "Pepper-pot" (*q. v.*); and on summer nights until near the end of the last century, similar colored women sold "Hot Corn," from buckets covered with a piece of a quilting, and shouted their ware.

CURB MARKETS—For more than fifty years there have been curb markets in Philadelphia. The older established ones are:

South Street, between Second and Broad Streets.

Fourth Street, between South and Fitzwater Streets.

Eleventh Street, between Christian and Wharton Streets.

Federal Street, between Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets.

Marshall Street, between Parrish and Poplar Streets.

Seventh Street, between Reed Street and Snyder Avenue.

Ninth Street, between Christian and Washington Avenue.

In 1918, additional curb markets were opened on North College Avenue, west of Ridge Avenue; on Lehigh Avenue, east of Kensington Avenue; on Cambria Street, east of Germantown Avenue. The new curb markets were to observe Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as market days.—See **MARKETS**.

CYCLORAMAS—This name, applied to panorama, was first used in Philadelphia, in 1876, when the Colosseum was opened.—See **COLOSSEUM**. In 1886, a large, circular building of brick was erected at the northeast corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, for the exhibition of Paul Philippoteaux's cyclorama of the "Battle of Gettysburg." This was shown in February of that year, and a few months later another cyclorama building was completed on the south side of Chestnut Street, near Twenty-second, to display a painting of the "Battle of Lookout Mountain." After a year, the "Battle of Gettysburg" was removed, and the "Battle of Lookout Mountain" did not linger. In April, 1888, the structure at Broad and Cherry Streets was occupied by another large cyclorama, "Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion." This immense canvas was painted by John O. Anderson, A. G. Reinhart, Thaddeus Welch, American painters; Edward J. Austin, an English artist, and E. Gros, a French painter. The work was founded upon the material collected for the similar work exhibited in Munich, and the composition of the Philadelphia painting was that of Gros. The cyclorama remained here until 1890, when it was removed to New York and later to

St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, where it still attracts thousands of pilgrims and tourists who visit the famous shrine each year.

On May 1, 1899, the Cyclorama Building, at Broad and Cherry Streets, which had been occupied for some years as a boxing arena, was reopened with the cyclorama of "The Battle of Manilla Bay," depicting Dewey's victory in the Philippines of the year before. The building was reconverted to its original use in two weeks' time, and the Cyclorama, which was mainly the work of Salvator Mege, who had been employed on the "Battle of Gettysburg" and "Jerusalem," was painted in the space of five weeks, with the aid of a corps of artists. This was more or less a copy of a cyclorama Mege had worked on in Chicago, from the sketches of Edward J. Austin. He was assisted by F. C. Peyraud, J. Fery, H. R. Boehm, and a score of other painters. This exhibition continued for some months, after which the building became a winter circus.—See PANORAMAS.

CUSTOM HOUSES—During the Colonial period in Philadelphia there was no permanent Custom House, the collector, or naval officer, when that officer seems to have acted as the one in charge of customs, usually had his office near the river, and sometimes it was his residence as well. Wherever they set up their office, that was the Custom House. In 1784, Colonel Sharp Delany, the collector at that time, was authorized to rent a building for the use of the Custom House, and he was located at the corner of Black Horse Alley and Second Street. That rented building was the first Custom House in Philadelphia.

Sharp Delany, acting under the State of Pennsylvania, was appointed Collector of Customs, March 15, 1784, and was reappointed to that office, under the United States, in 1789, serving until his death, May 13, 1799. From 1789 until 1796, under Collector Delany the Custom House was at the southeast corner of Second and Walnut Streets. In 1796, it was removed to South Front Street, near Walnut, where it remained until 1802. George Latimer was the successor of Delany, and in 1802, Peter Muhlenberg succeeded him as collector. In that year the Custom House office was removed to Carpenters' Hall, where it remained, until January 1, 1817, with an interruption of three months in 1811, from January 1st to April 1st, according to the records of the Carpenters' Company. Muhlenberg was succeeded, in 1807, by John Shee, and he, in turn, in 1809, by John Steele. On January 1, 1817, the Custom House was moved to South Second Street, below Dock, "between 112 and 120."

Here was erected the first Custom House in Philadelphia. The Federal Government, in 1810, authorized the purchase of a lot of ground and the consideration of a building to house the Customs' officers. This lot was at the northwest corner of Elmslie's Alley, running through to Laurel Court, afterward called Levant Street. While it is said to have been opened on July 12, 1819, parts of the structure were actually in use as early as January, 1817. The building, which had been designed by William Strickland (*q. v.*), was plain in character, three stories in height. Above the first story the facade was built of brick, the lower story being of marble. In a niche near the apex stood a statue

of wood, representing "Commerce," the work of William Rush (*q. v.*). The building receded from the street about fifty feet, and the entrance to the grounds was through a heavy brick archway.

In 1845, after the United States Bank, on Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, had failed, and its classic pile was unoccupied, the United States purchased the property, and the Custom House offices were removed to it the same year. It has been the Custom House since that time. While frequent efforts to have a new building constructed have always met with failure, early in 1931, an effort that has resulted successfully, was made, and at this time, property at Second and Chestnut Streets has been acquired for the new improvement, and the work of designing the new Custom House is going forward.



UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, IN SECOND STREET, 1834

From the Kennedy Collection in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

DAM CREEK—Formerly in the southern part of the city, but long obliterated. It ran into Hollander's Creek in a direction south by west, and had its source near the Buck Road. It is so called on Scull & Heap's map.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES—*See* ASSEMBLIES.

DANCING SCHOOLS, EARLY—As early as 1730 there were dancing schools in Philadelphia, for in that year MRS. BALL, in Letitia Court, advertised that in her school "French, playing on the spinet, and dancing" were among the accomplishments she taught young ladies in her establishment. The first notice of a distinctive dancing school appeared in 1738, when THEOBALD HACKET

advertised his dancing academy. In 1742, RICHARD KYNALL, a fencing master, also taught dancing, and in 1746, Kennet, a professor of small sword, coupled it with dancing instruction. These probably had taught the "light fantastic" to the young people, who later formed the first Dancing Assembly (see ASSEMBLIES), in 1749.

Among the persons of wealth and position in those days, fencing and dancing were among the accomplishments they were expected to possess, although walking sticks were carried by men, instead of swords, and duels were of infrequent occurrence. About the middle of the Eighteenth Century a dancing master, named BOLTON, was very popular here, and about 1770 or 1772, TIOLI and his assistant, GODWIN, seem to have been regarded as fashionable dancing masters. All theatrical companies had at least one person in their troupe who was a ballet, or dancing expert. These usually set up private schools while they were in the city.

In 1785, a MR. PATTERSON and a French dancer, M. ROUSSEL, both of whom had been with a southern Theatrical Company, gave dancing lessons here, after the collapse of the corps. Patterson had made his debut on the stage, in Baltimore, with Lindsay and Wall's Company, in September, 1782, in a small part in the tragedy, "Mahomet"; and Roussel first appeared in this country, in Baltimore, in a minor part of "Wapping Landlady" with the same company. Neither attained celebrity as actors, but both were dancers, Roussel being regarded as ballet master to the troupe. He remained in the company after it had passed into the hands of Dennis Ryan, in Baltimore, and evidently, when it was disbanded in 1784, came to Philadelphia to teach dancing. He is credited with having introduced the "pigeon wing" step into Philadelphia ball-rooms.

WILLIAM FRANCIS, an excellent actor who specialized in the character of old men, was regarded as the chief teacher of dancing in Philadelphia, after his arrival here with Wignell's Company, in 1793. He was born in England and it is said (Wemyss' "Chronology of the Amer. Stage" (N. Y., 1852), that at "his seminary three-fourths of leaders of fashion of the last century in Philadelphia learned to hop, step, and jump." Wignell also brought over MR. AND MRS. OSCAR BYRNE, who were at the head of their profession. Byrne was associated with DURANG in the private teaching of dancing, while both attended to their professional duties at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The Byrnes' type of entertainment did not find popular approval in this country, and after he left Philadelphia, in 1799, JOHN DURANG, the first stage dancer of importance, who was an American, became associated with Francis. This was in 1806. JOHN DURANG, who was ancestor of a number of actors and dancers of that name, connected with the American Theatre, was born in Lancaster, Penna. He died in 1822. Francis was a favorite actor, as well as a popular instructor in dancing. He was the instructor of CHARLES DURANG, who long was a teacher of dancing, after his retirement from the stage, and, as Wemyss (*supra*) observed, had "been variously employed as an actor, prompter, stage manager, and ballet master, in almost every respectable theatre in the United States." He was born in Phila-

delphia, 1794, and died here in 1870. He wrote a valuable "History of the Philadelphia Stage," which was published in the *Sunday Dispatch* (Phila.), in 1854. For a time before he abruptly left Philadelphia, Byrne had given his private dancing lessons in Oellers' Hotel, almost directly opposite the Chestnut Street Theatre. Francis, from 1795, had his "Seminary" at his residence, on the west side of Eighth Street, north of Arch, then No. 70, on the site of the present No. 122.

Hallam & Henry's "Old American Company," which played at the Southwark Theatre, also had a ballet master, in 1796, who a few years later, opened a private dancing school. This was a Frenchman, B. QUESNET, who, from 1797 to 1800, had a school in Harmony Court afterwards called Harmony Street. He gave dancing parties in Kerr's Ball Room, on South Fourth Street. About 1801, he is said to have engaged BACONNAIS as an assistant, and removed to No. 64 South Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Library Streets. Later, he had his school at No. 30 South Sixth Street, and in 1810, he leased the second story of Mathew Carey's printing office, in Library Street, opposite the site of the future Bank of the United States, for his assembly room, and in 1817, he removed to Washington Hall, Third and Spruce Streets.

In 1803, the Shakespeare Building, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Street was erected, and in that year, the ball, or assembly room, on the second floor, was opened by Francis with a ball. His Academy remained in Harmony Hall, probably in Harmony Court.

STEPHEN SICARD is known to have taught dancing here as early as 1790, when he was at No. 185 North Front Street, which was a few houses south of Vine Street. He is said to have retired well-to-do, in 1812, and to have continued to live in retirement here for some years.

With the removal of the National Capital to Philadelphia, in 1790, the city naturally became the cosmopolis of the Western World. It had a brilliant society, and dancing flourished. There were so many professors of the art of Terpsichore, between that year and the next twenty, that any list most likely would fail to be inclusive. In addition to those dancing masters already mentioned as here at the time there were: AUGUSTE AURIOL and HENRY PAUL NUGENT here, in 1800; the former announcing himself as "late of Paris." Auriol came to Philadelphia as assistant to Quesnet, but opened his own school the following year. He continued until 1815, when he retired. From about 1810, he had as assistant A. DUPUY.

Nugent announced himself as "formerly principal dancer at the theatre," and his advertisement also informed the public that he "was a pupil of Mr. Sheridan, the author of 'The Art of Reading.'" He also taught English and literature at his Academy. IGNACE FRAISIER, a Frenchman who had been an officer in the American Army during the Revolution, opened a dancing school in 1801. He also taught language, but his class was in French, and he became known as "MR. IGNATIA," dropping his family name, for some reason unknown, and changing the spelling of his Christian name. In 1803, his school was at

No. 70 South Fourth Street, where, a few years earlier, Edward Savage, the engraver, had his studio, and only a few doors north of Quesnet's former academy. Fraiser died in 1825 at the age of seventy-eight years. He was of a good French family and the part he played in the war for independence was unknown to Philadelphians until they read the obituary sketch of his romantic career.

THOMAS WARRELL, one of the company of actors Wignell had brought to this country, in 1793, opened a dancing academy for a short time, in 1804. In 1809, FRANCIS C. LABBE opened an academy at 205 Cherry Street. After engaging in the calico printing business for a few years, in 1818, he took Quesnet's rooms, in Library (Sansom) Street, which building was destroyed by fire in 1820, when Labbe removed temporarily to Washington Hall, returning when Carey's Building was restored. He continued in his profession for some years afterwards.

In 1809, two other new dancing masters appeared. WILLIAM TRIGANT, who was assisted by his son, had a school at 148 South Sixth Street, which was south of Spruce Street. Associated with him was L. AUGUSTE, a fencing master, and, in 1816, they were joined by MONSIEUR GIGION; and THOMAS WHALE, an Englishman, opened a school at 271 South Front Street, which was below South Street. He was father of HENRY WHALE, who appeared as a dancer under the title of "The Infant Vestris" the same year (1802). The elder Whale maintained a school here until 1812. His son continued on the stage as a dancer until 1825, when he opened an academy of dancing, at Seventh and Chestnut Streets. A notice of his dancing when he made his debut at the Chestnut Street Theatre predicted for Master Whale that "he promises fair to be the head of his profession." For some years before he opened his school here, Whale was dancing in New York and Albany. In 1836, he published one of the earliest guides to dancing and ball-room etiquette, issued in this country (*infra*). In that year, Whale's School was in Musical Fund Hall.

VICTOR GUILLOU, a refugee from San Domingo, came here in 1803, and gave dancing lessons, also training in fencing, and teaching the French language. His family had been wealthy planters in the West Indian Island, but the insurrection of the Blacks there destroyed their all. In 1810, Guillou had his school at 294 Market Street, in the vicinity of Twelfth Street. For many years he was a successful dancing master. In 1812, he had his school in Masonic Hall; in 1824, he removed to Musical Fund Hall. In 1827, he abandoned his profession to invest in plantations in Florida and in Porto Rico, both of which proving unsuccessful, he returned to Philadelphia and resumed his profession. In 1836, he purchased a sugar plantation in Cuba, on which Island he died, in 1841.

Among other early dancing masters were: LOUIS ARNAL, who, in 1813, had a school in Goforth Alley; MR. AND MRS. FERDINAND DURANG, who annually gave balls, usually at Quesnet's Academy; A. BONAFFON, who opened a school here in 1819; M. FEDELON and MONSIEUR J. PAUPPINELLE, both from France, had dancing schools here in 1822.

MADAME HAZARD had a dancing school at 319 Walnut Street, in 1849; and D. L. CARPENTER, who had a family of sons, all of them prominent as dancing

instructors, began his profession at 143 North Fourth Street, in 1842. He had his schools in the Masonic Hall, in 1844; in the Assembly Building, when it was opened, in 1846; and after it was destroyed, in Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets. In the 70's his school was on Arch Street next to the Arch Street Theatre. He lived to be a very old man, as did his son, Constantine, who became eminent as a teacher of stage dancing. E. B. REILLEY, in 1870, had his school in the Natatorium, Broad Street south of Walnut, later occupied by SOL. ASHER.

[Biblio.—Many of the Philadelphia dancing instructors in the last century published little volumes describing the dances then in vogue, accompanied by some notes on ball-room etiquette. Among them are: Henry Whale, "Hommage A Taglioni, a Fashionable Quadrille Preceptor" (1836); Charles Durang, "Durang's Terpsichore; or Ball Room Guide" (1847); [Willis P. Hazard] "The Ball-Room Companion" (1849); D. L. Carpenter, "The Amateur's Preceptor on Dancing and Etiquette" (1854); E. B. Reilley, "The Amateur's Vademecum. A. Practical Treatise on the Art of Dancing" (1870).]

DARBY CREEK—This stream empties into the Delaware River opposite the lower end of Tinicum Island. It is the lower portion of a stream which rises in Haverford Township, Delaware County, and flows with some irregularities and curves in a southerly direction until it reaches the Blue Bell Tavern, on the Darby Road. The upper portion of this stream was called by the Swedes, Kara Kung, or Kakaron, Carkoens, Carkons, Carcoens, Carcoon and Chargoos—all supposed to be corruptions of Kara Kung. Mr. Henry thinks that this name is derived from a mortar or mill in which the Indians pounded their corn, and that it was given to it after Governor Printz built a mill upon this stream, which was probably about 1643. On Holmes' map this creek is called Mill Creek. The name was shortly afterward changed to Cobb's Creek, after William Cobb, an Englishman, who became owner of the old mill. Port Reading Creek rises near Haverford College, in Delaware County, flows through Haverford Township, and empties into Cobb's Creek, between Haverford Road and Church Road. Indian Run is composed of two branches, one of which rises in Lower Merion, near Ardmore Station, and the other north of Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They flow south, and unite a short distance before reaching Cobb's Creek, into which they flow. Blanson's Run rises in Darby Township, and empties into Cobb's Creek near Paschallville. Naylor's Run rises in Marple Township, and flows south and east into Cobb's Creek. Hermsprota Creek empties into Darby Creek near the intersection of Amesland Road and a road leading to Hog Island, a short distance above Bow Creek. Pusey's Run empties into Darby Creek above the junction with Cobb's Creek, near the borough of Darby. Ameasaka Run (patent to Neals John, 1684), rises in Philadelphia, and runs into Cobb's Creek, near Mount Moriah Cemetery. Below the Blue Bell Tavern, a creek joins with Cobb's Creek, which was called the Nyecks (meaning "nasty, muddy"), the Muckruton, and Amesland (after Amas-land, "the land of the nurse"), which was given by the Swedes to the country immediately south of it. Below this junction the creek was called Darby Creek, from the town or village of Darby, nearby. It was also called Church Creek, because at

one time it was a convenient road of travel to Tinicum Church. Muckinapattus Creek rises in Darby Township, Delaware County, flows southwest, and joins Darby Creek west of the junction with Bow Creek. Muckinapattus means "land that is lower than the surrounding country." Stone Creek rises in Springfield Township, Delaware County, and flowing nearly south enters Darby Creek not far from its mouth.

DARBY ROAD—From Gray's Ferry southwestwardly Woodland Avenue was the original road to Darby and to the south, being then known as the King's Highway. It was established as far as the Lower Ferry, as the crossing of the Schuylkill at that point was officially known, quite early. The ferry was in operation before 1696, and in that year the road on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, from the Ferry to the southern part of the city, was ordered laid out. This subsequently received the name of Gray's Ferry Road, which until the close of the Revolution was the highway from Philadelphia to the south. In 1780, the Assembly was petitioned to open Darby Road from Gray's Ferry, on the west bank, to Market Street, then named West Chester Road. It was carried through the plantation of William Hamilton, whose mansion, The Woodlands, still remains. From that estate the new road received its original name, Woodland Street. The old King's Highway, from Gray's Ferry southward, became the Southern Post Road, during and after the Revolution. During the early years of the last century, Woodland Street was also known as the Plank Road, because of the paving it had received. After 1857, the road throughout its length, from Market Street to Cobb's Creek, was officially known as Woodland Avenue, although long familiarly called Darby Road, by Philadelphians.

DARK WOODS RUN—This stream, now obliterated, had its source in a spring which rose north of Girard College, and flowed through the western portion of the college grounds until it emptied in a large pond called Dark Woods Pond, in the neighborhood of Brown Street, about Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh. The stream ran southwest, and emptied into the Schuylkill River not far from the Lincoln Monument and a little west of the old steamboat landing in Fairmount Park.

DARRAGH, LYDIA—(1729–1789). Mrs. Darragh had been in her grave, in the Friends' Burial Ground, Fourth and Arch Streets, thirty-eight years before the world heard of her as a Revolutionary heroine; and the act of heroism for which she was recalled had been performed half a century before it was described to the world. In circumstances such as these it was only to be expected that her story would be challenged and tested.

Lydia Darragh was the daughter of John Barrington, of Dublin, Ireland, where she was born and where, November 2, 1753, she was married in Friends' Meeting House, in Sycamore Alley, to William Darragh, the son of a clergyman of the same city, who had been a tutor in the Barrington family. Upon coming



LOXLEY HOUSE, SECOND AND LITTLE DOCK STREETS

The Home of Lydia Darragh

From Photograph of 1859, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

(543)

to Philadelphia, he followed the profession of teacher. He is said to have been a proficient shorthand writer. He died June 8, 1783, and his widow on December 28, 1789.

In his article, entitled "American Biography," which was the leading one in the first (March, 1827) number of *The American Quarterly Review*, of which he was the editor, Robert Walsh first told in print the story of Lydia Darragh, and it is the starting point for all research and review of the subject. Walsh, unfortunately, failed to give the source of his information. He introduced his brief narrative, after alluding to Major Alexander Garden's "Anecdotes of the Revolution," where was "assigned a section of the conduct of the Whig ladies," adding "we cannot refrain from offering, for the honor, another candidate, whose claim has not yet been asserted." His story, which he states was the substance of Lydia's narrative, "heard from her mouth by several most respectable persons of our acquaintance," is as follows:

"When the British Army had possession of Philadelphia, General Howe's headquarters were in Second Street, the fourth door below Spruce, in a house which was before occupied by General Cadwalader. Directly opposite, reside William and Lydia Darragh, members of the Society of Friends. A superior officer of the British Army, believed to be the Adjutant-General, fixed upon one of their chambers, a back room, for private conference; and two of them frequently met there, with fire and candles, in close consultation. About the 2nd of December, the Adjutant-General told Lydia that they would be in the room at seven o'clock, and remain late; and that they wished the family to retire early to bed, adding, that when they were going away, they would call her to let them out, and extinguish their fire and candles.

"She accordingly sent all the family to bed; but, as the officer had been so particular, her curiosity was excited. She took off her shoes, and put her ear to the keyhole of the conclave. She overheard an order read for all British Troops to march out, late in the evening of the fourth, and attack General Washington's Army, then encamped at White Marsh. On hearing this, she returned to her chamber and laid herself down. Soon after, the officers knocked at her door, but she rose only at the third summons having feigned to be asleep. Her mind was so much agitated that, from this moment, she could neither eat nor sleep, supposing it to be in her power to save the lives of thousands of her countrymen; but not knowing how she was to convey the necessary information to General Washington, nor daring to confide it, even to her husband.

"The time left was, however, short; she quickly determined to make her way, as soon as possible, to the American outposts. She informed her family that, as they were in want of flour, she would go to Frankford for some; her husband insisted that she should take with her the serving maid; but to his surprise, she positively refused. She got access to General Howe, and solicited what he readily granted—a pass through the British lines. Leaving her bag at the mill, she hastened towards the American lines, and encountered on her way an American Lieutenant-Colonel (Craig) of the light horse, who, with some of

his men, was on the lookout for information. He knew her and inquired whither she was going. She answered in quest of her son, an officer in the American Army; and prayed the Colonel to alight and walk with her. He did so, ordering his troops to keep in sight.

"To him she disclosed her momentous secret, after having obtained from him the most solemn promise never to betray her individually, since her life might be at stake with the British. He conducted her to a house near at hand, directed a female in it to give her something to eat, and speeded for headquarters, where he brought General Washington acquainted with what he had heard. Washington made, of course, all preparations for baffling the meditated surprise. Lydia returned home with her flour; sat up alone to watch the movement of the British Troops; heard their footsteps; but when they returned, in a few days after, did not dare to ask a question, though solicitous to learn the event.

"The next evening, the Adjutant-General came in, and requested her to walk up to his room, as he wished to put some questions. She followed him in terror; and when he locked the door, and begged her, with an air of mystery to be seated, she was sure that she was either suspected, or had been betrayed. He inquired earnestly whether any of her family were up the last night he and the other officer met—she told him that they all retired at eight o'clock. He observed—I know you were asleep, for I knocked at your chamber door three times before you heard me: I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave General Washington information of our intended attack, unless the walls could speak. When we arrived at near White Marsh, we found all their cannon mounted and the troops prepared to receive us; and we marched back like a parcel of fools."

Lydia Darragh and her husband lived in the Loxley House, at the southeast corner of little Dock and Second Streets. Their son, Lieutenant Charles Darragh, was told by the Monthly Meeting of Friends, that, owing to his warlike nature, they did "not esteem him a member" of their society. He was in the American Army at the time the incident related above occurred.

There have been several variations of the narrative given by Walsh, and Thompson Westcott, in his "Historic Mansions," sought to discredit the story. He made several points, among them that Washington's own secret service had brought him the information. However, even were this true, it does not operate against the credibility of the narrative as given. To some extent the story was substantiated by the *Journal of Elias Boudinot*, which it is likely Mr. Westcott had not seen, as it was not printed until 1894, and the late Henry Darrach, who states that he was not related to the Darragh family here, made a rather exhaustive study of the subject, which he read before the city History Society of Phila., November 10, 1915.

[Biblio.—*The Amer. Quarterly Review*, Vol. I, No. 1 (March, 1827); J. F. Watson, "Annals of Phila.," makes a brief reference in his first ed. (1830); but in his second, and subsequent eds. (1842, etc.), he quotes Mr. Caspar W. Haines as his authority; Thompson Westcott, "Historic Mansions of Phila." (1877); Elias Boudinot, "Journal of, During the Revolution" (Phila., 1894); Henry Darrach, *Pubs. of the City History Soc. of Phila.*, No. 13 (1916).]

DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER, NATIONAL SOCIETY—Objects of this society are “to associate congenial women whose ancestors struggled together for life, liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose lives of descent come through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.” The Pennsylvania Chapter was organized in 1897.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY—Objects of this body “shall be to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect, publish and preserve the rolls, records and historic documents relating to that period; to encourage the study of the country’s history; to promote sentiments of friendship and common interest among the members of the Society, and to provide a home for and furnish assistance to such Daughters of the Revolution as be impoverished, when it is in its power to do so. The Pennsylvania Society was chartered in 1891.

DAUGHTERS AND SONS TOIL—An organization of men and women workers, formed about 1845, when a National Industrial Congress was held. The “Jubilee Branch, No. 2,” of the Philadelphia association published a monthly, subsequently transformed into an annual, entitled, *The Jubilee Harbinger*, from 1851 to 1854. The local organization was largely supported by General John Sidney Jones, a successful carpet manufacturer, who usually presided over the Sunday meetings held on his estate, “Second Street, above Kensington,” which he called Jubilee Grove. Mrs. Fanny Lee Townsend, of Massachusetts, was a frequent speaker. In more recent years the reforms advocated by this organization would be labelled Progressive. The movement fostered woman suffrage, land reform, free speech, and the elevation of labor. At that time efforts were being made to reduce the working day to ten hours; because, according to seasons, the toiler was working from twelve to fourteen hours a day. As conducted the meetings were partly religious and partly political.

DAYLIGHT SAVING—This system of artificial time was adopted in Germany early in the World War, and was soon afterward in England, France, Switzerland, Portugal, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The process was to set the clocks an hour ahead at a prearranged time and by this means obtaining daylight an hour later in the day. On March 15, 1918, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the Senate Daylight-Saving Bill by a vote of 252 to 40, and the act became of force at 2 A. M., Easter, March 31st, and the system remained in force by law until the last Sunday in October (27th). The act made the new time mandatory on the railroads, and its universal adoption followed.

In England, where the system was tried for two years, it was reported that 12,000,000 tons of coal had been saved by this means. On April 14, 1918,

*The ideal of the Past is the actual of the Present;
The ideal of the Present is the actual of the Future,*

THE
JUBILEE HARBINGER

FOR 1854:

Published by an Association

OF THE

DAUGHTERS AND SONS OF TOIL.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

**NO. 2 CHURCH ALLEY, BACK OF NO. 18 NORTH SECOND
STREET, UP STAIRS,
PHILADELPHIA.**

PUBLICATION OF THE DAUGHTERS
AND SONS OF TOIL, 1854

(547)

Canada followed the example of the United States by putting a similar law in force. No changes were necessary in the time tables of the railroads in order to put the system in motion, for at 2 A. M. no trains are leaving terminals and those enroute were able to take up the fictitious time without difficulty.

The system was followed in 1919, going into effect at 2 A. M., March 30th, and continuing until 2 A. M., October 26th. The Federal law was repealed in a clause in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill on June 27, 1919, in response to a countrywide demand by farmers. This repealer was vetoed on July 12th by President Wilson, in a message, in which he declared:

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be a very great inconvenience to the country, and I think I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The Act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight' results not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country, but also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislations in other countries where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the Act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economy. That act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and in substantial economy of energy, because of the very different effect of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light.

"It, moreover, served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

The Appropriation Bill was again passed by the House of Representatives on July 19th and by the Senate on July 23rd, but with the repealing clause omitted. On August 1st, a separate bill, repealing the daylight saving, passed the Senate. On August 15th, President Wilson vetoed the bill, and on August 20th, the Senate voted to sustain the House in passing the repealer over the executive's veto.

Much interest in restoring the system was shown in cities, especially in the eastern part of the country, and on October 24th, New York City adopted the system. Philadelphia Councils passed a similar ordinance on December 4th.

The ordinance provided "that at 2 o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday of March in each year the standard time of the city of Philadelphia shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday of October in each year the standard time of the city of Philadelphia, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the city of Philadelphia, so that between the last Sunday in March, at 2 o'clock, and the last Sunday in October, at 2 o'clock ante-meridian, in each year the standard time in the city of Philadelphia shall be one hour in advance

of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the said city of Philadelphia."

The ordinance was repealed at the suggestion of the railroad companies. The Pennsylvania Legislature legalized Daylight Saving Time by adopting Standard Time throughout the State for all public offices and all public clocks upon public buildings. Daylight Time, however, is generally observed in Philadelphia through process of beginning business in banks and other financial institutions one hour earlier and closing one hour earlier. Only clocks displayed upon public buildings, such as the City Hall observed the Eastern Standard Time, in Philadelphia, during the season usually allotted to Daylight Time. Railroad time tables have both Standard and Daylight time indicated upon them, although the railroads are operated upon Standard Time.

DEVER, JOHN BLAIR—(1855-1931), surgeon, whose ability in performing appendectomy operations gained him a reputation in the medical world that was not limited to the United States, was a native of Lancaster County, the son of Dr. Joshua Montgomery Dever. After his education in the public schools he entered in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1878. After terms as resident in the Germantown, and Children's Hospitals, he began general practice in 1880. He was appointed chief surgeon of the German Hospital—now the Lankenau Hospital in 1886, being connected with the institution until a year before his death. Dr. Dever's success with cases of appendicitis became so widely known that the largest number of his operations were for the removal of the vermiform appendix. In a single year he performed 650 of these operations, and in one day seventeen similar operations. So genuine was the faith in his judgment and skill, that medical men from all over the country when requiring the services of a surgeon for appendix trouble, came to Doctor Dever. In 1909, a banquet in his honor was given by physicians upon whom he had performed major operations, and 160 doctors attended.

Not long after his graduation, Doctor Dever became an assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical School, and in 1883, he was chosen chief demonstrator, upon the resignation of Dr. Charles Hunter. Upon the death of Dr. Joseph Leidy, in 1891, Doctor Dever succeeded him as assistant professor of Applied Anatomy, in the same institution, retaining that position until he resigned in 1899. In 1914, he was asked to return as professor of the practice of surgery, and in 1918, was appointed John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery. He retired in 1922. When President Wilson's health suffered such a reverse, in 1919, Doctor Dever was called to the White House as one of the medical men, and in 1924, he was again called to Washington as consultant, this time in the interest of President Coolidge's son, Calvin Coolidge, Jr. He was consultant surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, St. Timothy's (now the Memorial) Hospital.

As a medical author Doctor Dever wrote a number of works that are regarded as authority, among them, "Surgical Anatomy"; "Appendicitis: Its History,

Pathology and Treatment"; "Diseases of the Breast," and "Surgery of the Upper Abdomen" (with Dr. A. P. C. Ashhurst). In 1921, Doctor Dever was elected president of the American College of Surgeons. He advocated the use of the knife in treatment of cancer, and also suggested that there be open clinics in all hospitals for all patients, in the interest of the advancement of surgical knowledge.

DE BENNEVILLE, GEORGE—(1703-1793), physician and founder of Universalism in America, was born in London, the son of a French Huguenot refugee attached to the Court of William III. His mother, who was a member of the noble Granville family, died at his birth. At the age of eleven, he was sent to sea to learn navigation. He went to France, where, it is said, he became a convert to the doctrine of Universal salvation, and began to preach Universalism, for which he and his followers were arrested. Some of the latter were hanged, but De Benneville was released, it is said, through some British royal influence. He visited Germany and Holland. In the latter country he is said to have first openly espoused Universalism. While in the Netherlands, he is said to have experienced "a trance for forty-two hours, both in regions of happiness and mystery." The account of this experience was printed in an account of his life published in 1804. He came to America in 1741, and, after preaching his new doctrine at Oley, eight miles from Reading, Pennsylvania, until 1755, he came to Germantown, and Milestown, where he continued to preach until his death, March 19, 1793. At Oley, he practiced medicine, as well as preached. He and his wife, whom he married in 1745, are buried in the De Benneville family burial ground at Branchtown. He was the father of Dr. George De Benneville (*infra*).—See BURIAL GROUNDS, PRIVATE.

DE BENNEVILLE, GEORGE, JR.—(1760-1850), physician, son of Rev. Dr. George De Benneville (*supra*). He commenced the study of medicine under his father, and afterwards under Dr. Joseph Peiffer, of Philadelphia. For some time he assisted his father and also was engaged in following his profession with his brother-in-law, Dr. Jonathan Bertolette, both of whom were left in the family mansion on Old York Road, when the British took possession of Germantown, his father, then quite old, together with the women of the family having retired to Reading. Young De Benneville was there during the Battle of Germantown, and, with Bertolette, attended to some American wounded who were brought there. While they were dressing the patriots' wounds a British searching party approached. The surgeon washed the blood from his hands, hid the patriots' muskets and spirited the wounded out of the way until the British passed on. The young Doctor De Benneville began practice as a physician before he was quite twenty-one. His practice became very large, but after attending to his profession for forty-five years, he retired to attend to his large estate. Although he was ninety years and one month old when he died at Branchtown, in the house in which he was born, his widow, to whom he had

been married sixty-nine years before, survived him five years.—See BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

[*Biblio.*—For both the De Bennevides, S. F. Hotchkin, "The York Road. Old and New" (Philadelphia, 1842); for the younger De Benneville, Henry Simpson, "The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" (Philadelphia, 1859).]



GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE, M. D.
1760—1850

THE JUNIOR DE BENNEVILLE

Who, at Seventeen, Acted as an Assistant Surgeon at the Battle of Germantown

DEBTOR'S PRISON—When Pennsylvania became an English possession, which was before it was granted to William Penn, the laws of England, of course, became operative, and in those days there were statutes which ordered that if a debtor could not satisfy his obligations he should be kept in prison until he could, and this remarkable law continued in force in Pennsylvania until about a century ago. During the greater part of the time there was a special Prison, or Jail, intended for the incarceration of insolvent debtors.

Before the year 1722, when the Stone Prison at the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets was erected, debtors were confined in the old prison in the middle of Market Street, east of Second; which also was the site of the Stocks, Pillory, and other gentle means of dealing with offenders. This place of confinement had been constructed in 1695, but either of poor workmanship or materials, for by the year 1713, it was denounced as a nuisance. When the next prison was erected, provision was made for insolvent debtors in a separate building. This department which fronted on Market Street, was superintended, in 1737, and for many years thereafter, by William Biddle.

In 1774, it was decided a newer and larger prison was needed, and one was built at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. At the same time a debtor's prison was constructed on the southern part of the lot, with an entrance on Prune (now Locust) Street. These prisons were used during the Revolution by the military, and in 1784 were turned over to their designed uses. The Walnut Street Prison was built from money raised by a special reserve of currency (Act of April 10, 1775), which bore a picture of the new building.—See COLONIAL CURRENCY. It was in the Prune Street Debtor's Prison that Robert Morris (*q. v.*) was confined, although at the time he owned more property than any person in Pennsylvania.

By the time the Walnut Street Prison was occupied by the State for confining offenders, it became evident the place was too small, and agitation in favor of a new prison was started about 1790, but did not bear fruit until 1803, when the Legislature passed an act to sell certain properties and with the proceeds erect a new jail. The Arch Street Prison, at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch Streets, was not completed until 1815, when the debtors were removed to it from Prune Street.

MOYAMENSING PRISON—The County Prison erected in the District of Moyamensing had a building especially designed for the confining of debtors. When it was occupied in 1838, work was going forward on the Debtor's department, a separate building to the north, designed after the style of an Egyptian temple. Before the latter could be turned over to this use the Pennsylvania Legislature repealed the insolvent Debtor's Act, and there had been no need for a Debtor's Prison since. The building had been used as a place for detaining important state witnesses.—See WALNUT STREET JAIL; PRISONS.

[Biblio.—J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884); J. F. Watson, "Annals of Phila." (1884, and other editions).]

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—The second Continental Congress met at the State House in Philadelphia on the 10th of May, 1775. The delegates to this assembly came together under circumstances varying in regard to the amount of authority which they held. Some were elected by the provincial assemblies and represented the established Colonial governments, some were sent by popular conferences and conventions which had been held in defiance of the wishes of the Colonial authorities, who were not in sympathy

with American feeling. In the circumstances the delegates were justified in acting with extreme caution. Those who were sent by the Colonial assemblies dared not act further than express authority seemed to allow. Those who were sent by the people were even less justified in assuming a broad license, and they were compelled by the circumstances which brought them together to act with discretion, which might seem to many to be timidity. The delegates were governed, therefore, very strictly by their instructions; and although the battles of Lexington and Concord had been fought before the Congress assembled, the members confined themselves strictly to the authorization of measures of defence against the tyrannical outrages of the Crown. In doing this much they might have exceeded the limit of their instructions; but the actual necessity controlled. Even in the organization of armies and the authorization of hostilities, the members of Congress regarded as near as might be in the circumstances, the spirit of their instructions.

Connecticut appointed her delegates on the 3rd of November, 1774, "to join, consult and advise with the other colonies in British America on proper measures for advancing the best good of the colonies." To join a proper measure was the greatest extent of this authority, and whether the words were sufficient license for acts of war may well be questioned. Massachusetts Bay, through her provincial convention, having suffered most by British oppression, was boldest in the commission to her delegates, who were chosen on the 5th of December, 1774. They were granted "full power with the delegates of the other colonies to concert, agree upon, direct and order such further measures as to them shall appear best calculated for the recovery and establishment of American rights and liberties, and for restoring harmony between Great Britain and the colonies."

Maryland, by convention of deputies, on the 12th of September, 1774, gave to her delegates in Congress power "to consult and agree to all measures which such Congress shall deem necessary and effectual to obtain a redress of American grievances. And this province bind themselves to execute to the utmost of their power all resolutions which the said Congress may adopt." This was an unlimited authority, subject only to the determination of other colonies.

Pennsylvania, by vote of her assembly, elected her delegates September 15, 1774, with direction merely that they should attend the Congress, and with no instruction as to what they should do.

South Carolina, on the 11th of January, 1775, in provincial convention, chose her delegates "with full power to concert, agree upon, direct and order such further measures as in the opinion of the said deputies and the delegates of the other American colonies to be assembled shall appear necessary for the recovery and establishment of American rights and liberties, and for restoring harmony between Great Britain and the colonies." The commons house of assembly of South Carolina ratified these appointments on the 3rd of February, "with full power and authority to concert, agree to and effectually prosecute such measures

as in the opinion of the said deputies and of the deputies to be assembled shall be most likely to obtain redress of American grievances."

New Jersey appointed her delegates on the 24th of January, 1775, by the assembly without instructions, except to report what had been done.

New Hampshire, by convention, on the 25th of January, 1775, gave to her delegates "full and ample power in behalf of this province to consent and agree to all measures which said Congress shall deem necessary to obtain redress of American grievances."

The lower counties of the Delaware (now the State of Delaware), by resolution of the assembly, 16th of March, 1775, gave to her delegates power "to concert and agree upon such further measures as shall appear to them best calculated for the accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation, which the house most ardently wish for."

Virginia elected her delegates March 20, 1775, without instruction.

North Carolina, April 5, 1775, by convention, gave her delegates "such powers as may make any acts done by them or by any of them, or consent given on behalf of this province, obligatory on honor upon every inhabitant thereof." The assembly of that province ratified the nominations two days afterward.

New York, by provincial convention, April 22nd, three days after the Battle of Lexington news of which had already been received, appointed delegates "to concert and determine upon such measures as shall be judges most effectual for the preservation and re-establishment of American rights and restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the colonies."

Rhode Island and Province Plantations, by vote of assembly, on the 7th of May, instructed the delegates to consult with delegates of other colonies "upon proper measures to obtain a repeal of the several acts of the British Parliament for levying taxes upon His Majesty's subjects in America without their consent; also to consult upon proper measures to establish the rights and liberties of the colonies upon a just and proper foundation."

Georgia, which had no delegates in the first Congress, sent none to the second until four months after it had assembled. It is true that Dr. Lyman Hall, on the 13th of May, appeared as representative of the parish of St. John's, appointed by the citizens of that parish, and was admitted to a seat. But the colony of Georgia chose no delegates until the 4th of July, 1775, and they did not make their appearance at Philadelphia until the 13th of September. The Georgia Convention instructed its delegates "to do, transact, join and concur with the several delegates from the other colonies and provinces upon this continent in all such matters and things as shall appear eligible and fit at this alarming time for the preservation and defence of our rights and liberties, and for the restoration of harmony upon constitutional principles between Great Britain and America."

The object apparent with all the colonies was, if possible, a restoration of harmony with Great Britain. If the British ministry could have understood the

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that certain inalienable rights they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, government is instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying

spirit of the Americans more clearly than they did, an unhappy error would have been avoided. But they were proud, conceited and stubborn, and imagined that chastisement would bring the colonists to terms. They were correct in believing that America did not wish to break away from Great Britain, but they did not seem to understand that continued coercion would force the colonies to assume independence. And so for eight weary months hostilities went on. Bunker Hill had been assaulted by the British, and carried by them with great loss. Charlestown was burned, Ticonderoga and Crown Point were captured by the Americans, the Canadian expedition under Arnold and Montgomery had penetrated the wilderness, and after brave fighting and much suffering the effort proved a failure. New York was captured by the British. There had been engagements by land and sea, and yet it was the case of English subjects only fighting to secure the rights which English subjects were believed to possess. Strong Whigs were thinking of independence, wondering how the great act was to be accomplished. Some were fearing that an attempt to break off from Great Britain might soon be made, and they were alarmed at the prospect. Still, nothing had been publicly said or written in favor of independence until, on the 15th of January, 1776, Robert Bell, bookseller, in Third Street, Philadelphia, issued the first copies of an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense." It was an argument in favor of independence of the control of Great Britain. It was well written and plausible, and it struck a keynote to the thoughts of every patriot. Several editions of this publication were issued, and the author was soon found to be Thomas Paine (*q. v.*), an Englishman, who had been in America scarcely more than a year. "Common Sense" was replied to by "Plain Truth" and many other pamphlets, and suddenly this question of Independence became paramount throughout America. The delegates in Congress were still under the control of the cautious instructions which had been passed by the appointing authorities generally months before. After "Common Sense" was published, New Jersey elected her delegates on the 14th of February, but gave them no new instructions.

The House of Representatives of the lower counties of Delaware, on the 22nd of March, instructed their delegates to "embrace every opportunity to effect a reconciliation with Great Britain on such principles as may ensure to your constituents a full and lasting enjoyment of all their just rights and privileges." North Carolina gave the first actual approval by a vote of convention, on the 22nd of April, at which time the representatives of the colony were empowered "to concur with those of other colonies in establishing independence." The convention of Virginia, on the 15th of May, unanimously resolved "that their delegates be instructed to propose to that body to declare the united colonies free and independent States—absolved from all allegiance or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain—and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration and to measures for forming foreign alliances and a confederation of the colonies; provided that the power of forming a government for and the regulation of the internal concerns of each colony be left

to the respective colonial legislatures." It was upon this authority that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on Friday, the 7th of June, 1776, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

This resolution was considered June 8th and 10th, upon the latter day in committee of the whole. It was then resolved to postpone the subject until Monday, the 1st of July, "and in the meanwhile, that no time be lost in case the Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the first said resolution." President Hancock next day announced this committee to be composed of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York. The next day a committee was appointed, Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, chairman, "to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into by these colonies"; also a committee "to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers," John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, chairman.

The North Carolina and Virginia resolutions were incentives to similar action in other colonies. The Assembly of Connecticut, June 14th, instructed its delegates in Congress in favor of "independence, confederation and foreign alliance."

New Hampshire, June 15th, voted in favor "of declaring the thirteen united colonies free and independent States, and solemnly pledged their faith and honor to support the measure with their lives and fortune."

New Jersey, by provincial convention, on the 21st of June, elected new delegates, and instructed them, "if you should judge it necessary or expedient for this purpose, we empower you to join with them in declaring the united colonies free of Great Britain," etc.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, adopted instructions to her delegates in Congress who had been elected by the assembly which might be called non-committal. They were authorized to concur with other delegates "in forming such other compacts between the united colonies, concluding such treaties between foreign kingdoms and the States, and in adopting such other measures as upon a view of all the circumstances shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interest of America," etc. Very different was the language of the provincial conference which met at Philadelphia on the 24th of June. In their declaration they charged King George the Third with violating the principles of the British Constitution, and with various wrongs and grievances against the people of America, arbitrary and unjust in character, with which Parliament had concurred, and, said these delegates, we "do, in this public manner, in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, authority and consent of our constituents, unanimously declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the united colonies free and independent States."

Delaware, on the 14th of June, the same day upon which the Pennsylvania Assembly instructed her delegates in a feeble way to concur informing compacts between the colonies and making treaties with foreign kingdoms, spoke nearly in the same language.

As far as any assent to a declaration of independence was concerned, it therefore appeared that at the beginning of July only five States—North Carolina, Virginia, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter by her conference speaking in opposition to her assembly—had given anything like assent to the extreme measure.

On the 28th of June, Jefferson's committee reported the draft of a declaration of independence. It was read and laid on the table. On the 1st of July, according to the original resolution of postponement, Congress took up Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence in committee of the whole. The motion in committee of the whole to agree to the resolution and report it to the Congress for final action was agreed to by the following vote: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia voted for the motion; Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted against it; Delaware did not vote because its two delegates present were equally divided; New York did not vote because the subject of independence was outside of their instructions. The resolution was thus, by the votes of nine colonies in committee of the whole, reported to the Congress for final action. When the vote was about to be taken in Congress, Rutledge, of South Carolina, asked to have it postponed until the following day, July 2nd, expressing the hope that by that time his colleagues from that colony might be ready to vote for the resolution. The vote was then postponed. In the meantime, between the vote in the committee of the whole, July 1st, and the meeting of Congress, July 2nd, the circumstances which prevented unanimity in committee were entirely changed.

Of the nine delegates appointed by Pennsylvania, seven only were present on July 1st in committee of the whole. Edward Biddle was sick, and Andrew Allen had joined, or was about to join, the British. Of the remaining delegates, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Charles Humphreys and Thomas Willing voted against the motion to report Lee's resolution. Benjamin Franklin, John Morton and James Wilson voted for it. The vote of Pennsylvania was thus lost by a majority of one. South Carolina voted unanimously against it. Delaware, as mentioned, gave no vote, McKean being for the resolution and Read against it, Rodney being absent. On the 2nd of July, there was a change. Rodney was brought up from Delaware and voted aye, and that State was recorded in favor of the resolution of independence. South Carolina changed her vote and went for the resolution unanimously. Pennsylvania was carried for the resolution, not by a majority of her delegates, but by a majority of those who were present. John Dickinson and Robert Morris did not take their seats on the 2nd of July. This left a representation of five members. Three of them—Franklin, Morton and Wilson—voted for the resolution; Humphreys and Willing voted against it,

and thus by one-third of her whole delegation Pennsylvania's vote was recorded in favor of the resolution.

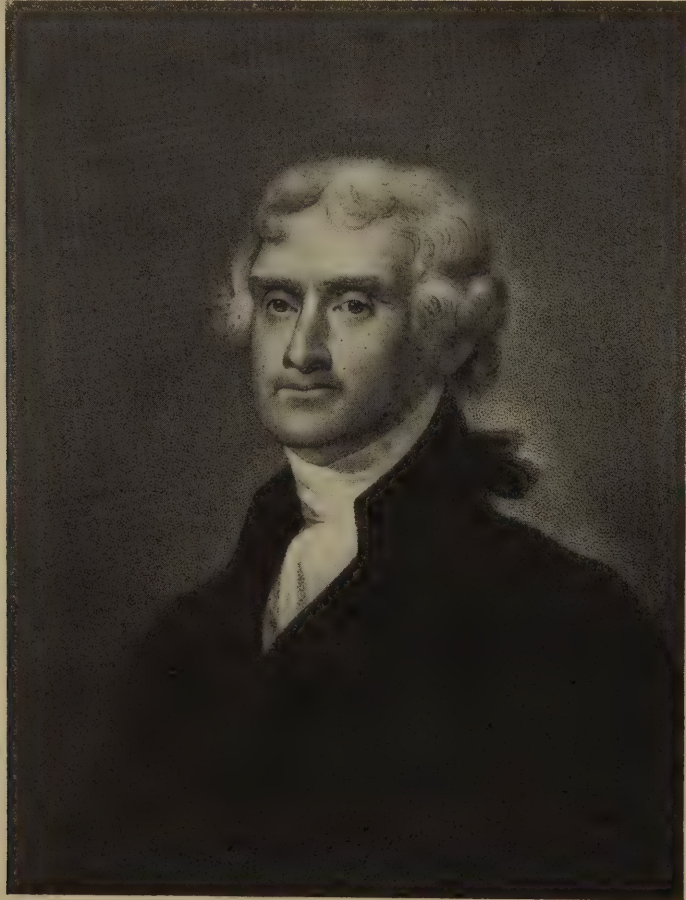
Thus, on the 2nd of July, 1776, the resolution declaring the United Colonies to be "free and independent States" was adopted by the unanimous vote of twelve colonies, New York still declining to vote. What the ideas of the members were as to the validity of the vote if there had been a mere majority—say seven States—is not now known. Evidently they hoped for the assent of the whole thirteen States. But they had nine States in the committee of the whole on the 1st day of July, and eleven clearly on the 2nd, and twelve States, with Pennsylvania's doubtful vote, carried by a minority.

After the adoption of Lee's resolution on the 2nd, the form of the declaration was debated on the 3rd and 4th, and after amendment was finally adopted on the latter day. The vote was the same as on the 2nd, twelve colonies in favor, New York not voting. Pennsylvania was carried exactly as she was on the 2nd, three to two, Morris, Dickinson, Biddle and Allen absent. The State of New York afterward, on the 9th of July, at White Plains, in convention, resolved that the resolution and declaration of independence be approved, and her delegates in Congress be empowered to adopt and concert all necessary measures, etc., connected with the same. It was for this reason that when the declaration was first published in Dunlap's *Packet*, of July 6th, it was styled "A Declaration by the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled." On the 19th of July, four days after the New York resolutions were presented to Congress, it was resolved that the declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and style of "the unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America," and the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress.

An important error had been sanctioned in regard to this instrument for nearly a hundred years by the manner in which the journals of Congress were printed. Aitkins & Dunlap's edition of the journals of Congress, printed in 1778, in the minute for the 4th of July, says, "The declaration being read, it was agreed to as follows." To this succeeds the text of the declaration and the signatures of fifty-five representatives, the name of Thomas McKean, of Delaware, who undoubtedly signed, and who makes the fifty-sixth signer, being omitted altogether. The signatures to this copy of the declaration are not, and could not have been, those placed to it on the 4th of July, 1776, if any declaration was signed on that day, because eight of them are of persons who were not members of Congress at that time. It is the engrossed copy of August 2nd, and the signatures attached to it up to or after November 4th, which are published in Dunlap's journals as those of the original signers on the 4th of July. This error or interpolation has had much to do with subsequent confusion among historical writers in regard to the point. If, as Jefferson said, the declaration was signed by every member present on the 4th of July, it is strange that the names were not published with the contemporary copy of the document. No other names appear to the official copies sent out by Congress, or published in

newspapers by authority of that body, except John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary.

The Declaration of Independence was drafted by Jefferson, and examined and slightly amended by Franklin and Adams. It was written by Jefferson in that first room of the second story of the house of Jacob Graff, southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets. Jefferson was a boarder in that house, and in that chamber, according to his own statement made in a letter to Dr. James Mease, September 16, 1825, the Declaration of Independence was written.



THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author of the Declaration of Independence

Congress adopted the declaration in secret session. It was already known on the 4th that Lee's resolution, which was the vital act in the opposition to Great Britain, had been adopted on the 2nd. The declaration was merely an assignment of reasons for the passage of the resolution, a vindication of an act

already done. There was, therefore, no excitement in Philadelphia at the time the declaration was adopted. In fact, the character of the declaration was not known until two days afterward when it made its appearance in Dunlap's paper. On the 5th of July, Congress sent out circular letters to all the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety of the various States, asking that the Declaration of Independence should be proclaimed. Such proclamations generally followed. In Philadelphia, the declaration was first read to the people on Monday, the 8th of July, by John Nixon, in the State House yard, from an observatory erected there by the American Philosophical Society in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus over the sun. Nixon was a member of the council of safety, and read the declaration instead of the sheriff of the county, who was originally requested to perform that service. In the afternoon the declaration was read to the five battalions of associators on the commons. The king's arms over the door of the supreme courtroom in the State House were torn down by a committee of associators appointed for the purpose. In the evening they were burned amidst the acclamations of a large crowd of spectators. Bonfires were lighted, bells were rung, and the most notable of all the peals which sounded over the city was that of the old State House bell, which had been cast twenty-four years before, bearing upon its side the prophetic and remarkable motto, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."—T. W.

The above account is slightly abbreviated from the article by Thompson Westcott, in the *Public Ledger Almanac* for 1876. Upon what grounds Mr. Westcott based his final sentence is unknown. There are exactly three accounts by contemporaries of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence and they give a somewhat different view of the event. These accounts by contemporaries were written by Christopher Marshall, Charles Biddle, and Mrs. Deborah Logan, of Stenton. Of the three only Marshall's account bears evidence of having been written at the time. In his "Diary," under date, July 8, 1776, Marshall wrote:

"Warm sunshine morning. At eleven, went and met committee of inspection at Philosophical Hall; went from there in a body to lodge; joined the committee of safety (as called); went in a body to State House Yard, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon. The company declared their approbation by three repeated huzzas. The King's arms were taken down in the Court Room, State House same time. From there, some of us went to B. Armitage's Tavern; stayed till one. I went and dined at Paul Fook's; lay down there after dinner till five. Then he and the French engineer went with me on the commons, where the same was proclaimed at each of the five Battalions. . . . This day, the eight members for this city, and eight members for this County, to serve in the Convention, were elected very quietly at the State House. Fine starlight, pleasant evening. There were bonfires, ringing bells, with other demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity and agreement of the declaration."

The "Autobiography of Charles Biddle" was written many years after the event, the last pages of it scarcely two years before the chronicler's death, in 1821. His recollections of the reading of the Declaration were so faulty that he actually gives the date of such reading as July 4th. Here is:



WHERE JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE

Southwest Corner of Seventh and Market Streets

From a Photograph of 1856

"On the memorable 4th of July, 1776, I was in the Old State House Yard when the Declaration of Independence was read. There were very few respectable people present. General —— (name obliterated) spoke against it, and many of the citizens who were good Whigs were much opposed to it; however, they were soon reconciled to it." ("Autobiography," page 86.)

Mrs. Logan's reminiscences are contained in a note to the "Penn-Logan Correspondence," pp. xlv, xlvi, where a quotation from her Diary, under date of July 9, 1826, she wrote:

"How a little time spreads the veil of oblivion over the manner of the most important events. It is now a question of doubt at what *hour* or *how* the Declaration of Independence was given to the people. Perhaps few now remain that heard it read on that day, but of that few I am one. Being in the lot adjoining to our old mansion-house in Chestnut Street, that then extended to Fifth Street, I distinctly heard the words of that instrument read to the people (I believe, for I did not see the reader), a low building being on Fifth Street which prevented my sight; and I think it was Charles Thomson's voice. It took place a little after 12 at noon; and they then proceeded down the street (I understood), to read it at the Court House.

"It was a time of fearful doubt and great anxiety with the people, many of whom were appalled at the boldness of the measure; and the first audience was neither very numerous nor composed of the most respectable class of citizens."

One may be rather curious to learn why two such minute Philadelphia Diarists as Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, whose journal extends from 1750 to 1807; and Jacob Hiltzheimer, whose Diary covers the period between 1765 and 1798, should have omitted any mention of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, but as yet no explanation has been offered.

In the collections of the American Philosophical Society is an original draft of the Declaration in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson. It is regarded as draft No. 2, for there are in all, six copies made by Jefferson, in existence. The original rough draft, which might be called Jefferson's own copy, was acquired by the U. S. Government with the Jefferson papers, now in the Library of the Department of State, which also owns what is known as copy No. 3, made in 1783, for James Madison; and copy No. 4, slightly different in wording, inserted in the manuscript copy of Jefferson's Autobiography. Copy No. 5 is in the Emmet collection in the Lenox Library, New York; and No. 6 is a fragment of a copy owned (in 1898) by Mrs. Washburn, of Boston.

Several erroneous notions connected with the adoption, reading and signing of the Declaration have been in circulation for a century. First, the ringing of the State House bell (Liberty Bell). This bell was only rung upon the opening of the session of the Assembly, or to call Congress together. Every time it was rung, the bell ringer was paid a dollar. It was rung on the morning of July 8, 1776, to call Congress to hear the public reading of the Declaration. It was not rung that evening; it was not rung on the evening of July 4th, when the Declaration was finally adopted.—See LIBERTY BELL. Second, this last statement should settle the impression that a small boy, "grandson" of the bell ringer, was listening for word that the Declaration was adopted so he might signal the bell ringer. That fiction was intended for nothing more, by its author, George Lippard (*q. v.*), who used it as a chapter in his historical romance, "Washington and His Generals." Third, the Declaration was not signed on July 4th, excepting by the President

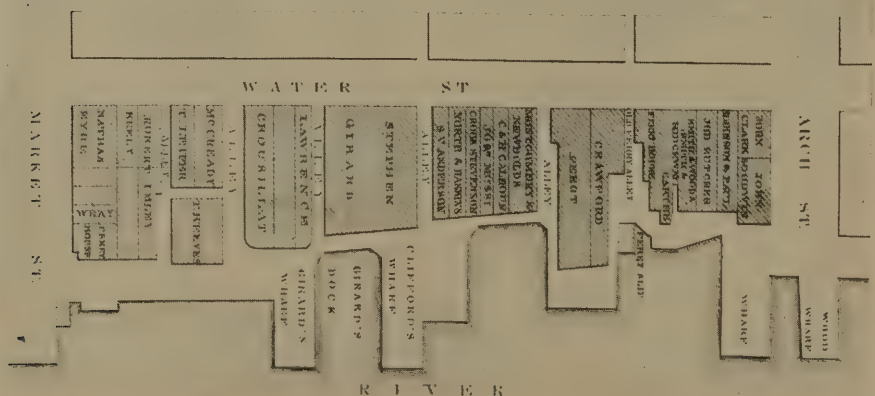
and Secretary of Congress. After it had been engrossed, the later copy was signed, by all the members, and even by those who took their seats in the convention after its adoption.—See **FOURTH OF JULY**.

Biblio.—*Proc. of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XXXVII, July, 1898, which contains an exhaustive "note on the Jefferson manuscript Draught of the Declaration of Independence in the Library of the Philo. Soc.," by I. Minis Hays; and "An Old Broadside, with Reference to the Throne of Congress," by Julius F. Sachse, who asserts there was a canopied dias and throne in the chamber in which Congress sat; J. Jackson, "Market Street, Philadelphia" (1918), for history of house in which Declaration was written; Nicholas Biddle, "Eulogiums on Thomas Jefferson" (Philadelphia, 1827), contains the letter of Jefferson to Doctor Mease, indicating where he wrote the historic document; Albert J. Beveridge, Address before the Hist. Soc. of Pennsylvania on "Sources of the Declaration of Independence" (1926).]

DELAWARE—A township formed out of a portion of Dublin Township, in 1853. Its inhabitants voted at one general election. Its officers were superseded in the next year by consolidation of the City of Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AVENUE—Although from the time of its settlement until the present, Philadelphia has been a great commercial port, its water front, until about 1837, was a dirty, muddy, narrow, irregular roadway, which was several times blocked completely in its meanderings from Vine Street, at the north end, to South Street, on the south. At night it was feebly lighted where there were any lamps at all, and these at infrequent intervals. At the beginning of the last century it was generally believed that the city front should be improved, but, in those days it seemed to be a Herculean labor, evidently costly; and so nothing was done about it.

However, in 1820, Paul Beck, Jr. (*q. v.*), a merchant, who daily experienced the inconveniences and the unsanitary character of this dirty little roadway, presented to city councils a plan for its entire demolition and restoration on a



SECTION OF THE DELAWARE WATER FRONT IN 1800, SHOWING
THE SITE OF THE PRESENT DELAWARE AVENUE

then modern scale. He estimated the cost of the improvement from Vine to Spruce Streets would be about \$3,651,000. It was a bold plan, and would have given the city an embankment that would have then been unequalled in the world. But, in those days, no improvement of this kind could carry weight unless Stephen Girard (*q. v.*) gave it his approval, just as in the Eighteenth Century Philadelphia, every important suggested reform had to have Franklin's "O. K." before the citizens could have any faith in it. In 1820, Girard simply brushed the plan aside, saying the neighborhood was as healthy as any other, and he had lived in it for more than forty years. This was in reference to the reason urged by Beck for its adoption, he having proposed it as a sanitary measure.

Girard, however, had secretly been impressed by Beck's idea but had another, and it must be admitted cheaper and more logical plan, which did not reach the public until after his death, when it was learned that by his will, the "mariner and merchant" had bequeathed \$500,000 of his residuary estate, in trust the income "thereof exclusively to the following purpose:

"To lay out, regulate, curb, light and pave a passage or street, on the east part of the city of Philadelphia, fronting the River Delaware, not less than twenty-one feet wide, and to be called Delaware Avenue, extending from Vine to Cedar (South) Street."

Provision was made for the removal of all "buildings, fences and obstructions which may be in the way." He also provided for the improvement of Water Street.

As soon as his will became operative, and income from the trust admitted, work of building Delaware Avenue was begun. By 1839, substantial progress had been made, and a street of fifty feet in width was built. For almost sixty years this improvement remained, and in 1896, while the work of improving the port by deepening the channel, removing the islands, etc., was progressing, it was decided to build a new bulk head line and widen Delaware Avenue to a uniform width of one hundred and fifty feet. In June, 1897, the Board of City Trusts advised that the accumulated income from Girard's Trust amounted to \$650,000, and this amount was appropriated, while the city of Philadelphia created a loan of \$1,500,000 to complete the improvement between Vine and South Streets. Actual work on the Delaware Avenue improvement was begun in October, 1897, and continued for nearly two years. Since then the city has extended Delaware Avenue to Buckius Avenue, on the north, and south to Greenwich Piers. Thus, a century after Girard's death, one of the longest as well as the widest thoroughfares in the city has been built partly from his bequest, and entirely at his suggestion. For size, there is no port in the world that can equal it.

[Biblio.—P. Beck's pamphlet, "A Proposal for Altering the Eastern Front of the City of Philadelphia. By a Citizen of Philadelphia" (1820, reprinted, *Col. Hist. Soc. of Penna.*, (1853); A. Ritter, "Philadelphia and Her Merchants" (1860), for plans of the wharves before the improvement; "Bulletin Year Book for 1931."]

DELAWARE RIVER—Forms the eastern boundary of the city of Philadelphia, and separates the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, in the yacht *Halve-Maan* or *Half-Moon*, of eighty tons' burden, on the 28th of August, 1609. Various Indian names have been assigned to this stream.

Heylin, in his *Microcosmos*, or description of the world, published in 1622, calls the river *Araspha*, which seems to have been derived from *Arasaphe*, "It goes fine," meaning a river at all times navigable and useful. *Poutaxat* was another Indian name sometimes applied to the river, but supposed to be more applicable to the bay. It means round or broad, and is applied exclusively to bays. *Makerish-kisken* and *Mariskitton* are corruptions of the name which in early deeds is written *Mochijirickhickon*. *Mochijirick* means "large and great," and *Hickon* "ebb and tide," so that this name meant "a large river in which there were ebbs and tides." Another name was *Lenape Whittuck*. *Lenape* means "Indian," and *Hittuck*, "a tree." *Kit-hanne*, meaning "the largest river," was also applied.

After Hudson, the first explorer was Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, who, in 1613, entered the river in the yacht *Fortune*, called the eastern Cape Mey and the western Cornelius, another of the western capes being called *Hindlop* or *Hinlopen*, which latter name was subsequently transferred to Cape Cornelius. The original Cape *Hinlopen*, near the present town of Lewes, lost its designation as a cape altogether. Mey, on his return to Holland, left behind him a Captain Hendrickson in the yacht *Onrust* (*Restless*), who explored the river, it is believed, as far as the mouth of the *Schuylkill*. On his return to Holland, Hendrickson accompanied his report with a map, on which the river now called the Delaware was designated as the *Riviere Van der Vorst Mauritius*. But Mey had already chosen as a name the *Zuydt*, or *South River*, in contradistinction from the *Nord* or *North River*. The Dutch also called the stream, *Nassau River*, *Prince Hendrick's River* and *Prince Charles' River*. When the Swedes came they called it *Swenska Riviere*, or *Swedish River*, and it was also called *New Swedeland Stream*, or the *River of New Sweden*. The English gave it the name of *De la War*, which has been modernized into *Delaware*. This name was given because they supposed that Thomas, Lord de La War, who touched at the bay in his voyage to Virginia, in 1610, was the discoverer of the river and as early as 1612, Captain Thomas Argall, of Virginia, speaks of it as the *De la War River*. The name was therefore given to the river before that which was assigned to it by the Dutch, but the claim that Lord de la War was the discoverer was untenable, inasmuch as Hudson had entered the river in 1609. The bay of the Delaware was called by the Dutch, *New Port Bay*, also *Godyn's Bay*, after Samuel Godyn, a Dutchman, who made a purchase of land in 1629 from the Indians, extending from Cape Cornelius or *Hindlop* (*Henlopen*) inland thirty-two miles and two miles in breadth.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES—Between Philadelphia and Camden. Since 1819, when the first project for bridging the Delaware at Philadelphia was made, there have been several plans for connecting the shores. The 1819 project, which was opposed by City Councils, proposed to cross the river at Walnut Street, and was to have extended from Camden to Windmill Island (no longer in the stream), where a ferry would carry the traffic to Philadelphia. It never was erected. In 1868, while the Brooklyn Bridge was in construction, another proposal for a bridge was made. This was known as Speakman's Double-draw Bridge, a type of low-lying suspension roadway. It was to have been 4,500 feet in length. It never was erected. In 1900, there were bridge projects which did not materialize, and in 1915, Samuel F. Houston made a design for an elaborate bridge but it was not adopted. In 1907, a company obtained a charter for a tunnel between the two cities, but it never was constructed.

The bridge project of 1915, however, took sufficient shape to cause the proposal to be seriously viewed and commissioners from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to be appointed. Finally, an agreement was made by which the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia should share the expense. Early in the year 1922, work was begun on the structure and after four and a half years' work the present structure was formally opened on July 1, 1926. At that time the main span of the bridge was the longest in the world, but was surpassed when the bridge over the Hudson River at Fort Lee was completed.

The main dimensions of the Delaware River Bridge, as the suspension span is familiarly called, are: length, including approaches, 1.81 miles; length of main span, 1,750 feet between towers; height, main span, 135 feet above mean high water; width, overall, 125 feet, 6 inches; vehicular roadway 57 feet wide, permitting six traffic lines; footways, two, each 10 feet wide; dimensions of two main cables, 3,535 feet long, 30 inches in diameter composed of 18,360 wires each 0.192 inches in diameter, strung by traveling "spider"; length of wire required, 22,100 miles; weight of wire, 6,100 tons.

The cost of the bridge, including cost of real estate that had to be condemned was, for construction, \$24,000,000; for real estate, \$10,000,000; for engineering and administrative expenses, \$2,000,000. The receipts from tolls, parking space, etc., the first year amounted to \$2,129,823.58. The highest number of vehicles passing over the bridge in a single day was 64,667, on July 28, 1929.

TACONY-PALMYRA BRIDGE—This structure, which was opened August 14, 1929, was built by the Bridge Corporation of the same name, at a cost of \$4,000,000. It is 3,680 feet in length between abutments, consists of eight spans, one of them a bascule type. The main bridge structure is 2,324 feet in length. It is 38 feet between curbs, providing for four traffic lines; and has two footways, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width.

The first bridge to be erected across the Delaware River, south of Trenton, was the **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE**, at Frankford, carrying its lines to the seashore. This has one draw span, and was erected in 1896.

DENNIE, JOSEPH—(1768–1812), essayist, editor, was born in Boston, August 10, 1768. After his course at Harvard, from which he was graduated, 1790, he began the study of law with Benjamin West, at Charleston, N. H., where he subsequently began his practice. It is said he only appeared in court in one case, and became so much “discomforted with the bluntness of the bench,” that he never renewed his efforts.

He became editor of the *Farmer's Museum*, published at Walpole, N. H., by Isaiah Thomas and David Carlisle, in 1793, and henceforth devoted himself to literature. In the *Museum*, he began his series of moral essays. Somewhat after the manner of Addison's *Spectator*, under the name of the Lay Preacher. In 1799, he left the *Museum* and came to Philadelphia to edit the *United States Gazette*. In 1800, he commenced with the bookseller, Asbury Dickins, the *Port Folio*, which was started as a quarto weekly, assuming the name of “Oliver Old School.” Dennie attracted around him all the wits, writers, poets, critics and professional men of literary talent, in Philadelphia at the time. No matter what today we may think of the production, then it decidedly was little if any way, inferior to the London magazines of the period. He resumed his “Lay Preacher” essays, and attracted to his columns contributions by his friend, Royall Tyler, of New Hampshire, who had been one of the popular contributors to the old *Farmer's Museum*.

Dennie wrote laboriously and voluminously and, being a man of convivial tastes and social habits, he drew around him something very like a literary salon, in his so-called Tuesday Club (*q. v.*). In 1809, the form of the *Port Folio* was changed to an octavo monthly, and so continued until it finally ceased in 1827. Buckingham (*infra*) speaks of Dennie being “a premature victim of social indulgence,” certainly, his early death—at forty-four—was unexpected. He had been in poor health in the autumn of 1811, and absented himself to recoup. In January, 1812, he returned, and in his magazine for that month outlined a brilliant prospectus for his periodical. Before the magazine had been printed, he was no more. He died on January 7th, and the January number carried a footnote to his article, “To the Public,” informing readers that “A mortuary and biographical sketch of the late Mr. Dennie will appear from the pen of his son, as soon as the excited sensibility of the latter will allow.”

In 1804, Dennie edited the first variorum edition of Shakespeare to be published in America. It was issued in two forms—eight volumes, and in twenty-one volumes. This, like the first American edition of Shakespeare, which Joseph Hopkinson edited, was published in Philadelphia. The same year, the Irish lyric poet, Thomas Moore, visited Philadelphia, and he and Dennie became most intimate. In 1806, Dennie wrote a critical and biographical introduction to the American edition of Moore's “Epistles, Odes and Other Poems.”—See TUESDAY CLUB; TOM MOORE IN PHILADELPHIA; MAGAZINES.

[Biblio.—*Port Folio*, January and March, 1812; May, 1816 (contains portrait); E. A. and G. L. Duyknick, “Cyclopedia of Amer. Lit.,” Vol. I (N. Y., 1866); S. A. Allibone, “Dict. of English and Amer. Authors” (Phila., 1858); R. W. Griswold, “Prose Writers of America” (Phila., 1846); B. A. Konkle, “Joseph Hopkinson” (Phila., 1931); J. T. Buckingham, “Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs,” etc. (Boston, 1850).]

DENTISTRY IN PHILADELPHIA—That dentistry was practiced in Philadelphia before the Revolution, seems to be very well established. John Woofendale, who is said to have been a pupil of Thomas Berdmore, dentist to King George III, came to America in 1766, resided in Philadelphia for eighteen months, and is regarded as the first regularly educated dentist to practice his profession in America. It is said his venture here was not very successful, so he returned to England in March, 1768.

According to Watson, the *Annalist of Philadelphia*, the next dentist to visit Philadelphia was Doctor John Baker, who, in 1783, had his office on Second Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets. Nothing more is known of him, but he is supposed to have been here after the Revolution, because Watson refers to him as the predecessor of a Doctor Le Mayeur, who advertised, in 1784, that he transplanted teeth, stating that he had successfully transplanted one hundred and twenty-three teeth, during the preceding six months. He also advertised to pay two guineas for every tooth that any person might be disposed to sell him.

Watson's added comment was: "This was quite a novelty in Philadelphia; the present (1842) care of the teeth was ill understood then. He had, however, great success in Philadelphia, and went off with a great deal of our particians' money. Several respectable ladies had them implanted. One of the Meschianza belles had such teeth. They were, in some cases, months before they could eat with them. One lady told me she knew sixteen cases of such persons among her acquaintance."

In the *Maryland Gazette*, of September 24, 1779, a Mr. B. Fendell, a dentist, who for some time had been in Philadelphia, advertised that "those who had the misfortune of losing their teeth may have natural teeth transplanted from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw as if they originally grew there."

It is probable that Dr. James Gardette, who came to Philadelphia, in 1784, practiced another form of dentistry, for he remained active here for forty-five years. He was, probably, more scientifically equipped than were his predecessors, for he was a physician and surgeon, as well as dentist. His office was on the north side of Walnut Street, the third house east of Third, on the site of the Old Exchange Building; and he had the distinction of making plates for President Washington, who lost his last tooth in 1795. His plates, unlike the modern ones, were entirely of porcelain, and it is said, they distorted the first President's mouth to such an extent that Stuart induced the great man to remove the lower one and inserted a quantity of cotton in its place "to fill out the lip," when he painted his famous portrait of the General. Critics have agreed that he thereby spoiled the likeness. Sharpless, who also painted a portrait of Washington, painted him in a more pleasing manner. Gardette, who was a Frenchman, was attracted to the United States during the Revolution, but does not appear to have come to Philadelphia as a resident until after that struggle, although he was here in 1783, at that time he lived at Third and Pear Streets.

That some popular interest was taken in dentistry before the Revolution is also shown from the fact that in 1768-69, several firms advertised the sale of tooth-brushes and "complete sets of instruments for the care of the teeth." Despite this, Watson tells us "tooth-brushes were not even known and the genteelist then were content to rub their teeth with a chalked rag or with snuff. Some even deemed it effeminate in men to be seen cleaning the teeth at all."

While Dr. Gardette, who learned the practice of dentistry in his native France, and who made many valuable improvements in dental methods, stands as one of the most prominent of our early dentists. Dr. Edward Hudson, who came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1802, and began to practice in Philadelphia three years later, has been very highly commended. "We are probably more indebted to his success than to that of any other man," observed an old writer, quoted by Scharf and Westcott (*infra*), "for the importance which was attached at that early period to the operations which were intended to preserve the natural teeth in their natural state. For by the complete success attending the practice of this great man the public were soon convinced that teeth could be saved instead of being extracted."

Dr. A. A. Plantou, who was born in France, in 1774, and graduated from the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery at Paris, in 1805, came to Philadelphia in 1817, and for twenty years continued to be a successful practitioner here. He died in 1837. He is credited with having introduced porcelain teeth or mineral teeth into this country, and with having made many valuable improvements in their fabrication.

Dr. Elisha Townsend, who died in Philadelphia, in 1858, remains one of the outstanding names in dentistry in this country. He was the originator of the American Dental Convention, and one of the founders, and long president of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, which was formed in 1840. In 1851, he was a strong advocate for separate colleges for the study of Dentistry, and one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, in 1852, and also for a time, Professor of Operative Dentistry in the College and its Dean. He was the author of many practical and important papers on the practice of dentistry.

The Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery was the first school of its kind in this city, and the first incorporated in Pennsylvania. It commenced operations in the building still (1931) standing at 528 Arch Street, but then numbered 116. In 1856, owing to some dissensions over the method of conferring honorary degrees in dentistry, a few members of the faculty withdrew, and a new charter was obtained by those who remained, in which these honorary degrees were limited, and a new name was given to the institution, which now became the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. This institution remained at 528 Arch Street until 1863, when it was removed to the southeast corner of Tenth and Arch Streets. In 1878, the college was transferred to the northwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert Streets; in 1893, to the northeast corner of Eleventh and Clinton Streets; and about 1910, it became a part of the University of Penna.

In 1863, a new charter was obtained for the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, by Dr. John Hugh McQuillen, who had been Professor of Operative Surgery in the Pennsylvania Dental College, and several other members of his profession, who had organized the new school in the autumn of 1862. The new college was opened in 1863 at 108 North Tenth Street, where it remained until it was removed to the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets, in 1897. In 1907, it became affiliated with Temple University.

In 1878, the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania was opened. An effort to absorb the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry failed, but two of its faculty, Doctors E. T. Darby and C. J. Essig, accepted the offer for themselves and organized the school. This was the third school of dentistry created by a University in this country. Harvard having organized a dental department in 1867, and the University of Michigan, one in 1875.—See EVANS DENTAL INSTITUTE.

[Biblio.—J. F. Watson, "Annals of Phila.," Vol. I (1884); J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. II (1884); Henry Leffman, article on Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in "Founder's Week Mem. Volume (Phila., 1909); S. H. Guilford, "Hist. of the Phila. Dental College," "Founder's Week Mem. Volume."]

DERCUM, FRANCIS XAVIER—(1856-1931), physician, president of the American Philosophical Society, was an internationally recognized authority on nervous diseases. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of Ernest and Susanna (Erhart) Dercum. His father and grandfather emigrated to the United States during the Revolutionary movement in Central Europe, in 1848. After graduating from the Central High School, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree as doctor of medicine, in 1877. The same year he received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University, and in 1878, the High School awarded him a degree of master of arts.

At this time he had already begun the preparation of scientific papers, some of which appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was a member. He also was appointed assistant demonstrator in the histological and physiological laboratories of the University, in 1878. He was one of the quartette of physicians who formed the Philadelphia Neurological Society, in 1884, and he became chief of clinic and instructor in diseases of the nervous system in the University. Later, he was appointed pathologist to the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown; and afterwards was consultant physician to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Fairview, Wayne County, Penna. In 1892, he was appointed to the newly created chair of nervous and mental diseases, in the Jefferson Medical College, retiring in 1925 to become professor emeritus. He was a member of numerous medical and other scientific societies in this country and in Europe. Among the latter were Neurological societies in Paris, London and Vienna. In 1923, he was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

His publications were many and his contributions to the scientific study of mental and nervous diseases caused him to be regarded as authority. His identi-

fication and description of a disease of the adipose tissue, which is not yet well known, will keep his name fresh in medical annals because while it is listed scientifically as *adiposis dolorosa*, it is also known familiarly as "Dercum's Disease." Among the scientific works he published are: "Rest Suggestion and Other Therapeutic Measures in Nervous and Mental Diseases," "A Clinical Manual of Mental Diseases," "Hysteria and Accidental Compensation," "The Biology of the Internal Secretions," and "The Physiology of Mind." He also was editor of "Textbook of Nervous Diseases by American Authors."

Doctor Dercum was called in as consultant when President Wilson was stricken on his speaking tour in defense of the League of Nations covenant in 1919, and made frequent visits to Washington, until 1920. In the latter year he was called as an expert witness at the court martial of Grover C. Bergdoll, at Governor's Island, N. Y., for desertion from the army. He was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship, *Kronprinzessin Cecelie*, in 1914, when that vessel received a wireless while only a short distance from the English Coast of the outbreak of the war, and the ship put about and returned to the United States, landing her passengers at Bar Harbor, Me. Doctor Dercum's death was a very dramatic one. He was presiding over the Annual Meeting of the American Philosophical Society, in its ancient hall, on Fifth Street, seated in the library chair of Franklin, when suddenly he slumped forward. Being unconscious, he was picked up and carried into the library where he died within a few minutes. He had been in poor health, but believed himself strong enough to conduct the meeting.

DESCENDANTS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—Formed in the year 1907, having for its object: "to inspire and cultivate a spirit of unselfish patriotism by perpetuating the memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, who in the birth-throes of the Republic virtually pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the cause of liberty." Founded in Independence Hall, July 4, 1907, and organized October 19, 1907.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA, EARLY—In his "Letter to the Free Society of Traders" (Lond., 1683), William Penn published the first description of his capital city. The same year, Captain Thomas Holme (*q. v.*), Penn's surveyor-general, published "A Short Advertisement upon the Situation and Extent of the City of Philadelphia, and the Ensuing Platform Thereof," which described the city as then planned. This was accompanied by an engraved plan (platform), and usually is found bound up with Penn's "Letter."

In the early accounts, Philadelphia was only touched upon incidentally, the Province of Pennsylvania being the real, important topic, for it must not be forgotten that Penn had land to sell, and was trying to induce farmers to take it up in large farms. In 1683, Thomas Paschall wrote a letter to a friend in Chippenham, England, describing the country around Philadelphia, on the out-

skirts of which he had purchased land (Paschalville, near Darby). This letter was published in London the same year. In 1685, Penn, then in England, published his "Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," largely composed of letters from his colonists. In 1686, Dr. Nicholas Moore wrote a letter to Penn describing the progress of the city and province, and this was published in London in 1687.

Richard Frame who still remains to be identified, for it is generally believed that was merely a pen-name, wrote a doggerel poem, entitled "A Short Description of Pennsylvania," which William Bradford published in Philadelphia, in 1692, the first description of the city to be published here. The most important account of the beginnings of the city was written by Gabriel Thomas, in his "An Historical and Geographical Account of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey," which was published in London, 1698. It was written in 1696, and he took it with him to London when he returned to Europe, in 1697. He returned to America, and died in Philadelphia in 1714 at the age of fifty-three. His account of Philadelphia is the most valuable picture we have of the building of the city.

In 1700, Francis Daniel Pastorius (*q. v.*), the founder of Germantown, published, in Frankford and Leipsic, his "Circumstantial Description of Pennsylvania," in which he briefly recounts the founding of Philadelphia, and the founding of "Another new city, of the name of Germantown" (October 24, 1685). Pastorius' book was printed, as it was written, in the German language, and he had to send it to Germany to be printed, because there was no printer equipped with German types here at the time.

John Holme (*q. v.*) wrote "True Relation of the Flourishing State of Pennsylvania," in verse, about the same time that Thomas wrote his history (1696), but it was not published until 1847, when it appeared in the *Proc. of the Hist. Soc. of Penna.*, Vol. I, No. 13. It is valuable for intimate knowledge of the manufacturers and industries of the infant city.

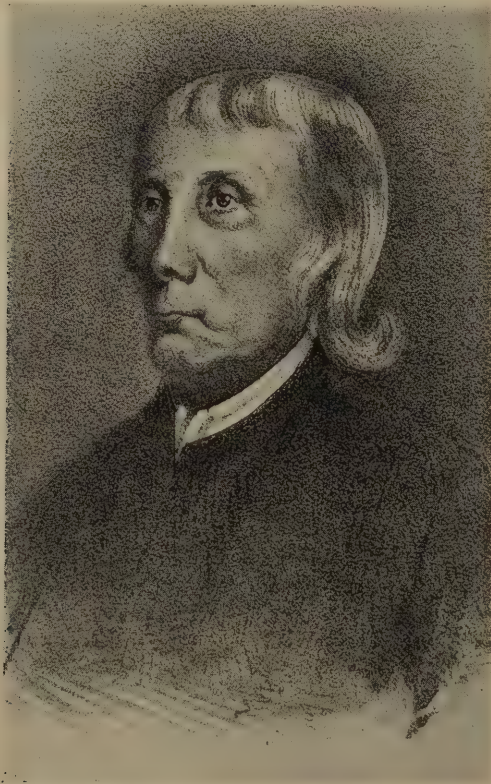
Foreign visitors to the city during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century frequently printed their views and impressions.—See NOTABLE VISITORS. The first description of the city by a Philadelphian after the Revolution appeared as an introduction to Clement Biddle's Philadelphia Directory for 1791. It was brief but very informative.—See DIRECTORIES. In 1794, Benjamin Davies, a local bookseller, was the author of a small volume, entitled, "Some Account of the City of Philadelphia, the Capital of Pennsylvania and Seat of the Federal Congress." It is by far the best account that had been published up to that time, and contains many items of historical importance not to be found elsewhere, and might be regarded as the forerunner of the long line of guide books to the city (*q. v.*), although it is not specific enough to come under that heading.

[Biblio.—For the earliest accounts of Philadelphia, "Narrative of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware" (N. Y., 1912) should be consulted. The introductions and foot notes by Albert Cook Myers are of great use.]

"DEVIL-BUG"—The familiar name given to Abihah, the door tender of "Monk Hall," in Lippard's sensational romance, "The Quaker City."—See LIPPARD, GEORGE.

DIARISTS OF PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia's diarists and keepers of Journals of Remembrances have been of immense value by supplying the little details, and the atmosphere which mere history often lacks. While none of them may compare favorably with the gossipy, Mr. Pepys, their records are not entirely deficient in animation. Of course, these remarks apply only to those private records which have been published. It is conceivable that others may be brought to light. It is unfortunate that some of the diaries and journals we have available in print do not extend over longer periods. Yet every contribution is now of immense importance in clearing up statements that are not always significant.

Probably the earliest of these diarists was JOHN SMITH, of Burlington, N. J., who did not come to Philadelphia until he was twenty-one, but who began to



HUMPHREY MARSHALL
Diarist

keep a diary when he was fourteen, or, in 1736. From that year until 1752, with few interruptions, he jotted down many items of interest. In the main, they were about his family, or personal contacts, but his journal has been of much use. The original manuscript is in the Ridgway Branch of the Library of Philadelphia. A part of the Diary was printed, edited by Albert Cook Myers, in 1904, and entitled "Courtship of Hannah Logan." The whole of the manuscript remains to be printed, although extracts have been made from it by Watson in his "Annals of Philadelphia." As printed, the Diary is chiefly useful to genealogists, especially to those referring to Quaker families. John Smith died in 1771, in his forty-ninth year.

In 1889, there was published "Extracts from the JOURNAL OF ELIZABETH DRINKER, from 1759 to 1807, A. D." Edited by Henry D. Biddle. Mrs. Drinker was the wife of Henry Drinker, a member of an important shipping and importing firm, James & Drinker. She, too, was a member of the Society of Friends, and her editor has reduced her diary to a genealogical discourse, although there are frequent references to events of significance. On the whole, even these extracts are useful for the period covered. Although that period covers the meeting of the Continental Congress and the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the published work has no references to the latter. Mrs. Drinker was born in the year 1734, and died December 1, 1807.

"Extracts from the DIARY OF JACOB HILTZHEIMER," covering the period, 1765 to 1798, and edited by his great-grandson, Jacob Cox Parsons (and Dr. John W. Jordan), was published in 1893. Although in some years very few extracts were taken, the volume is of considerable use, owing to the political and business contacts of the Diarist. There is nothing in the Hiltzheimer "Extracts" about the Declaration of Independence, although there are a few uninteresting entries in July, 1776, but a note mentions the loss of volumes for 1771, 1775 and 1776. Hiltzheimer was a native of Manheim, Germany, where he was born in 1729. He was a victim of the yellow fever epidemic of 1798. The original manuscript was destroyed by a descendant.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, who long was a useful and distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, although a birthright Quaker, was excluded from the Friends' meeting by his sympathy with the American Revolution, in which he took part as a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety. In 1839, some extracts from his "Remembrance," were published; in 1849, another year of his Diary saw the light, and in 1877, appeared "Extracts from the Diary of Christopher Marshall, kept in Philadelphia and Lancaster, during the American Revolution," 1774 to 1781. The volume was edited by William Duane. Marshall's Diary is often quoted because he is one of the three writers who have left us first hand impressions of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence (*q. v.*). Marshall was born in 1709, and died in 1797.

SALLY WISTER's "Journal," which is in the form of a most entertaining and lively diary during the ten months from September 25, 1777, to June 20, 1778, gives an excellent idea of the life in and around Philadelphia during the British

occupation of the city. Sally Wister, then sixteen, was living at Gwynedd with her father, Daniel Wister, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Watson, the annalist, made a few extracts from this diary in his "Annals of Philadelphia," but the whole of it was not printed until 1902, when it was edited by Albert Cook Myers. Then it was read with the novelty of a new novel, although an ancient manuscript, probably owing to the sub-title given the book: "Being a Quaker Maiden's Account of Her Experiences with Officers of the Continental Army, 1777-1778." Sally Wister was born in 1761 and died 1804, unmarried. In 1931, the original manuscript of her "Journal" was given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



JACOB HILTZHEIMER
Diarist

While these comprise the majority of the known and valued Diaries of Philadelphians, some other works of reminiscences are of equal value in depicting the past by contemporaries. One of most interesting of these is the "AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES BIDDLE," vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania," which affects to encompass his life, from 1745 to 1821. As a matter of fact the last entry is dated May 10, 1819. Biddle had an adventurous life, was a prominent figure in Philadelphia, and has left one of the three contemporary accounts of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. His "Autobiography" was published in 1883, edited by one of his descendants, James S. Biddle. For accounts of many events and for many views of public characters of his times, it may be regarded as a valuable source book.

SAMUEL BRECK, who for a term, was a Congressman from Philadelphia, kept a series of note-books from 1800 until 1856, and when he was sixty years of age he began to write his "Recollections," but proceeded only to the year 1797. His

"Recollections," with passages from his note-books, was edited by H. E. Scudder, in 1877, and is most valuable for the period which it covers. Philadelphia matters are not treated exclusively, and as Mr. Breck moved in a society which was frequented by distinguished foreigners and prominent characters in this country, his "Recollections" are of considerable use. Many interesting matters that have been overlooked by historians will be found in his work. Mr. Breck was born in Boston, in 1771, and died in Philadelphia, in 1862.

A book of reminiscences which is not so well known is that entitled "Myself and Others, or Reminiscences, Recollections and Experiences," etc., of GEORGE E. JONES, which was published privately, in 1887, and covered the author's "Life of Seventy-six Years in Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia." Mr. Jones came to Philadelphia in 1830, and entering business here, it became his home for the remainder of his long life. There is much of local interest in his book, usually of events and incidents not stressed or adequately explained in histories. It is a gossipy book, more or less like Gronow, although Mr. Jones did not come into contact with quite the same sort of circles. George E. Jones was born in 1811, and lived to be a nonagenarian.

DICKENS, CHARLES, IN PHILADELPHIA—Charles Dickens, the novelist, made two visits to Philadelphia, and on each occasion was enthusiastically received. This city played no small part in his career, because, before his name was even known in England, one of his earliest sketches was reprinted here, thus introducing him to the continent which meant so much to his fame, and added more to his fortune than did even his native England.

It is not generally known, since the circumstance has not found its way into any Dickens' bibliography, that in *Waldie's Select Circulating Library*, for August 26, 1834, was printed the second story Dickens ever wrote, "Mrs. Joseph Porter, 'Over the Way.'" This was reprinted from the *London Monthly Magazine*, for January, the same year, and the young author had not yet decided upon a pen-name. At the time of this Philadelphia reprint, Dickens had had published six of his "Sketches," and the same month, his sketch in the *Monthly Magazine* was signed "Boz," for the first time.

Late in the year 1836, John Miller, the London agent of Carey Lea & Blanchard, sent his Philadelphia employers some of the monthly parts of "Pickwick," and they immediately began their republication—the American reprint being issued in volumes, each of which contained four of the original parts. The Philadelphia parts, however, were bound in boards. After the Carey's had published their volumes, which began to sell so rapidly that they had to reprint the earlier ones, they felt the success was sufficient for them to reward the author, who, in the absence of international copyright, had no legal claim upon them, and they, upon their part, could not prevent every publisher in the United States from reprinting the work. However, under date of June 14, 1837, they addressed a letter to "Mr. Samuel Dickens," evidently confusing him with his own Sam Weller. In this communication, they said:

"Under the hope that business will improve and the sales of the work extend, we have thought of the author and have requested our agent, Mr. John Miller, to furnish you with a draft on W. & I. Brown & Co., Liverpool, for £25 at 4 mos., which we beg you will accept not as a compensation but as a memento of the fact that unsolicited a bookseller has sent an author if not money, at least a fair representative of it. The amt. is small and you can well understand why it is no more when we state that we sell the whole 12 pts., done up in 3 vols., to the trade for about five shillings net."

Dickens was charmed to learn of the success of his work in America. Under date of October 26, 1837, he wrote, from 48 Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, London, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—

"I owe you an apology for not having returned an earlier reply to your obliging letter. I was not in London when it arrived, and have been so much engaged since my return that for a short time it escaped my recollection.

"I need scarcely say, that it affords me great pleasure to hear of the popularity of the *Pickwick Papers* in America—a country which, in common with most Englishmen, I take high interest, and with which I hope some day to become better acquainted.

"I should not feel, under the circumstances, quite at ease in drawing upon you for the amount you so liberally request me to consider you my debtors in, but I shall have very great pleasure in receiving from you an American copy of the work, which, coupled with your very handsome letter, I shall consider a sufficient acknowledgment of the American sale.

"The novel, *Barnaby Rudge*, of which you speak will not be published until late in the autumn of next year. *Oliver Twist* will appear in June next. I shall be very happy to enter into arrangements with you for the transmission of early proofs of the latter book if I should hear from you that you consider it desirable.

"I am, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

"Messrs. Carey and Company.

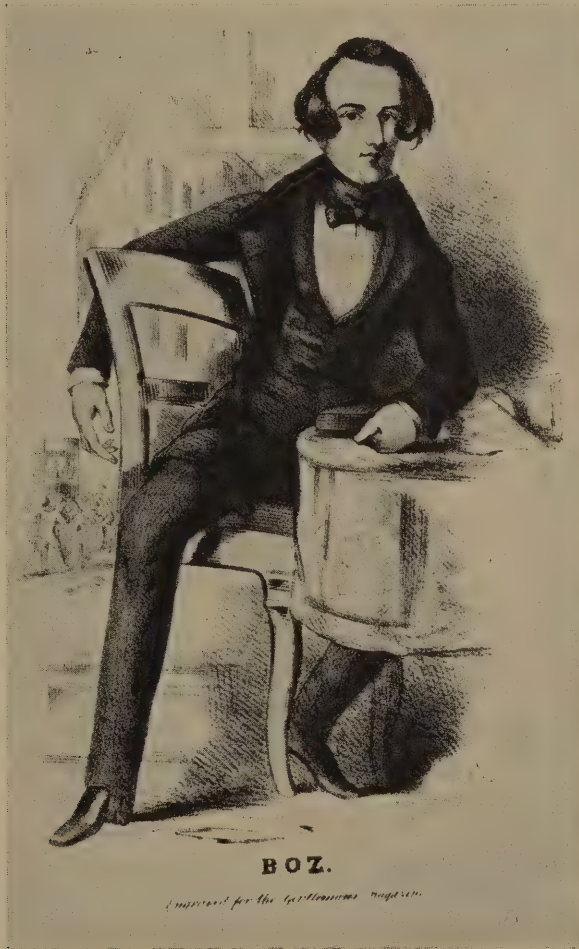
CHARLES DICKENS."

It is of some bibliographical interest to know that the Philadelphia edition of "*Pickwick*" was the first appearance of that work in book form.

In the second number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which was edited by William E. Burton (*q. v.*), actor, manager, and author, which was issued in August, 1837, the first portrait of Dickens to be printed in America—probably the first of the immortal Boz to be printed anywhere, appeared. It is a lithograph assigned to "Phiz," but obviously a purely fictitious portrait. Accompanying the plate, the only one to be published with the first volume of the magazine, is a two-page notice, entitled "Life and Writings of 'Boz,' the Author of the '*Pickwick Papers*.'" It, too, contains few facts, and one important error, for it states that Dickens was born in London, "within sound of the great bell of

Bow," which, of course, was not correct. The curious way in which the author of the sketch attempts to explain the etymology of "Boz" is quite amusing, in view of Dickens own explanation.

Some of the "Sketches by Boz" were gathered together under the general title, "Watkins Tottle," and issued in a small volume by the Careys, in 1837.



FIRST PORTRAIT OF DICKENS PUBLISHED IN
AMERICA (1837)

From The Gentleman's Magazine

Only 1,250 copies were issued, and the 1,500 copies of the first part of "Pickwick," published by the same Philadelphia house, were sold, so slowly that the publishers thought it would fail. The appearance of Sam Weller, in the next part, here, as in London, turned an expected failure into a success that was triumphant. The same firm of Philadelphia publishers reprinted with illustra-

tions "Pickwick," "Sketches by Boz," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Master Humphrey's Clock," all except "Pickwick" in paper covered parts, as issued in London.

Dickens' first visit to Philadelphia was made in March, 1842. He arrived at Walnut Street wharf on a steamboat from Trenton, where he left the train from New York, owing to the circumstance that the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, was closed for repairs. That is rather difficult to believe in these times. The distinguished visitor arrived on Saturday evening, March 5th, and was driven to the United States Hotel in Chestnut Street opposite the then defunct Bank of the United States (now the Custom House).

Philadelphia was excited; everybody wanted to see Boz; the newspapers published short paragraphs about him before his arrival, noting every stage of his journey. After his arrival they published longer articles. Young George Lippard, who was then a police court reporter for the *Spirit of the Times*, the liveliest daily then published in the city, tried to induce Boz to attend the police court, and had his promise to do so, but the Reception Committee wanted to show him the water works and the Eastern Penitentiary, and probably when they saw his "American Notes," which was published at the close of the same year, they were sorry they showed him through the penal institution. A humorous account of the Levee, which Thomas B. Florence and another politician thrust upon the visitor, appeared in *The Spirit of the Times* on March 9th, after Dickens had left the city.

Notices had been sent to the newspapers that Mr. Dickens "will, we understand, be gratified to shake hands with his friends this morning between the hours of half-past ten and half-past eleven o'clock. He leaves for the South tomorrow." The result of this unauthorized notice was that Chestnut Street was crowded, the hotel so thronged that visitors had to be placed in line which led to the second-story suite of Boz, who was astonished, alarmed, and overwhelmed. A fair idea of how it impressed him will be found in his description of a public levee in "Martin Chuzzlewit." One of Dickens' visitors was Edgar Allan Poe, who asked his assistance in having his stories published in England.

While he was in the city, Dickens was entertained by Henry C. Carey at his home, Eleventh and Walnut Streets. No foreign visitor to the city before that time excepting Lafayette had been so popular a figure. Dickens was in the city only from Saturday night to Wednesday morning. The "Levee," or public reception, which was forced upon Dickens was held on Tuesday. This delayed his visit to the Penitentiary, where he arrived about noon. He spent the afternoon there, dined there and returned to his hotel between seven and eight in the evening, when he hurriedly dressed for the party at the Carey's.

In November, 1842, "American Notes" was hurriedly reprinted in various forms, and by various publishers. In Philadelphia, *The Brother Jonathan* extra, which contained the work was sold with great rapidity. One dealer at Third and Chestnut Streets said he had sold 3,000 copies in thirty-five minutes; and

another announced that he had sold 4,000 copies in less than two hours, bearing out old Weller's dictum that the "Mericans" would pay Mr. Pickwick's expenses and more, if he wrote a book about them, especially "if he blows 'em up enough."

When Dickens came a second time, in January, 1868, Philadelphia still "was mad about him and rejoiced in its lunacy." Prominent citizens stood in a long line which reached from Concert Hall, Chestnut Street, above Twelfth, for almost a block, waiting an opportunity to buy tickets for Dickens' series of readings from his works.

THE
POSTHUMOUS PAPERS
OF THE
PICKWICK CLUB:

CONTAINING A FAITHFUL RECORD OF THE
PERAMBULATIONS, PERILS, TRAVELS, ADVENTURES AND
SPORTING TRANSACTIONS

OF THE
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

EDITED BY "BOZ."

PHILADELPHIA:
CAREY, LEA & BLANCHARD.

1836.

THE FIRST "PICKWICK" IN
BOOK FORM

On this visit Dickens stopped at the old Continental Hotel, on the site of the Benjmain Franklin Hotel, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets. He was in Philadelphia for almost two weeks on that visit, and gave six readings in Concert Hall:

Monday, January 13th, "Christmas Carol," and "Trial from Pickwick."

Tuesday, January 14th, "David Copperfield," and "Bob Sawyer's Party."

Thursday, January 23rd, "Nicholas Nickleby" (at Mr. Squeer's School), and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

Friday, January 24th, "Story of Little Dombey," and "Trial from Pickwick."

Thursday, January 30th, "Doctor Marigold," and "Bob Sawyer's Party."

Friday, January 31st, "David Copperfield," and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

These were so popular, and so many hundreds of persons had been unable to gain admission, that, the following month, the novelist returned, and gave a farewell series of two readings:

Thursday, February 13th, "Christmas Carol," and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

Friday, February 14th, "Doctor Marigold," and "The Trial from Pickwick."

Incidental to his 1868 visit, an anonymous pamphlet, which has been ascribed to Charles Godfrey Leland, made its appearance. Its title ran, "Some Notes on America to be Rewritten; Suggested, with Respect, to Charles Dickens, Esq." There is a note by the author to the effect: "Than the writer, no one more honors and esteems Mr. Dickens, and sooner would he that his right hand forgot its cunning than indite aught that could convey a shadow of offense to that gifted man." Nevertheless, the author does not fail to talk rather plainly to Mr. Dickens, but usually in a jocular and good natured spirit, as when he quotes a bookseller saying that "Martin Chuzzlewit" is selling better every day, and pictures him as urging purchasers to take it, as it abuses us most.—See POE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, "Dickens in Philadelphia" (1912); "Letters of Charles Dickens" (several editions); E. R. Pennell, "Charles Godfrey Leland, a Biography" (Bost. and N. Y., 1906); J. Jackson (editor), "English Notes, by Quarles Quickens" (Poe), (N. Y., 1920).]

DICKINSON, JOHN—(1732–1808), lawyer, statesman, orator, was born in Talbot County, Maryland, the son of Samuel and Mary (Calwalader) Dickinson. His family moved to Dover, Delaware, while he was a boy, and in 1750 he was placed in the office of John Moland, Philadelphia, as a student of law, and he was admitted to practice in the Pennsylvania Courts in 1757, after spending four years in London, where he continued his studies in the Middle Temple.

At the time there were few good lawyers in Philadelphia, and Dickinson soon had a desirable practice. He entered politics, and in 1760 was elected to the Assembly of the Lower Counties (Delaware); and in 1762 was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature, as a representative from Philadelphia. There he founded that reputation for fairness, conservatism, and philosophical grasp of affairs, that characterized his career as a public man. He was a worthy opponent of Franklin, in the Assembly, and the great man realized his worth and his honesty of purpose. Without personal interest in the Proprietary Government, he opposed successfully the attempt to turn the province over to the problematical efficiency of a Royal Government. He stirred up the hatred and envy of Joseph Galloway, and his reply to the latter's fictitious speech (1764), after Galloway refused his challenge to a duel, is a most complete and satisfying refutation of his charges, and convicts him of deliberate misrepresentation. Dickinson's first published pamphlet was, "A Speech Delivered in the House of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, May 24, 1764," in which he showed the folly

of abandoning the privileges under the original charter to receive a new one that was fraught with uncertainty and possible damage to many privileges.

Dickinson became a power in the province although his speech, mentioned above, caused him to lose his seat in the Assembly, because of the popular clamor, led by Franklin and the Quakers, and also by the Germans, against the Proprietary Party. He was re-elected in 1770, and in the meantime had made a great deal of national history, and has been aptly called "The Penman of the Revolution." "In the literature of that struggle," observed Ford (*infra*), "his position is as preeminent as Washington in war, Franklin in diplomacy, and Morris in finance." Virtually all the great state documents of that struggle were drafted by Dickinson, and he would have written the Declaration of Independence, had he not opposed separation at that time. However, he was colonel of the first battalion raised in Philadelphia, in 1775.

Among the historical documents he drafted were: "The Declaration of Rights," adopted by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765; "Address to the People of Canada," 1774; second "Petition to the King," 1775; Resolutions instructing the delegates to Congress, 1775; the Articles of the Confederation, 1776 (adopted, 1777). Dickinson's other literary efforts included "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania," 1768; "A Song for American Freedom," 1768. Many of his speeches were printed as pamphlets, and he wrote another series of Letters "To the Inhabitants of the British Colonies," 1774; Fabius Letters favoring the Constitution, 1787.

He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1777, and in 1779. President of the Supreme Executive Council of Delaware, 1781; president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1782-1785; delegate from Delaware, to Constitutional Convention, 1787. In 1770, he married Mary Norris, daughter of Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia. In 1785, he returned to Delaware. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which was incorporated in 1783, was named "in memory of the great and important services rendered to this country by His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution." This latter consisted of five hundred acres of land in Adams and Cumberland Counties. He died in Wilmington, February 14, 1808, and was buried in the Friends' Ground, attached to the meeting-house there.

[Biblio.—C. J. Stille, "The Life and Times of John Dickinson," published as Vol. XIII of the *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penna.* (1891); P. L. Ford, "The Writings of John Dickinson," published as Vol. XIV of the *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penna.* (1895); J. T. Adams, article on Dickinson, in *Dict. of Amer. Biog.*, Vol. V (N. Y., 1930).]

DIME MUSEUMS—In 1883, the Dime Museum seems to have been originated, and Bunnell's Museum, in New York, if not the original, must have been a very early copy. The idea spread with considerable rapidity all over the country and by 1885 there probably was no first-class city in the United States without its Dime Museum. Generally the type was a combination of the Circus side show, and a stage performance. The first Dime Museum to be opened in

Philadelphia was at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch Streets. For about a dozen years this place of amusement was known as Col. Wood's Museum. There was a permanent collection of museum objects and a menagerie while the greater part of the house was fitted up as an auditorium, with regular stage and scenery. In Wood's Museum there was a capable stock company. In March, 1883, the place changed hands and the theatre was renamed The Athenaeum, but the season had not been successful, and on September 3rd, of that year, Hagar and Campbell took the house and adapted it to the uses of a Dime Museum, the first of its kind to be operated in Philadelphia.

The next Dime Museum opened in Philadelphia was John A. Forepaugh's, on Eighth Street below Vine, which threw open its doors on September 15, 1884. The building had been erected in 1880 as the Eighth Street Theatre and opened on August 1st, of that year. The Museum feature at Forepaugh's lasted little more than a year.

On September 20, 1884, the Chestnut Street Dime Museum was opened in the Old Masonic Temple, 713-721 Chestnut Street, which had been altered and adapted for the purpose. This Dime Museum was started by John Burke and Michael Goodin, but was unsuccessful, and closed its doors October 29th, of the same year. Their lease was purchased by George C. Brotherton, who remodeled the place and reopened it at Egyptian Hall, with the magician, Harry Kellar as the only attraction. The following year the building was rebuilt and opened as the Temple Theatre, and Eden Musee, by Mr. Brotherton, and in 1886, the front part of the building was opened as the Egyptian Musee, somewhat after the character of Madame Taussaud's, in London. The Temple Theatre and the Musee were destroyed by fire, December 27, 1886, a few days after the Musee was opened.

In 1885, the Dime Museum at Ninth and Arch Streets passed into the hands of Charles A. Bradenburgh and Company, under the name of the Ninth and Arch Museum, and survived all the other Dime Museums, with a lucrative business until this form of entertainment was displaced by the innumerable "Nickleodeons," as the first moving picture houses were termed, as the admission price was only five cents. The growth of this amusement was the death knell of the Dime Museum everywhere.

The Ninth and Arch Streets Museum continued until 1910, when it gave way to Dumont's Minstrels.—*See* MINSTRELS. The Museum, when the idea was started, was the marvel of the amusement world. For a dime the visitor was admitted to the Museum. On the first floor there were numerous forms of apparatus for testing grips, lungs, lifting power, etc.; on the second floor were cages of monkeys, a prairie dog "Village," and a few other menagerie specimens; on the third floor was the "Lecture Hall," where, sitting around on elevated platforms, were the "human freaks," as they were termed. The skeleton man, the fat woman, real Zulus, the human bat, the bearded lady, the elastic-skin man, the "glass eater," the dog-faced boy, to mention a few of the "headliners," in the '80's. Once each hour the collected crowd was allowed to descend to the

theatre, where a condensed version of some popular play was acted. For an extra dime, the visitor was permitted to descend ten minutes before the crowd and obtain "a reserved seat" in the orchestra of the theatre. The condensed plays usually lasted forty to forty-five minutes, and no play was regarded as impossible for this treatment.—See MUSEUMS.

DIRECTORIES, PHILADELPHIA CITY—Captain John Macpherson (*q. v.*) published the first Directory in the United States, when, in November, 1785, he issued "Macpherson's Directory for the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia." The work, which is very small in size, contains 159 pages. As Francis White published a Directory soon after Macpherson, and as, in some minds there is a disposition to infer that it preceded Macpherson, it may clear the air to allude to the contemporary advertisements about these books. Under date of November 14th, 1785, Macpherson advertises his volume as "just published," and under date of November 30th, the same year, White announces his book as "this day published." Consequently the evidence seems to be irrefutable that Macpherson's Directory was published at least two weeks before White's, and there is abundance of evidence that it was commenced many months before the other. That they were independent works is shown by a comparison, which reveals that some names appear in one book and not in the other, and that Macpherson's has more names in it than White's. The latter contains only 100 pages, which while larger in size than Macpherson's book, contains six more names to the page, but only 83 pages of names proper. Compared to this, Macpherson's Directory contains 153 pages proper. Neither Directory maker was accurate in the spelling of names.

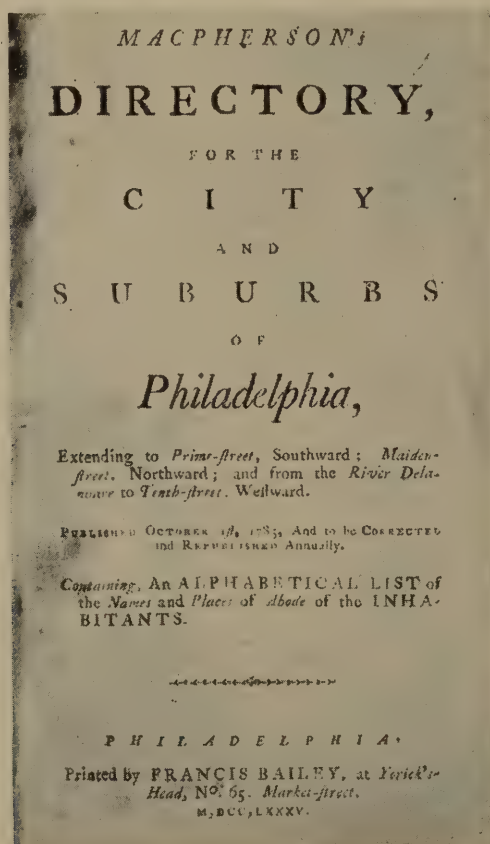
Macpherson, who was a broker, when he decided upon a Directory, set about placing numbers upon buildings, a feature that was needed, but one which was carried out upon a plan that rendered it worthless for the only use desired—that of quickly locating the exact address of the persons included in the book. Yet, he was so proud of his innovation that he described it enthusiastically in the preface to his Directory. His plan, he explains in this way:

"All streets that cross Market Street are numbered from Market Street, beginning at the northwest corner and ending at the southwest; other streets, lanes, etc., that run north and south, and are to the northward of Market Street, are numbered from the same corner, unless they begin at some street north of them, and do not go through the square, in that case they are numbered from the southeast corner.

"The east and west streets, etc., are numbered from the southeast corner, and end at the northeast, unless they are bounded by a street to the westward, and do not run through the square; in that case they are numbered from the northeast corner."

It is no wonder that all who have tried to use Macpherson's Directory have been driven to despair. White's Directory, on the other hand, makes no use of numbers, but indicates within which streets an address may be found,

and where a person lives on a corner, that fact is indicated. Both Directories refer to Market Street, as if it were an established name; however, the legal and correct name for that thoroughfare then was High Street, and so remained until 1853, when it was changed by ordinance to the popular name, Market Street.—See HOUSE NUMBERING.



FIRST DIRECTORY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1785

Directories have been published for the following years, and known by name of compilers or publishers: *

1785—John Macpherson (*q. v.*).
 Francis White.

1791—Clement Biddle (*q. v.*). Washington's name does not appear, but in the Ps. is the line: "President of the United States, 100 High Street." Biddle numbered the houses on a plan continued until 1857.

1793—James Hardie. The first Directory in which Washington's name is listed: "Washington, George, President of the United States, 100 High Street."

- 1794—James Hardie. First Directory to contain a map of the city.
- 1795—Edmund Hogan. First Directory arranged according to streets.
- 1796—Edmund Hogan. Same as the one for 1795.
Thomas Stephens. Contains the same map as found in Hardie's.
- 1797—Cornelius William Stafford. Contains the Hardie map.
- 1798—Cornelius William Stafford. Front cover contains a label explaining that the delay in publication was due to the visitation of yellow fever.
- 1799—Cornelius William Stafford; James Robinson.
- 1800—Cornelius William Stafford.
- 1801—Cornelius William Stafford. This edition is arranged according to streets.
- 1802 to 1811—James Robinson.
- 1811—Census Directory.
- 1812—No Directory issued.
- 1813—John Adems Paxton.
- 1814—B. & T. Kite. Most of the material collected by Paxton.
- 1815—B. & T. Kite. "Being a Supplement to the Directory for 1814."
- 1816—James Robinson.
- 1817—James Robinson.
Edward Dawes.
- 1818 and 1819—John Adems Paxton. The Directory for 1818 was the first to include Camden, N. J.
- 1820—Robert Desilver. This is Paxton's book for 1819, with a Supplement. Edward Whitely.
- 1821—McCarty & Davis. This is Whitely's 1820 Directory with a Supplement for 1821.
- 1822—McCarty & Davis. This is Whitely's 1820 Directory with a Supplement for 1822.
- 1823—Robert Desilver. This was called the Philadelphia Index or Directory.
- 1824—Robert Desilver. This was the Directory for 1823 with a Supplement for 1824.
- 1825—Thomas Wilson. The Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide. No Directories published 1826 and 1827.
- 1828—Robert Desilver. This contained separate divisions for the northern and southern suburbs—one for Northern Liberties. Penn Township and Kensington; and another for Southwark and Moyanensing. It also contained a map.
- 1829—Robert Desilver. All names under one alphabet. Map.
- 1830—Robert Desilver. Contained, in back, Desilver's United States Register and Almanac. Map.

- 1831—Robert Desilver. Map, which contains additions.
No Directory published in 1832.
- 1833—Robert Desilver. In back of book, Desilver's U. S. Register and Almanac; the Will and Biography of Stephen Girard, and Act enabling the city to carry out the Girard Trusts.
- 1834—No Directory published.
- 1835 and 36—Robert Desilver. Bears date of April, 1835, and was intended as a biennial publication.
- 1837—Robert Desilver. Contained Desilver's U. S. Register and Almanac. This was the last Directory by this publisher.
A. McElroy published his first Directory.
- 1838—No Directory published.
- 1839 to 1867—A. McElroy.
- 1867 to 1907—James Gopsill.
- 1907 to 1923—Boyd's (C. E. Howe Co.)
- 1919-1920—William G. Torchiana, combined city and business.
- 1924 to 1927—R. L. Polk and Co. (Boyd's).
- 1928—No Directory published.
- 1929 to 1930—R. L. Polk & Co. (Boyd's).

Business Directories have not kept pace with the ordinary Directories. The first was published in 1800, but it was only a brief list of selected trades.

McElroy's Directory for 1844 was the first to include a division entitled "Philadelphia Business Directory."

From 1838 to 1846, John G. O'Brien published a Wholesale Business Directory, also called City and County Merchants Pocket Directory.

John Downes, who in 1843, began the compilation of "The United States Almanac, or Complete Ephemeris," in 1848, combined his almanac with a Business Directory. In 1850, this was published by Maurice Bywater, and named Bywater's Philadelphia Business Directory. Downes contributed the almanac and some other features to it.

William H. Boyd, in 1858, began the publication of "Boyd's Philadelphia City Business Directory which is added A Co-Partnership Directory." This was the first comprehensive Business Directory issued here, and it was continued, with improvement and enlargement, under the name Boyd, until 1919, when it was combined with Boyd's Philadelphia Directory, which was issued for the first time in 1907, and was published by C. E. Howe Co.

In 1879, the Philadelphia Red Book, an Elite Directory, was begun by W. H. Matthews and Co., Stationers, and continued annually until 1887. Names arranged according to selected streets.

Boyd Publishing Company began, in 1882, to publish Boyd's Blue Book, which was an enlargement of the Elite Directory idea. It contained names and

addresses in Philadelphia, and for towns within a radius of twenty miles. It has since been issued annually, part of the time by C. E. Howe Co., and by the R. L. Polk Co. It contains names arranged according to streets, which are selected.

DISPENSARY, PHILADELPHIA—This charity which was started modestly in the year 1786, was the first of its kind organized in Philadelphia, or probably elsewhere in the country, although hospitals attended to the same needs before its foundation. The idea of the Dispensary was an entirely new one when it was started. It was designed to attend the sick poor in their own homes, and each contributor to the organization was permitted to select two patients for treatment for each guinea paid annually. The Dispensary also was the first institution here to specialize in inoculation for the prevention of small pox. The first advertisement for the Dispensary was to this effect:

"The Dispensary will be opened in Strawberry Alley, on Wednesday, April 12th. Those among the poor who wish to have their children inoculated for the small pox under the care of the Dispensary are desired to make speedy application to some one of the contributors."

In March, 1786, the founders committee obtained from Christopher Marshall, Jr., the lease of a building which he owned in Strawberry Alley, and this is believed to have been the building latterly numbered 26, but which was removed about 1912. It adjoined Christopher Marshall's House, which was numbered 24, and the Dispensary remained here until August, 1787, when it was removed to a house owned by John Guest, on the south side of Chestnut Street, nearly opposite Strawberry Alley. During this period, it was announced, eighteen hundred patients had been treated. Representative men were elected managers and the attending and consulting physicians were those who stood highest in the community for their skill. Among the consulting physicians were: Dr. John Jones, Dr. Adam Kuhn, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., and Dr. Benjamin Rush. A list of the original contributors include almost every Philadelphian of prominence, including Benjamin Franklin. The Dispensary remained on Chestnut Street, until 1801, when its own building, on Fifth Street south of Sansom, then Library Street, was ready for occupancy. This building was occupied until 1925, when the institution was dissolved.

The Philadelphia Dispensary was responsible for the establishment, in 1816, of the Southern Dispensary, and the Northern Dispensary. The original institution was intended to cover only the old city proper, which extended from South to Vine Streets and between the two rivers; the others carried the charity to Southwark and Moyamensing, and to Northern Liberties and Kensington. The Southern Dispensary is still in operation at 318 Bainbridge Street; and the Northern Dispensary functions at 608 Fairmount Avenue, neither in their original buildings.

DOBSON, THOMAS—(1751-1823), publisher of the first encyclopedia in America, was a native of Scotland. According to Watson (Annals, Vol. 2,

p. 400) he came to Philadelphia "after the peace," i. e., after 1783. His name as "bookseller, Second Street near Chestnut," appears in White's Directory for 1785. It also appears in Macpherson's Directory of that year, but not so accurately located. In the Directory for 1791, the next published, he is set down as at 41 South Second Street, which is on the site of the present 45. Watson credits him with having given the first impulse to book printing among us, having overlooked the pioneer work of Robert Bell (*q. v.*). However, in publishing a reprint of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, he displayed a courage and a capacity for enterprise that was new in this country. This was begun in 1790, and, under date of June 12th, of that year, he advertised as "This Day is published the first volume of the *Encyclopedia*."

Great care was taken with this reprint. Robert Scot had been employed to prepare the copper-plate engravings with which the work was to be illustrated, and of which, the publisher promised "nearly four hundred copper-plates, elegantly engraved by Scot, Philadelphia, which by far exceed in number those of any other Scientific Dictionary." The work was published in half-volumes, and volumes, and the *Encyclopedia* was ingeniously financed by having subscribers pay in advance. His advertisement added: "When the first volume is delivered, the payments of the first and second volumes are to be made; and the payment of each succeeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it." Special new type was cast for the books by Baine & Co., Philadelphia, and the promise given that it would, occasionally be renewed before they (the types) contracted a worn appearance.

While the preceding edition of the *Encyclopedia* in Edinburgh had consisted of ten quarto volumes, Dobson announced his improved (third) edition might extend to fifteen volumes. As a matter of fact, it was extended to twenty-one volumes before it was completed in 1803, and instead of four hundred plates, there were nearly six hundred; and it was with difficulty that Dobson was able to engage enough engravers to execute them. Among his engravers was Alexander Lawson. It is said that when the first half volume was published, in 1790, the publisher had only 246 subscribers, and that the eighth volume had been printed before he had sold the thousand copies of the first volume, which represented the edition. The *Encyclopedia* was first completed in eighteen volumes, in 1798, and a supplement of three volumes followed in 1803.

Dobson's advertisements describe his place of business as "the stone house, in Second Street." It was a building erected of dressed stone. The publisher introduced Lawson, the engraver, to the United States, publishing an edition of Thompson's "Seasons," with four plates by his fellow Scot, who had just arrived in this country. In 1816, Dobson sold the library of Dr. Joseph Priestley, for he was a bookseller as well as a publisher. He also was an author of religious works. Among these were: "Letters on the Existence and Character of the Deity, and on the Moral State of Man," 1807; "Thoughts on the Scriptural Account of Faith in Jesus and Life Through His Name," 1808; and "Thoughts

on Mankind," 1811. He died in 1823, and was buried in the ground of the First Baptist Church, then on Second Street south of Arch.

DOCK CREEK—Now obliterated by Dock Street, was so called by the early settlers because it was the place at which a public dock was situated. It was composed of two branches, one of which commenced between Fourth and Fifth Streets, north of Market, and ran south by east, crossing Market Street west of Fourth, and Chestnut Street about the line of the present South American Street, and by the latter south in rear of the property of the old Stock Exchange, where it was joined by a branch which began west of Fifth Street, below Walnut, and flowed toward the northeast. It crossed Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth, and crossed Fourth Street opposite the Bullitt Building. These streams, thus, united, flowed eastwardly, bearing to the south, and formed the body of the Dock Creek, the course of which may be traced by the street of that name. Not far from the Delaware, this stream received the water of another branch, which began at about the site of St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine Streets, and crossed the square bounded by Second, Third, Spruce and Pine Streets until it struck the head of Little Dock (Math's) Street, along which it flowed to the northeast until it reached the main stream. This branch was called Little Dock Creek. The Indian name of Dock Creek was Cooconocon.

DOCK STREET—Was laid out very early in the city's history on each side of Dock Creek to a width of thirty feet, which accounts for the great width of the street today. It is thus shown lying on both banks of the creek, from Front Street to Third, in Clarkson and Biddle's Map of Philadelphia, 1762. The greater part of Dock Street, at the beginning of the city, was a swamp, with a small stream of water running through it. It was granted by William Penn to the city with the privilege of digging a basin, or dock, for the protection of shipping in the winter. After the experience of a few years this basin was found to be unnecessary, and the channel filling up every year by a conflux of filth, it became a nuisance. In 1767, the upper part of the street—from Walnut Street to Third—was arched over with masonry, and filled in for the purpose of an exchange market. In 1784, the creek was entirely arched over and Dock Street built upon it.—*See DOCK CREEK.*

DODD, HANNAH MATILDA MEDAL FUND—*See CITY TRUSTS.*

DOG LICENSE—The Act of Assembly relating to the licensing of dogs became operative July 10, 1918. Provisions of the Act require the owner of any dog six months old or over to pay a license fee of \$1.00 for each male dog and \$2.00 for females. With each license a tag is issued, which must be affixed to a substantial collar. The collar must be supplied by the dog owner and must be worn at all times by the dog for which the license was issued.

Applications for licenses are to be made at police stations where the fee will be collected and the license and tag issued. Any dog wearing a proper license tag, and found running at large unaccompanied by its owner will be seized and detained. Any dog which does not wear a proper license tag which is found running at large will be killed. Dogs seized and detained must be claimed by the owner within ten days after receiving notice. Otherwise the dog will be killed, and the owner must pay the expenses of detention and killing.

The licenses issued at the 42 police stations, between June 1 and July 10, 1918, totalled 50,000; and the fees collected, \$65,000.

DOG POUND—Thirty-first and Clearfield Streets. The city dog pound was established in 1864, and for years was located at Lehigh Avenue and Lambert Street. After the organization of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1869-70), the disposal of vagrant dogs and the care of the pound has been delegated to it under an agreement with the city. On an average, 8,000 dogs are painlessly destroyed annually, and for each animal the city pays a fee of \$1.00. Dogs, whether licensed or not, if found at large may be taken up and removed to the pound. If licensed and wearing a tag, the animal is kept for two weeks awaiting redemption by its owner. This may be obtained by a fee of \$1.00 and the cost of the animal's board. If not redeemed the dog is destroyed or sold.

DOUGHTY, THOMAS—(1793-1856), landscape painter and lithographer, was born in Philadelphia. From all accounts he enjoyed very little schooling and early was apprenticed to a currier. All the while he had a longing to be an artist, and finally in 1819, after a three months' course in drawing in a night school, and after he had married and was the father of several children, he boldly took the plunge into art, leaving the currier's board forever. From the beginning of his career as a landscape painter he was attracted to river scenery, and one of his first important paintings was the views of the Schuylkill River and the Fairmount Water Works, which was engraved as a frontispiece to Carey & Lea's "Philadelphia in 1824." This painting was exhibited the same year the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Beginning in 1823, and continuing for some years, Doughty became a prolific exhibitor at these annual shows. In 1826, he went to Europe, returning about 1829, when he found the new art of lithography attracting attention here. Doughty began then to draw upon stone, and had a bold yet delicate technique with the crayon. He began, in 1830, the publication of "Doughty's Cabinet of Natural History and American Rural Sports." This work was printed by Childs & Inman, of Philadelphia, and was illustrated by lithographs, which were colored by hand. Doughty drew several of the plates.—See **LITHOGRAPHY**. The painter soon abandoned lithography and, in 1832, went to Boston. After some years in Boston, he set up a studio in New York City, where he died, July 24, 1856. He was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design, and his paintings were to be found

in almost every notable collection in this country at that time. Doughty was the leading American exponent of landscape painting in the '30's and '40's, but "his pecuniary encouragement did not appear to meet his expectations, or, indeed, to have been important in amount, and was, doubtless, not without its effect in souring an over-sensitive nature" (Cummings, *infra*). Doughty's landscapes won the praise of his critics for what has been called his "silvery tone," and in this he has been likened, with very little reason, however, to Corot.

[Biblio.—W. Dunlap, "Hist. of the Arts of Design" (N. Y., 1834); H. T. Tuckerman, "Book of the Artists" (N. Y., 1867); T. S. Cummings, "Historic Annals of the National Academy of Design" (Phila., 1865); W. H. Downes, article on Doughty in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. V (N. Y., 1930).]

DOVE, DAVID JAMES—(1696–1769), schoolmaster, pamphleteer, was one of the best known characters in Philadelphia during the nineteen years he lived here (1750–1769), and a very forceful educator. He was born in England and is said to have taught school in Chichester for sixteen years before coming to America. He arrived in Philadelphia late in the year 1750, and evidently selected this city at that time because of the recent opening of the Academy which was the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania. He applied for the position of English master in that institution, and the trustees gave him the appointment at a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year.

From the size of his compensation, which was only a little less than the amount received by the Rev. Dr. William Smith, later the provost, it may be inferred that Dove was regarded as an able tutor. Franklin gave it as his opinion that he "was an excellent schoolmaster and his scholars have made a surprising progress."

That he was a most enterprising man is shown by the fact that, in little more than six months after he became English master of the Academy, he started (August, 1751) a school for young ladies in his home. This school he conducted as well as his classes at the Academy. By December, Dove was given a second assistant at the Academy, because his class had expanded in number to ninety boys. His first assistant was none other than Charles Thomson (*q. v.*), later the Secretary of the Continental Congress. In 1753, he left the Academy, because the Trustees found he had demanded an extra assistant so that he might have more time to give his own school for young ladies. After leaving the institution he conducted his private school. While he was the first person in Philadelphia, if not in the Colonies to advocate higher education for women, it does not appear that his seminary continued over a long period, for about 1759, he had a boy's school in Videll's Alley, later called Ionic Street. Here among his pupils was Alexander Graydon.

In 1761, the Union School of Germantown, since called the Germantown Academy, was opened. It was the answer of the Germans and the Quakers to the Philadelphia Academy and College, which in politics was identified with the Proprietary Party. Dove, who had been an active pamphleteer for the party opposed to the Proprietary Party, was offered the position of English master in

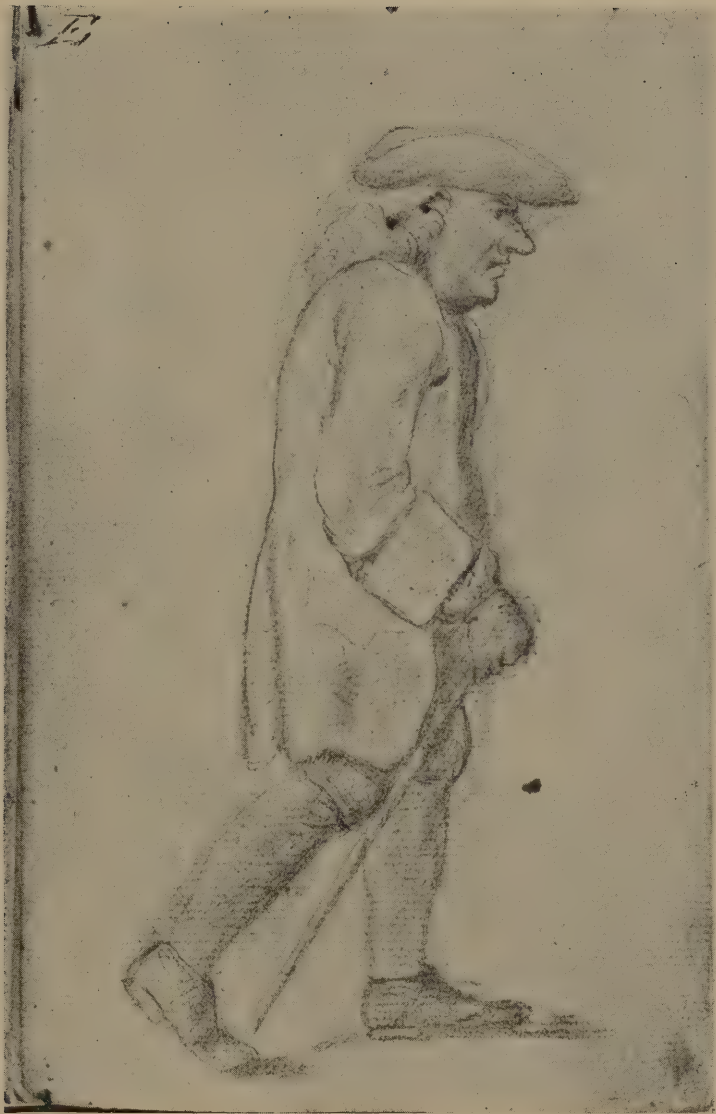
the Germantown institution. He accepted, and remained until 1763, when he was, with difficulty, removed because he had established a private boarding school next to the Union School. He remained at his own school in Germantown until 1767, when he returned to the city and opened a school "for both sexes," in Front Street, near Arch, where he died in 1769. His was a most picturesque and turbulent career. He lies buried in Christ Church burial ground.

[*Biblio.*—J. Jackson, "A Philadelphia Schoolmaster of the Eighteenth Century" (portrait) in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, July, 1911; John Taylor, "The History of the Travels and Adventures of the Chevalier Taylor, Ophthalmiater," etc. (Lond., 1761); Alexander Graydon, "Memoirs" (Harrisburg, 1811); J. Jackson, "Hist. of the Germantown Academy" (1910); T. H. Montgomery, "Hist. of the Univ. of Penna." (1900).]

DRAFTS—On two occasions, during the last year of the Civil War, and during the World War, after the United States had joined the Allies, men were drafted for the armies in the United States. The records kept during the Civil War are so confusing that it is impossible to state with accuracy how many Philadelphians engaged with the Union Armies in that struggle. Even the figures available of the several drafts are unsatisfactory, and the methods by which the drafting of men were conducted displayed what in the present day would be called great inefficiency. Bounties were given by city and state, at several periods, to men who would enlist, and as a consequence the number of men actually drafted into the armed service of the United States was comparatively a small one. It is stated that Philadelphia's total recruitment was 93,323 soldiers and sailors, of whom 25,300 received bounties. In 1862, it was announced that 100,723 men were subject to military duty. In July, 1863, a draft was enforced in the Fourth Congressional District, and in February and March, 1865, drafts took place in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-fifth Wards. There was no general drafting of men. Each Ward had its quota of men, and when this was filled no other demands were made. Many regiments were raised by the Union League Club, and other organizations, and the members of these units were credited to the city's quota.

With the World War of 1917-1918, the plan was a very different one. It was no longer a matter of quotas. A national law compelled the registration of every man, between certain ages. These appeared before the Draft Boards, where they were listed under various heads. The first registration in 1917, was of men between 21 and 31 years, and 172,325 were registered in Philadelphia. On September 12, 1918, those between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and between 31 and 45 years were registered, and 240,563 were enrolled. The Draft Board sat in the police stations in 1917, but the next draft found them occupying the usual polling places. On February 1, 1919, Major W. G. Murdock, Provost Marshal General in charge of the Draft Bureau in Pennsylvania, showed that the total registrations in Philadelphia were 441,013 of which number, 92,645 were aliens.

[*Biblio.*—J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884); Frank H. Taylor, "Phila. in the Civil War" (1913); for World War, "Jackson's Phila. Year Book" for 1919 and 1920.]



DAVID JAMES DOVE

From the sketch made by Benjamin West

From West's Sketch Book, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (595)

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATIONS, AMATEUR—While there is every reason to believe that the company which first gave theatrical performances in Philadelphia, in 1749, was largely if not wholly composed of amateurs, the amateur dramatic associations were the product of the nineteenth century. No one may with certainty, say when, or where the first associations gave their performances, but it may be believed that they did not flourish here until about the middle of that cycle, and continued with more or less success for about thirty or forty years. They are not altogether extinct, but they are less in evidence and are no longer significant factors, excepting in one or two examples that remain.



MISS EMILIE SCHAUMBERG
as *Miss Neville*, in "*She Stoops to Conquer*"

James Rees ("*Life of Edwin Forrest*") states that the first dramatic association of Amateurs, was THE MORTONIANS, which was organized in 1812, having been inspired by the success of Master John Howard Payne, in the year 1811. About 1817, young Edwin Forrest, then eleven years of age, organized an amateur troupe, which had a room in a small house in the rear of Jacob Zeilen's Tavern, on the north side of Chestnut Street, below Fifth. Not long afterward young Forrest and his amateur thespians had a room in a building at the northwest corner of Harmony Court and Hudson's Alley (now South American

Street). The Mortonians and Forrest's Company a year or two later combined, and the old South Street Theatre, South Street, above Fourth, became the scene of their youthful efforts. In addition to Edwin Forrest, the association had in its membership, Charles S. Porter, who also became a noted actor; Joseph C. Neal, author of "Charcoal Sketches"; Mordecai M. Noah, editor, dramatic critic and author; Samuel Ward, who became a minister; and James Rees, author, playwright and critic. Forrest was still a leading spirit in this organization when he made his first appearance on the regular stage, at the Walnut Street Theatre, November 27, 1820.

In the third decade of the last century the PHILONIAN CLUB had its headquarters in Gothic Hall, a rather grand designation for a small two-and-a-half story house in Norris' Alley, later 127 Sansom Street. Among its members who became known in the world, was James B. Roberts, a popular tragedian; J. Alfred Smith, an actor who supported Forrest, and Ewin E. Hulfish, Sr., who was the leading spirit in this amateur organization. The association thrived for some years, but a fire, in the '40's, destroyed all its theatrical equipment, and the Philonian Club ceased its activities. The old building was gutted by fire a second time, on September 4, 1900.

THE GLADIATOR was the name of a band of amateurs who played in Odd Fellows' Hall, Richmond Street, below Shackamaxon, about 1840. The TUSCUMBIA ASSOCIATION, in 1845, gave performances in the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut Streets. One of its members, William H. Wallis, afterwards went upon the professional stage, and for some years, in the '80's, was a member of Lotta's Company. This association only lasted a year. In 1848, THE MURDOCK had its room in a building at the southeast corner of Fourth and Callowhill Streets. Several of its members afterwards were known to the professional stage; W. R. Goodall, beginning his career at the Walnut Street Theatre, and later making a great hit in the character of Edward Middleton, in "The Drunkard," a temperance play, derived from Cruikshank's pictures with that title. The Murdock disbanded in 1850.

Members of the disbanded Gladiator and Murdock associations combined, in 1850, in the organization of THE LADY FARREN, which was named in honor of Mrs. George P. Farren, who was then a very popular actress, and who, with her husband, was identified with the standard comedies and tragedies. The Lady Farren association gave their performances in the hall of the Good Intent Fire Company, on Allen Street above Frankford Avenue. William Justice, one of the members, who was a shoemaker by trade, went to Utah and became a Mormon preacher. After a few exhibitions the association secured a room over a commission house, on Market Street, above Eighth, and there changed its name to THE FORREST DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, which is said to have been the best amateur organization that had existed. It is said that its hall was packed whenever the organization gave a performance. It ceased to exist in 1851.

THE PHILADELPHIA DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION was formed in 1851, giving performances in the second story of a warehouse on Cherry Street, between Fourth

and Fifth Streets. In 1853, the quarters of the organization was moved to the Marshal Institute, Third Street above Willow. THE BOOTHENIAN, named for Junius Brutus Booth, came into existence in 1840, and continued until 1869, and is said to have contributed more good actors to the American Stage than any other Philadelphia amateur organization. About 1849, they moved from the Assembly Building, where it was organized, to Harmony Court. Daniel Dougherty, who as a leader of the Philadelphia bar, was called "The Silver-Tongued Orator," was one of its members. In 1855, the association moved to a room on Nicholson Street, below Race. Here it numbered among its members John McCullough, who had played with the Philadelphia Association before joining the Bootherian.

THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION had a long and rather successful history. Organized in 1860, it was incorporated in 1869, and in 1867 it leased the old Church Edifice at Fifth and Gaskill Streets, changing the name to Wheatley Hall. The association was named in honor of William Wheatley a well-known actor and manager. About 1880, the Wheatley ceased to function as an active organization, but continued as a social club for some years. In 1871 or 1872, THE SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION was formed, and used a small room on Cherry Street, above Seventeenth, and later went to the Amateur Drawing Room (*q. v.*), on Seventeenth Street, above Chestnut. Ernest Bartram, William H. Fitzgerald, George Conway, and his wife known to the stage as Miss Lizzie Conway, were well-known actors who began their training with the Shakespeare. An amateur organization, known as THE DRAMATIC UNION ASSOCIATION, gave performances in a building on the north side of Cherry Street, next to the northwest corner of Thirteenth, from 1869 to 1873; and, in 1876, THE MIRROR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION was formed. It gave performances in Marble Hall, Seventh Street below Poplar, and in Oxford Hall, Oxford Street above Nineteenth.

In the spring of 1864, Philadelphians were very busily engaged preparing for the CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR (*q. v.*), an exposition which was opened in June, in a large building which was especially erected for it, in Logan Square, Eighteenth and Race Streets. Some of the younger members of Philadelphia's society, who had some histrionic talent, arranged to assist the cause by giving a series of amateur dramatic performances to aid the project. The play, "She Stoops to Conquer," given three times in the Soldiers' Reading Room, Twentieth Street above Chestnut, in a building which had been the Brickmakers' Methodist Protestant Church. This company, while it could not be termed an amateur dramatic association, was composed of talented amateurs who were leaders in the city's younger social set. As if to give notice that they did not desire their status to be misunderstood, the programmes carried the names of the cast in skeleton form—the first and last letters of their names, with the prefix "Mr. or Miss," as the case might be.

The first performance was given on Tuesday evening, April 19th, and the programme referred to it as "Parlor Entertainments." The company on that

Parlor Entertainments,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

at the

SOLDIER'S READING ROOM,

Twentieth Street, above Chestnut.

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 19th, 1864, will be presented Dr.
Goldsmith's Celebrated Comedy of

MISS ISIDORE'S NO NO NO NO

OR,

The Mistakes of a Night.

MISS HARDCASTLE,	MISS M—n.
MISS NEVILLE,	MISS S—g.
DOLLY,	MISS H—r.
MRS. HARDCASTLE,	DR. K—r.
SIR CHARLES MARLOW,	MR. D—h.
YOUNG MARLOW, HIS SON,	MR. G—n.
HARDCASTLE,	DR. C—c.
HASTINGS,	MR. W—r.
TONY LUMPKIN,	MR. M—n.
DIGGERY,	MR. G—u.
ROGER,	MR. B—c.
LANDLORD,	MR. K—r.

ORCHESTRA BY THE AMPHION BAND.

The Doors will be open at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, and the Curtain will
rise at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

RING & BAIRD, PRINTERS.

A CIVIL WAR PROGRAMME OF SOCIETY
AMATEUR THEATRICALS

(599)

occasion consisted of Miss Lydia Mason, Miss Emilie Schaumberg (later Mrs. Hughes-Hallet, of London), Miss Homer, Dr. L. O. Koecker, Mr. Dilworth, Mr. Gilpin, Dr. William Camac, Mr. Winsor, Mr. John Mason, Mr. Constant Guillou, Mr. Browne, and Mr. L. O. Koecker. So successful were these performances artistically—and the acting of Miss Schaumberg was one of the memories—that the following year, another deserted church, on Seventeenth Street above Chestnut, was altered for theatrical performances, named the Amateur Drawing Room (*q. v.*), and the society thespians repeated here their triumphs. One of the successes here was Charles Reade's comedy, "The Ladies' Battle," in which, in addition to Miss Schaumberg, and some of the others, Daniel Dougherty, and Miss Fry appeared. The Amateur Drawing Room was designed to be a select hall, and would not be leased for any entertainments to which admission cost less than a dollar.

Governor Pennypacker wrote of the celebrated Miss Schaumberg that she was "regarded by the men as the most beautiful creature in the city, and decried by the women as being no longer as young as she had been. Her talents as well as accomplishments were extraordinary. Rumor had it that she rejected fifty suitors on the average every year. She finally married an Englishman, of minor rank in the army and little personal consequence, and her later career was not altogether happy."

In 1901, THE SAVOY OPERA COMPANY, in an unostentatious way came into existence, having been formed of a number of music-loving amateurs, who had been interested by Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen. They gave their first opera, "Trial by Jury," at the Merion Cricket Club, on May 4, of that year, and modest as this production was intended to be, it was so excellently sung and directed by Dr. Allen, that the same year the Savoy gave three other performances of the operetta, but as "Trial by Jury" is very short, another Gilbert & Sullivan opera, "The Sorcerer," was given with it. This organization then became a permanent one, and, conforming to the design of its founder, is confined to the reproduction of the inimitable works of Sir William Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. From 1901 to the present year (1931), one of the comic operas by this extraordinary pair has been sung each year, usually three and sometimes four performances have been given. The performances have been given at the Broad Street Theatre, The Little Theatre, and the Academy of Music. The earliest performances were given at St. James' Hall, Thirty-eighth and Market Streets, and at the Germantown Cricket Club. The record of the club is a remarkable one for successes.—See PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

[*Biblio.*—Much of the information for the Early Amateur Dramatic Associations was derived from an anonymous series of articles which was printed in *Taggart's Sunday Times*, in 1887.]

DRAWBRIDGE—While it is uncertain just when the Drawbridge was erected to carry Front Street over Dock Creek, it is recorded that the creek was dug out to form a dock, soon after 1691. Prior to that time, a ferry carried passengers across the creek at that point. But about 1691 or 1692, the Draw-

bridge seems to have been erected, and it is probable that not long afterwards another bridge—not a drawbridge—carried Second Street over the dock (for the creek had been widened to form a dock), was built. In 1704, the grand jury presented that the bridge was insufficient and dangerous to man and beast. In their presentment in 1713, the bridge first was referred to as the Drawbridge. The grand jury found it not passable, and mentioned the bridge at Second Street as also in need of repair. In 1740, a stone bridge covered the dock at Third Street, its upper end. When the creek was arched over and Dock Street laid out, the Drawbridge passed into history.—See DOCK STREET; DOCK CREEK.

DREXEL, FRANCIS MARTIN—(1792–1863), portrait painter and banker, was born in Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol, where his father, Franz Joseph Drexel, was a merchant. His mother was Magadalen Wilhelm Drexel. When he was eleven years of age, young Drexel was sent to school at Milan, where, in addition to the study of languages, he also studied to be a painter. The Napoleonic Wars, which seem to have produced financial difficulties for his father, interrupted his studies, which were continued in different parts of Europe before returning to his native town in 1815. Conditions were very upset, and after two years of roving, in 1817, he sailed from Amsterdam for Philadelphia. During the next nine years he remained in this city, painting portraits, in which he became proficient rather than masterful. In 1821, he married Catharine Hookey, of Philadelphia, and five years later he began to rove again, going to South America, where a series of revolutions were in progress. For four years he traversed a good deal of Central and South America, during which, in addition to painting portraits, he began to accumulate considerable money, in the exchange of currency. Finally, in 1837, he set up a brokerage business in Louisville, Kentucky, and the next year returned to Philadelphia, which henceforth was his home. He began a banking business here, at 34 South Third Street, in January, 1838, and that remained the Drexel Banking House for almost fifty years. The Drexel Banking House within a comparatively short time became an institution, in which his sons, Francis A., Anthony J., and Joseph W. Drexel, assisted. The world-wide influence of this house was extended by Anthony Joseph Drexel, after the death of his father, which occurred June 5, 1863, when he was run over by a railroad car.

[Biblio.—“A New Home for an Old House” (Phila., 1927) (*Portrait*); W. Borden, article on Francis M. Drexel, in “Dict. of Amer. Biog.” Vol. V (N. Y., 1930).]

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY—Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets. Founded and endowed in 1891 by Anthony J. Drexel (died, 1893), son of Francis M. Drexel (*supra*). Incorporated, 1901. Objects: to afford persons of both sexes, on equal terms, opportunities for education in art, science and industry. Reorganized in 1913 to teach secretarial and engineering arts principally.

In the institute is a library containing the George W. Child's collection of manuscripts.—See **GEORGE W. CHILDS**.

In the museum connected with the institute is a fine collection of carved ivories, and in the art gallery the John D. Lankenau collection of paintings.

A cooperative engineering course on a new plan was begun in 1919. In 1929, a new building was added to the Institute's group, the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The original building of the Institute occupies the site of the picturesque mansion which was the home of Joseph S. Keen, at the northeast corner of Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets.

DRINKER, JOHN—Probably was the first child of English descent to be born on the site of Philadelphia. He was a son of Edward Drinker, and was born on December 24, 1680, almost two years before William Penn came here, and a year before the province had been granted him. His parents, who are said by Watson to have come from Beverly, Massachusetts, occupied a small cabin "near the present creek." He died November 17, 1782, in Philadelphia. He was four times married, had eighteen children, and was our first centenarian. He built the house at the northeast corner of Second and Walnut Streets in 1751. It still stands (1931).

[Biblio.—J. F. Watson, "Annals of Philadelphia" (1830).]

DROPSIE COLLEGE—Broad and York Streets. For Hebrew and Cognate Learning. Was chartered in 1907, in accordance with the will of Moses Aaron Dropsie, who directed "That there be established and maintained in the City of Philadelphia, a college for the promotion of and instruction in the Hebrew and Cognate languages and their respective literatures and in the Rabbinical learning and literature." He also directed "That in the admission of students, there shall be no distinction of account of creed, color or sex." The college began instruction in October, 1909. In March, 1912, a substantial fireproof building at the southeast corner of Broad and York Streets, was dedicated. The Governors named under the will of Mr. Dropsie were Mayer Sulzberger and Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; and Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

The college is of post-graduating standing and is authorized by the charter to grant the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Fellowships in the various departments are provided. Candidates for Fellowship or for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must have received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in a university or college of good standing. Special students capable of following the courses are admitted without these requirements. A library, numbering about 39,000 volumes, has been assembled. The library also contains many early manuscripts and some incunabula. The college has published since 1910, the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, devoted to Jewish literature, history and religion, Hebrew philosophy, and kindred subjects, and has issued separate volumes embodying researches of the men to whom it granted the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

DROPSIE, MOSES AARON—(1821-1905), lawyer, founder of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning (*q. v.*), was born in Philadelphia. His father was a Jew and his mother a Christian. Three of the children of Aaron Moses Dropsie and his wife, under the agreement of the pair that their offspring should choose their own religion, selected the Jewish religion, Moses being one of them. After his education in the Academy of the Rev. William Mann, which was followed by Jewish training under the Rev. Isaac Leaser, minister of the Portuguese congregation, Mickveh Israel, he learned the trade of watch-making. Subsequently he was in the jewelry business, but at twenty-seven abandoned business for the study of law in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, in 1851, and became a successful lawyer. He was one of the pioneer promoters of street railways in his native city, and president of the Lombard and South Streets Railway for twenty years (1862-1882). In 1856, he was one of the organizers of the Republican Party, having been a strong supporter of Whig principles. On the latter ticket he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of the District of Northern Liberties (1852). Mr. Dropsie formed an important law library, and was a student of the history of law. The author of several important law works, mainly relating to ancient Roman law. One of these was his "The Life of Jesus from and including the Accusation until the Alleged Resurrection" (1890). This was a modern lawyer's view of the Trial of Jesus. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Mainonides College of Philadelphia (*q. v.*) during its brief existence (1867-1873). In 1893, he was chosen president of the Gratz College (*q. v.*) Trustees. Mr. Dropsie never married and left his entire estate to the founding of a college, which he left unnamed in his will. The Governors of the institution, however, very properly gave it his name.

[Biblio.—Henry S. Morais, "The Jews of Philadelphia" (1894); Cyrus Adler, article on Moses Aaron Dropsie in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. V (N. Y., 1930).]

DUANE, WILLIAM—(1760-1835), editor, author, soldier and politician, had a most romantic and turbulent career. Born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., at five years of age, his father having been killed by Indians (Clark, *infra*), his mother, who was an Irish woman, took him to Philadelphia. Then after a few years, to Baltimore, whence she sailed, in 1774, for Ireland, which thereafter was her home. Young William was given a good education, although not trained to any calling. However, at nineteen, having married against his mother's wishes, he was cut off from her bounty and estate, so he learned the printing trade in Clounel, Ireland, and then went to London. In 1787, he went to Calcutta, India, to become editor of *The World*.

Prosperity accompanied him from the start, and rapidly he was acquiring money and influence. Then, with his characteristically bold editorials, *The World* took sides with the army against the civil authorities, controlled by the East India Company. He was kidnapped, thrown into the dungeon called the Block Hole of Calcutta, his property confiscated and then, in a short time, bundled

aboard a ship and sent to England. In the latter country he tried to obtain redress—was sent like a shuttle-cock from Parliament to the East India Company, and back again—and finally became a Parliamentary reporter for the *London General Advertiser*. In 1796, he sailed for his native country, landing in New York on July 4th of that year. Coming to Philadelphia, then the capital of the country, he became editor of the *True American*. But Benjamin Franklin Bache soon secured this wide-awake journalist, who has been termed the first “yellow journalist,” for his *Aurora*, just then beginning its attacks upon Wash-



COLONEL WILLIAM DUANE

Editor of *The Aurora*

ington and the Jay Treaty. Duane was a forceful writer, who was well able to uphold the Democrats and sympathizers with the “French faction.” When young Bache fell victim to the yellow fever, in 1798, the *Aurora* became the property of his widow and Duane having lost his wife, in 1801, married the widow Bache. The *Aurora* continued to be a power, and was not favored by the Federalists. The constant impressment of American seamen by British naval vessels was taken up by the *Aurora*, and while nobody seemed to know just what to do about it, Duane, in his paper, demanded satisfaction. For months

the newspaper carried at its "masthead," the cabalistic figures, "6257," which, interpreted, meant that so many American sailors had been taken off their ships by British men-of-war and impressed into the British navy. Finally, Duane became bolder, and demanded a war with Great Britain, and denounced those who favored "a shameful peace." Duane finally prevailed, Congress did declare war in 1812. Duane was appointed Adjutant General of the Army, with rank of Colonel during the war. He left the management of his paper to his assistant, James Wilson, grandfather of President Woodrow Wilson.

In 1822, its power having waned, Duane sold his paper to William Penn Smith, and visited South America. In 1829, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, continuing in that office until his death.

[Biblio.—Allen C. Clark, "William Duane" (Wash., 1905) (*Portrait*); C. G. Bowers, article on Duane, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. V (N. Y., 1930); J. Jackson, "Market Street, Phila." (1918).]

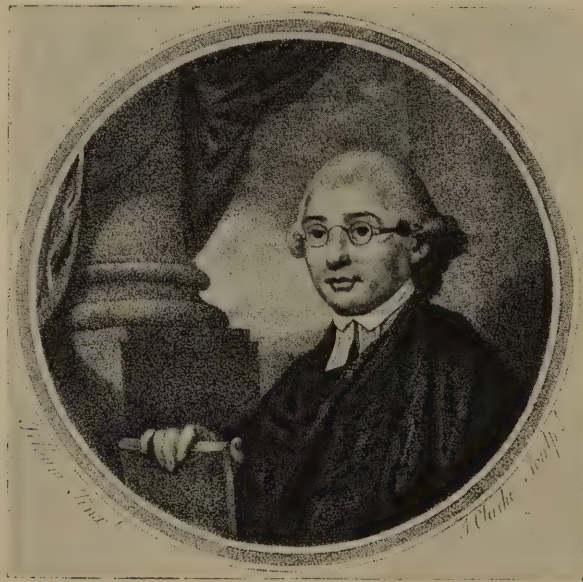
DUBLIN—This township, now part of the 35th and 41st Wards, was commonly called Lower Dublin. It lay in the upper part of the county, adjoining Moreland and Byberry on the south, extending, southeast nearly in parallel line to Poquessing Creek and the Delaware River. Bustleton, Fox Chase and Holmesburg were in this township. It was five miles at the greatest length, three miles in breadth; area, 9,500 acres. This township was frequently called Lower Dublin to distinguish it from another Dublin Township, formerly in Philadelphia County, but now in Montgomery County, and there called Upper Dublin. This township was one of the first created in Philadelphia County, but the date is not known. Consolidated with the city in 1854.

DUBLIN CREEK—See PENNYPACK CREEK.

DUCHE, JACOB—(1738–1798), Church of England clergyman, author. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of Jacob Duche, who was mayor in 1761, and his wife, Mary (Spence) Duche. He was graduated in the first class of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, in 1757. After his graduation he was sent to England where he studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1759, before he returned to America, he was admitted into holy orders and licensed to officiate as an assistant minister in the churches of Philadelphia, by Dr. Sherlock, the Lord Bishop of London, to whose diocese the American plantations had been annexed. In 1762, he returned to England, where he received priest's orders at the hands of Dr. Terrick, then Lord Bishop of London.

Upon receiving deacon's orders, the Rev. Mr. Duche was made an assistant minister in Christ Church; and when he returned from England with his letters of orders from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in December, 1762, he was received as one of the ministers of the United Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's. He had been a tutor in the college, valedictorian of his class, professor of oratory in the college from 1759 to 1778, and was regarded as an excellent

public speaker. When the first Continental Congress was convened here, he was invited to make the opening prayer, and was elected Chaplain of Congress, which office he continued until after the Declaration of Independence was adopted, in 1776. In 1775, he was appointed Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, holding that ministry until 1777, when he went to England. Bishop White said he was, next to Whitefield, the best reader he ever had heard. "His voice," he added, "was remarkably sweet. He was frequently oratorical in his sermons, but never so in reading the prayers." Being very near-sighted, he was unable to conveniently read notes of his sermons, so he trained his memory so that he was able to deliver a long sermon from memory.



REV. JACOB DUCHE
Rector of Christ Church and First Chaplain
of the Continental Congress

He was regarded as a patriot, was popular and generally was a man of influence, until he wrote to Washington that it were better if he deserted "a degenerate cause," and demanded of Congress that it withdraw its Declaration of Independence. The change of sentiment in Duche seems to have occurred after General Howe, whose troops occupied the city of Philadelphia, threw the minister into jail. Then, under date of October 8, 1777, he wrote his historic letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and induced Mrs. Elizabeth Graeme Ferguson to carry it to Washington's headquarters at Peter Wintz's farm, in what now is Montgomery County. Washington told Mrs. Ferguson he disapproved of the intercourse and expected it would be discontinued. At the same time he forwarded the former chaplain's letter to Congress, with a report of his action. He

added that he did not believe the letter originated with Duche whom he believed had acted from selfish motives. When the British left Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Duche went to England, where he became chaplain to the Asylum in St. George's Fields, London. In 1778, the Pennsylvania Assembly prescribed him and confiscated his property. He is said to have pined for his native land, and to have written to Washington and other prominent men here to be permitted to return. Finally, in 1792, he was allowed to come back to Philadelphia, but at that time he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He died in Philadelphia, January 3, 1798, his wife, who was Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Thomas Hopkinson, died a year before him.

Duche, in 1772, published a series of twenty letters, in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, descriptive of Philadelphia and its surroundings, under the pseudonym of "Tamac Caspipina," which words were formed of the initial letters of the words, "The Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia in North America." The letters were frequently republished. He was the author of other literary efforts, principally sermons. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, from 1768 to 1777. Dr. Duche and his family lie buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, on the Third Street front of the church.

[Biblio.—"Biographical catalogue of the Matriculates of the College, Univ. of Penna." (1894); Rev. Benj. Dorr, "A Hist. Account of Christ Church, Phila." (N. Y., 1841); Rev. W. W. Bronson, "The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard" (Camden, 1879); E. D. Neill, article on Duche, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.* (1878); G. E. Hastings, article on Duche, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. 5 (N. Y., 1930).]

DUCHE, THOMAS SPENCE—(1763-1790), portrait painter, born in Philadelphia, son of Rev. Dr. Jacob Duche (*supra*), and his wife, Elizabeth (Spence Duche).—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

DUELS IN PHILADELPHIA—Few formal meetings on the "Field of Honor" have occurred in Philadelphia, but several duels in which one or both of the principals were Philadelphians have been witnessed either in the city, or near it.

In 1721, Solomon Fry, mariner, and Francis Jones, fought a duel with swords, and both were wounded.

Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for January 20, 1730, contains an account of a duel, "fought on Saturday last" (January 17th), between "two young Hibernians." The meeting was said to have been on Society Hill (Front and Pine Streets). The participants were parted before they seriously damaged each other.

In 1750, Thomas Crosse and Hugh Davy fought a duel with swords, and the latter was wounded. The meeting was held in Philadelphia.

In 1778, there were two duels of Philadelphians near the city. In February of that year, General Thomas Conway and General John Cadwalader fought a duel with pistols. A bullet entered Conway's mouth and he was severely injured. He had taken part in a cabal against Washington, and his conduct at the Battle of

Germantown was urged against his appointment for the rank of Major-General. One or both of these circumstances has been suggested as the cause of the meeting. Conway was brought to Philadelphia, recovered, and went to France (Graydon, *infra*).

The other duel that year, which occurred in December, also had to do with an officer's uncomplimentary remarks about General Washington. General Charles Lee, who was famed as a duelist before he came to America, was tried for his conduct at the Battle of Monmouth, and in his "Defence," which he published, he abused the Commander-in-Chief. For this he was called to account by Colonel John Laurens, and at the meeting General Lee was slightly wounded (Sabine, *infra*).

In January, 1786, Mathew Carey, who was then publishing and editing the *Pennsylvania Herald*, became involved in a fiery controversy with Colonel Eleazer Oswald, publisher and editor of the *Independent Gazetteer*; and the restless Revolutionary officer was challenged by Carey to a duel with pistols. Oswald accepted, and the encounter took place at Cooper's Ferry, on the Camden side of the Delaware. It resulted in the Irish printer receiving a wound in one of his thighs from which he did not recover for a year (Carey, *infra*).

Few events in the early years of the last century excited the populace of Philadelphia like the fatal duel on Sunday, March 21, 1830, near Chester, of two Philadelphians—Charles G. Hunter, midshipman, U. S. N., and William Miller, Jr., a young lawyer. In this encounter the naval officer shot his opponent dead. This fatal encounter aroused both the Pennsylvania Legislature, which passed Resolutions requesting the President of the United States to strike from the rolls of the Navy, the name of Midshipman Hunter, who was the challenger. This was subsequently done upon receipt of a recommendation to the same effect from the secretary of the Navy. The duel was a most unfortunate one, being the culmination of an involved chain of circumstances with which the principals virtually had had nothing to do. The story of the affair was related in a pamphlet, published in Washington the same year, and said to have been written by Augustus Newton, of Philadelphia, who was bound over for libel by Alderman Binns, in May of the same year.

Two other serio-comic, certainly bloodless, duels were subsequently fought in or near Philadelphia. In March, 1842, Thomas Dunn English and Henry B. Hirst, two Philadelphia poets, were reported in *The Spirit of the Times* as having fought a duel in Camden. The account was written by George Lipard, and was intended to be humorous. In April, 1880, a duel between two members of the First City Troop, Dr. J. William White and Albert Adams, Jr., subsequently United States Minister to Brazil, was fought in Delaware County close to the county line.

An anonymous poem, illustrated with sketches of the meeting, published privately, was circulated at the time, making light of the "affair." The poem was entitled "Frock Coat, Pistols and Champagne," and explains that the challenge followed a slurring remark about the length of the tails of a frock coat

worn by one of the principals. According to the poem a caterer, as well as physician, was taken to the scene, and quite a party witnessed the event. Adams fired his pistol, but missed, and Doctor White then fired into the air. Harmony was restored, and the champagne enjoyed.

[Biblio.—Alexander Graydon, "Memoirs" (Harrisburg, 1811); Lorenzo Sabine, "Notes on Duels and Duelling" (Boston, 1855); Mathew Carey, "Autobiography," in *New England Magazine*, 1833-35; also in *The Casket*, 1834; (Augustus Newton) "An Authentic Account of the Fatal Duel," etc. (Wash., 1830); J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila." (1884); J. F. Watson, "Annals of Philadelphia" (1884), relates several other instances of challenges being sent the earliest being from Peter Evans to the Rev. Francis Phillips, in 1715, the original of which is in the Hist. Soc. of Penna.]

"DUMMIES"—Street-cars propelled by small vertical steam engines, and familiarly so-called by Philadelphians. The first of these steam cars were placed on the Frankford extension of the Fifth and Sixth Streets (Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway), on November 17, 1863. They ran between Fourth and Berks Streets to Arrott Street, Frankford. Later, they ran from Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Streets, when that car barn was erected. The dummies traveled with a trailer attached, the latter being fashioned after the Continental-tram, having seats on the roof of the car, as well as inside. The Dummies continued to be used to Frankford, until 1893, when electric trolley cars supplanted them.

Another line of Dummies was operated over the Baring Street Division of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, on Market Street, from Front Street to Forty-fourth Street and Elm (now Parkside) Avenue, the main entrance to

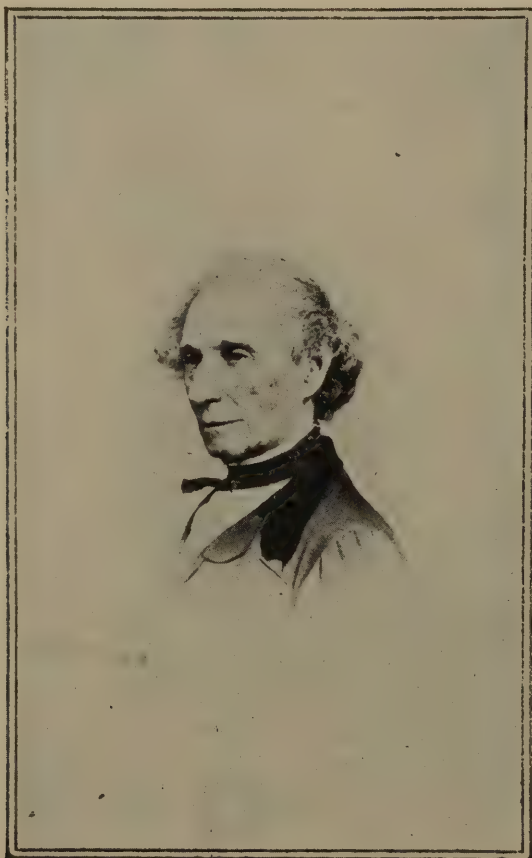


A FRANKFORD "DUMMY"

the Centennial Exposition of 1876. These Dummies of which there were only seven began operation on March 21, 1877, and on April 13, 1878, after a year's trial, were withdrawn, the company explaining that because of the small number operated, they were too costly for that service.

DURANG, CHARLES—(1794-1870), dancer, actor, historian of the Philadelphia stage, was a son of John Durang, also a noted dancer who first appeared at the Old South Street (Southwark) Theatre, in 1784. The father was a native of Lancaster, where he was born in 1768, and died in Philadelphia in 1822. Charles Durang was one of the first persons to sing in public, "The Star Spangled Banner"; the other was his younger brother, Ferdinand. They sang it together in Baltimore before the song had a name.

Charles Durang was born and bred to the stage, and was only nine years of age when he first made his appearance as a dancer at the Chestnut Street Theatre,



CHARLES DURANG

Historian of the Philadelphia Theatre; Actor, Dancer, and first to sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

on January 20, 1803, in Holcroft's play, "The Tale of Mystery," the first melodrama ever acted in Philadelphia. His career upon the stage lasted for many years, during which time, according to Allston Brown, in his "History of the American Stage" (1870), he had been "actor, author, stage manager, prompter and ballet-master." To these it must be added that he also was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after his retirement from the stage, a dancing master.—See DANCING SCHOOLS, EARLY.

In a communication to *The Historical Magazine*, 1864, Charles Durang related his connection with the first singing of the Star Spangled Banner. "It was first sung by about twenty volunteer soldiers in front of the Holiday Street Theatre, who used to congregate at the adjoining tavern to get their early mint juleps. Ben Edes brought it (the song) round to them on one of those libating mornings or matinees. I was one of the group. My brother sang it. We all formed the chorus." Mr. Durang's son, Oscar, who died in 1912, in his ninety-first year, wrote to *The Evening Bulletin*, June 3, 1905, the history of the song, as he had it from his father. However, he mentions the tune to which the song was set as "Arcanum in Heaven," which, of course, is to be read "To Anacreon in Heaven." After some preliminary paragraphs about the popularity of the tune, he continues:

"When the War of 1812 came my grandfather Durang was at Harrisburg, and called his family to his home. Ferdinand responded, while my father, Charles, was playing in Canada, and was forced to leave that British territory and go to the State Capitol. The British fleet appeared in the Chesapeake Bay, and a call for troops for the defence of Baltimore was issued in Pennsylvania when Charles and Ferdinand Durang enrolled in the Harrisburg Blues, marched to Baltimore and were stationed at Fell's Point.

"After the British sailed off there was great rejoicing in Baltimore. Fred and Charles Murray came up from camp and visited a tavern on Lafayette Street, in the rear of the Holiday Street Theatre, which was the resort of actors and professional people, and while there a person came in with a printed poem in ballad form, of the Star Spangled Banner, that was being distributed in the streets. My father read it over and said to Fred, 'It would make a good national song.' They tried several airs when Fred said it would suit the measure of the music of the 'Arcanum in Heaven' (sic). After singing it over several times it was so adapted and they decided to go on the stage of the Holiday Street Theatre the next night and sing it in public. They appeared as arranged and at the end of each verse the audience arose in a body and would join in the chorus. This was repeated nightly for a couple of weeks." Sonneck (*infra*) declares that the theatre was not open until October 12, 1814, which would leave the date of the first public singing of the song undecided. There seems very little reasonable doubt that Charles and Ferdinand Durang did sing it "in front of the Holiday Street Theatre," which would indicate a gesture of what they would have done had the playhouse been open.

In 1847, Charles Durang published a little book on dancing, entitled "Durang's Terpsichore; or Ball Room Guide," which he dedicated to the memory of William Francis, the old ballet master, who taught him to dance. Charles Durang died February 15, 1870.

[Biblio.—O. G. T. Sonneck, "Report on 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'Hail Columbia,' 'America,' 'Yankee Doodle,'" (Wash., 1909); Phila. *Evening Bulletin*, June 3, 1905; *Historical Magazine*, Vol. 8, p. 347 (1864). Sonneck's Report is a most comprehensive one, but rather affects the literal description of Durang's connection with the National anthem, than the general truthfulness of the narrative.]

DU SIMITIÈRE, PIERRE EUGÈNE—(1736-1784), artist, antiquary, naturalist, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and came to America in 1765. Before he arrived here, he spent about ten years traveling through the West Indies, painting portraits and collecting natural history specimens. He also cut silhouettes. He landed in New York, remained for some months in Burlington, N. J., and in 1766 came to Philadelphia. The following year or two he spent in Boston, and in 1769 was in New York, where he became a naturalized citizen, but later, in 1777, described himself as a foreigner, and claimed immunity from being drafted into the Pennsylvania Militia. The greater part of his life in America was passed in Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society before the Revolution, and from 1776 to 1781, one of its curators. He designed the vignette for the title-page of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 1775; and the frontispiece of the *United States Magazine*, 1779. At the request of Congress he submitted a design for a medal to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, and also for the Great Seal of the United States, but neither was adopted. The portrait he drew of Washington, from a sitting in 1779, was used for the design of the so-called Washington cent of 1791. The series of thirteen portraits of men prominent in the Revolution which he drew, was engraved in London, in 1783. It appears that the aim of his life was to found a museum, and the value of the Revolution to ages to follow was early understood by him, and to preserve the records he made a monumental collection of clippings, broadsides, pamphlets, etc., which subsequently was purchased by the Library Company of Philadelphia. In 1782, he opened what he called the American Museum, which was the first in America. He was the first to realize that the Indian must pass out of existence, and he began the formation of a collection illustrative of the American Indian. The exact date of his death is unknown, but he was buried on October 22, 1784, in St. Peter's Churchyard, Third and Pine Streets.

[Biblio.—J. Jackson, article on Du Simitiere, in "*Dict. of Amer. Biog.*," Vol. V (N. Y., 1930); W. J. Potts, Article on Du Simitiere, in *Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Oct., 1889; "Journals of the Legislative Council of New York" (1861); "Letters of John Adams," Vol. I (Bost., 1844), p. 151; William Dunlap, "*Hist. of the Arts of Design in the U. S.*" (N. Y., 1834).]

DUTTON, JAMES, LEGACY—See CITY TRUSTS.

DYOTTSVILLE—This settlement in Kensington received its name from the Dyott family, one of whose members established a glass manufacturing plant

there. On old maps Dyottsville is shown as located at the lower end of Port Richmond, on the north bank of Gunner's Run. The glass works were established in 1771, and was continued in operation until 1900, when the city opened a street through the property. In 1830, the glass works was the most extensive in the United States, and employed more than two hundred men and boys. It then was owned by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and its principal products were bottles for apothecaries, jars for preserving and demijohns. The firm afterwards was Parke and Grace. Mr. Albert H. Parke, who retired from business in 1918, died April 11, 1931, in his ninety-second year. Dr. Dyott was a medical practitioner and also had a drug store at Second and Race Streets.—See GLASS MANUFACTURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

EAGLE CREEK—From the junction of the Kingsess and Mingo Creeks a stream runs east for a short distance, and empties into the Schuylkill below the first bend in the river. This might seem to be a continuation of Kingsessing Creek, and it has been so called on some of the maps. On Lindstrom's map it is called Ornebo Kyl, La Riviere de Nid des Aigles ("The river of the eagle's nest," or "Eagle's nest river"). From this title was obtained the modern name—Eagle Creek.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA—Since Philadelphia was settled there have been recorded a number of earthquake shocks, all of them, fortunately of small importance and none of them causing serious damage. While Westcott (*Ledger Almanac*, 1886) makes a considerable list of these, some of them do not seem to have actually affected Philadelphia.

1727, October 27, 10:40 A. M. Clocks ran down and china shaken from shelves.

1732, September 5, about noon. "A little earthquake."

1737, December 1, 11 A. M. "Smart shock, houses shaken, and some persons who were standing were thrown down. A soughing noise was heard." This shock led Franklin to write a lengthy article on "Causes of Earthquakes," for the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, December 15th.

1758, March 22. A perceptible shock.

1763, October 30, about 2:30 P. M. A rumbling noise and shaking and trembling of the ground. The shock was felt just as John Penn, Proprietary and Lieut.-Governor, had landed at Market Street wharf. The event was spoken of as ominous.

1772, April 25. A slight shock.

1783, November 30. A perceptible shock, felt at night.

1783, December 1. Another shock, in day time.

1811, December 8, 8 P. M. "A sensible undulation."

1811, December 16, 3 A. M. Another shock.

1812, February 7. Slight.

1877, September 10. Slight shock felt in Germantown.

1884, August 10, about 2 P. M.

1886, August 31, at 9:55 P. M. This earthquake produced great destruction in Charleston, S. C., and was felt from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes. Severe here, but no serious damage was reported.

1895, September 1, 6 A. M., lasted several seconds. Shook buildings, crockery was broken, and walls of unfinished houses were damaged.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME—On November 17, 1883, Standard Time adopted by the Railroads became operative. In Philadelphia, by Resolution of City Councils, the public clocks were set thirty-six seconds faster than mean local time to correspond with Eastern Standard Time, in which time zone, Philadelphia belongs. That is, the time on the seventy-fifth meridian, and the difference at this city.

EASTWICK MANSION—Home of Andrew M. Eastwick, locomotive builder at Gray's Ferry, erected 1850. Burned, May 29, 1896.—*See* **BARTRAM'S GARDEN**.

ECKSTEIN, JOHN—(1750-1817), painter, sculptor and etcher.—*See* **ART DEVELOPMENT**.

EDUCATION IN PHILADELPHIA—Nothing like public education was possible for the poor children of Philadelphia before 1818. All the efforts in this direction before that date were made by charitably disposed persons and religious bodies, and none of them pretended to give education to all who needed it. While we have no statistics of the amount of illiteracy present before that year, or for many years afterward, there is every indication that it must have been of a high percentage.

William Penn introduced a school in Philadelphia before the city was completely laid out. On the 26th of the 10th month (December), 1683, the subject was brought up at a meeting of the Provincial Council, over which Penn presided. The meeting decided a school master was a necessity. "For the instruction of sober education of youth in the town of Philadelphia." Enoch Flower, who was listed as one of the first purchasers, having purchased 2,000 acres in Pennsylvania, was sent for. The minutes of the meeting refer to him as one "who for twenty years past hath been exercised in that care and employment in England. He was a native of Corsham, in Wiltshire, and was described as a barber in Reed's "Explanation of the Map of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia" (1774). Flower's School, which was conducted for half-a-dozen years, was the first English school in Pennsylvania. His terms for his school were as follows:

"To learn to read English, 4s. by the quarter; to learn to read and write, 6s. by the quarter; to learn to read and write and cast accounts, 8s. by the quarter; for boarding, ten pounds for one whole year."

It was realized by the Council within a month that Flower's School was entirely elementary, and we find that body in the eleventh month, 1683 (January,

1684), considering the establishment of a School of Arts and Sciences. Five years were to elapse before anything further in this direction was developed, and again it was William Penn who initiated the move. In 1689, writing to the President of the Provincial Council, Thomas Lloyd, he requested the speedy establishment of a "Public Grammar School." Although the council apparently took no action, the Monthly Meeting of Friends, on July 26, 1689, decided to organize such a school, and the Quarterly Meeting, on August 30, of the same year, approved. Penn had promised that the founders should receive a charter at a later date. George Keith (*q. v.*), who had been surveyor-general of East Jersey, and who seems to have urged the establishment of such a school, was called upon to take charge of the Grammar School. It is believed he made his own terms, which were, an annual salary of fifty pounds, a house to live in, a school house provided, and the profits of the school for the first year. For the next two years he was to have one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, if he remained and taught the poor gratis. This was the origin of the present William Penn Charter School.—*See FRIENDS' SCHOOL.* The population of Philadelphia at that time was little more than three thousand, and all education available for its children were the two Friends' Schools. Keith had an assistant, Thomas Makin, a Latin scholar, and at the end of the first year the irrepressible but brilliant Keith retired, leaving the school in charge of his assistant. It is probably from the circumstance that the institution was in the charge of a Latin master, that it became known for nearly a century as the Latin School. Until the Philadelphia Academy and Charity Schools was founded in 1749, the Friends' School supplied all the higher education obtainable in Philadelphia.

Penn made provision, in which the Friends' Meeting were in thorough agreement, that while the rich should pay a reasonable amount for the education of their children, a certain number of children of those who could not afford payment, should be educated free of charge. This may be said to have been the first effort at popular instruction in this country, but as time went on, the Overseers of the Friends' Public School, as it subsequently became known by its charter, found it impossible to supply this education to all; and it required almost another century before the people were taxed to support schools where all children could be taught.

Benjamin Franklin was the next to suggest a plan for popular education, but even he was not modern enough to suggest a plan of popular support by taxation. In those days, scarcely anywhere in the world was the idea prevalent that education was one of the functions of a state. Rather it was believed to be the moral duty of the well-to-do to provide for it by generous contributions. Consequently, education of the masses had to wait. In 1749, Franklin printed his "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." He had drawn up this elaborate plan six years earlier, but the country then being engaged in a war he "let the scheme lie for a time dormant." He advocated in this that the scholars "learn those things that are likely to be *most* useful and *most* orna-

mental, regard being had for the several professions for which they are intended.”
—See UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Pennypacker, in his “Origin of the University of Pennsylvania” (*infra*), takes us back to the Rev. George Whitefield for the germ of the idea of the charity schools, reminding us that in 1740, when the building on Fourth Street below Arch, was erected, its mission was two-fold—to provide a place for him to preach and to establish a charity school. However, nothing was done about the Academy until 1749, when the property was deeded over to the trustees of the Academy and Charity School, in which deed it was stipulated that children were to be taught gratis “in useful literature and the knowledge of the Christian religion.” It is inferred by Governor Pennypacker that the Charity School was in operation as early as 1740. Franklin’s idea was for a more advanced school—an Academy, which was to hold a position not unlike that enjoyed by the Friends’ Grammar—or Latin—School, for it was popularly known by both designations.

To the Academy, then rather than to the Charity School, came that energetic schoolmaster, David James Dove (*q. v.*), certainly one of the most magnetic and thorough instructors the city had had up to that time. Dove came in 1750, and was appointed English master of the Academy. He had as his assistant that remarkable scholar and patriot, Charles Thomson (*q. v.*). Dove had not been in the school a year before he had established a seminary in his own home for the instruction of girls—one of the first higher schools for girls to be established here, for Dove believed that girls needed higher education quite as much as did boys, an idea that was startling in its novelty in the middle of the eighteenth century. In establishing this private Academy, Dove attracted attention, and private schools soon began to multiply.

In 1756, the Baptist Association established a Latin Grammar School, placing it in charge of Isaac Eaton. This, like the Friends’ School, was supported by the denomination. It will be noted that all of these early schools were under denominational influence, for the Academy and Charity School was conducted under the guidance of the Presbyterians and Church of England influences. There were no schools without some denominational domination, excepting private ones, and these began to appear later in the century. The Germans in Germantown while not holding anything in common with the Quakers but a common enemy—the Governor’s party—desired to have an Academy of their own, and, with some Quaker influence, they were able, in 1761, to establish the Union School, on School House Lane. This institution had its German master and its English master, the latter being David James Dove (*q. v.*), who saw in the new enterprise an opportunity to annoy the Philadelphia Academy. The German master was Hilarius Becker, one of whose descendants was Mayor of Philadelphia. The Union School subsequently had its name changed to the Germantown Academy, which institution, now after one hundred and seventy years, remains one of the representative private schools of the city.

Very little had been done for education of the masses. One of the first movements in this direction was made in 1790 by the Society for the Institution and Support of First-Day or Sunday-Schools (*q. v.*). These schools did something for the morals of the children who attended them and also something towards their general education, but in this naturally left much to be desired. In 1796, Anne Parrish established her Aimwell School (*q. v.*) in her own home, to educate poor girls, and the Friends had a school for free Blacks, which they established in 1770.

Nothing so well illustrates the way in which the poorer children of the city were neglected, so far as education was concerned, notwithstanding the Constitution of 1790, than the fact that in 1799 a handful of young apprentices banded themselves together for the purpose of helping to educate the children of the poor. There were nine in the group and they called their organization "The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys," evidently striving to do for the boys what Anne Parrish and one or two of her friends were doing for the girls of the poor. The young men's society progressed rapidly, and after it had been in existence two years, having changed its name to The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, it was incorporated in time to secure the legacy of Christopher Ludwick (*q. v.*), and for almost a century continued to maintain a public school, long after the Commonwealth had established a system of free schools.—See PAUL BECK, JR.

By this time the increasing interest in education began to pave the way for public instruction, although there were almost as many systems in use as there were schools. The proper method of applying public instruction cheaply—and that was the one thing that seemed to delay any public action—had not been decided upon. While governing bodies were awaiting inspiration, William McClure, later one of the founders and benefactors of the Academy of Natural Sciences, while traveling in Europe, in 1805, thought the Pestalozzian System of education would be useful here and he induced one of the Pestalozzi's associates, Joseph Neef, to come to Philadelphia and open a school. He came to Philadelphia about the year 1807, and settled at the Falls of Schuylkill where he occupied the property of the Rev. William Smith, who was the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Neef used the octagon and connecting building as his school house. His methods were highly original, and, according to those who saw them in operation, were highly successful. He did not use books, the only equipment found in his school room were slates and blackboards. He had his class trained in mental arithmetic, and it is related that Zerah Colburn, the mathematical prodigy of that day, was taken there to give an exhibition, only to find Neef's boys could duplicate his feats, while he was unable to solve the problems they gave him.

In general, the Pestalozzian System which Neef followed in teaching was intended to awaken in one child a consciousness of his powers, and the child so awakened Neef called in to assist him in awakening other children by the same means. Although Neef seems to have been successful at the Falls, the system

was not elsewhere adopted, and the reason for that was that a similar, but less effective system—that of Joseph Lancaster, was being tried in New York City about the same time, and being more mechanical did not demand even the mental powers required of Neef's pupils. It was cheap, and has been described as the "drilling of one child through an artificial machinery of lifeless tasks, and the child so drilled, they employ to drill others in the same manner and by the same means." It was the system which had been devised in 1797, by Dr. Andrew Bell, of London, which he had employed in an orphan asylum. Lancaster developed the idea and it made a striking appeal to the philanthropists of the period. One critic has declared that "Bell and Lancaster restrain their children by fear, and excite them by artificial and mercenary motives, that for hire's sake, the natures of the children may yield themselves to the *unnature* of the system; and by the same means of direct and indirect compulsion they place in the hands of the subordinate drillers."

One reason why public education was delayed in this city, as well as in the country generally, was its cost. As the Lancasterian System was very cheap, the people here, after viewing it in operation in New York for some years, believed they might afford it. It was introduced here in 1810 under an act to establish schools throughout the State "in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." This law empowered the county commissioners to issue orders on the county treasurers for the payment of teachers. A child sent to these schools was burdened with the onus of being a child of an indigent parent, and consequently, all but that class tried to send their children to small private schools and academies. In 1818, the first law erecting the city and suburbs of Philadelphia into the first school district of Pennsylvania was passed, and Joseph Lancaster brought here to supervise his system, which for nearly ten years had been used in these charity schools. While awaiting the erection of the Model School on Chester Street, south of Vine which was completed in December, 1818, Lancaster opened a school in the old Lailson Circus at Fifth and Locust Streets.

The city was divided into four sections, only three of which were provided for the first year; the first, which included the old city, was not taken care of beyond the Model School. In 1819, a school house was erected in Lombard Street, near Sixth, and almost yearly the system was extended, and other buildings were erected.

After nineteen years of trial of the Lancasterian System, in 1836, the Controllers of the Public Schools appointed a Committee on Primary Schools, and this was the beginning of graded schools. In 1838, the Monitorial System was changed, and the Lancasterian System was voted a "crude plan." Under the influence of Thomas Dunlap, the President of the Board of Controllers, the Central High School (*q. v.*) was created, and something more modern in public education was introduced. There no longer was any stigma attached to a child sent to them, and this may be taken as the starting point of our present system of public schools. What had gone before was a cheap, niggardly make-shift. An Act of Assembly, in 1869, changed the name of the Board of Controllers to

that of the Board of Education. In 1905, a recodification to the school laws of Pennsylvania reduced the number of members of the Board from one from each ward in the city to a Board composed of twenty-one members. In 1911, the Board was given by law, independent control of taxation within the six-mill limit, as well as independent borrowing power, and at the same time the body was reduced to fifteen members. In 1818, the annual cost per pupil in Philadelphia was \$3.57; by 1918 this had increased to \$40.15.—See PAUL BECK; CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK; DAVID JAMES DOVE.

[*Biblio.*—T. J. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. III (1884); Charles V. Hagner, "Early Hist. of Falls of Schuylkill" (1869); "A Sketch of the New York Free School" (N. Y., 1807) contains Joseph Lancaster's "Short Hist. of the Free School Borough Road"; "Constitution and Laws of the Phila. Soc. for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools" (1860); Samuel W. Pennypacker, "The Origin of the University of Penna." (1899); [J. Jackson], "A Hist. of the Germantown Academy" (1910); Franklin Spencer Edmonds, "Hist. of the Central High School" (1902); Annual Reports of the Board of Controller's of the Public Schools, 1819-1840. Dr. John P. Garber's paper on One Hundred Years of the Public Schools (1918).]

EICHHOLTZ, JACOB—(1776-1842), portrait painter.—See ART DEVELOPMENT.

ELBERON—A section of the 35th Ward is locally known by this name, probably applied to it since the death of President Garfield at Elberon, New Jersey.

ELECTRICITY, DEVELOPMENT OF, IN PHILADELPHIA—"From the beginning of the year 1746 till about twenty years afterwards, was the era of electricity," observed the Rev. Dr. William Smith, in his "Eulogium" on Benjamin Franklin (1790). "No other branch of Natural Philosophy was so much cultivated during that period. In America, and in the mind of Franklin, it found a rich bed. Sufficient data and experiments were wanting to reduce the doctrine and phenomena of electricity into any rules or system; and to apply them to any beneficial purposes in life."

In the latter part of the year 1745, Von Kliest accidentally discovered some of the powers and properties of what was called the Leyden-Phial, or jar, of which he was either the discoverer, or one of the discoverers. This caused a great stir among the European savants, and Peter Collinson, an English friend of Franklin, procured one and sent it as a present to the Library Company of Philadelphia. Franklin immediately began to experiment. The bottle attracted great interest in Philadelphia, where it was exhibited, and in September, 1747, Franklin wrote to Collinson "that no less than one hundred large glass tubes—sometimes it was so referred to—had been sold in Philadelphia in the space of four months." Franklin, for a while, devoted a great deal of his time to his experiments, which were original and ingenious and he was ably seconded by the Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, who subsequently was professor of Oratory and English Language, in the College of Philadelphia. Kinnersley made several independent discoveries during his experiments, and all were credited to him by Franklin, who wrote

many communications describing the results of his experiments. Kinnersley afterwards lectured on Electricity in Philadelphia, through the Colonies and even in the West Indies. He was one of the early members of the American Philosophical Society, and died at Lower Dublin, in 1778.

Franklin was the first person anywhere to indicate a beneficial or practical use for electricity, as he was the first to demonstrate that lightning and electricity are the same substance. He invented the lightning rod, placed one on his house, on Market Street, and demonstrated the existence of positive and negative electricity, although this had been hinted by Dufay, in 1733. Franklin also was the first to kill a turkey by an electric shock. His writings on electricity, which were first published in England, in 1751, were regarded as the most important scientific communications of their day. They inspired greater activity in the field of electricity throughout Europe, and were the most valued and suggestive papers on the subject that had been given the world. Franklin's was the first mind to grasp the possibilities of electricity, and he indicated a wide usefulness for it. What was lacking was an inventive genius for devising means of harnessing this mysterious energy and putting it to work. The troubles of the Colonies put a stop to Franklin's experiments, but he paved the way for the development.

While Franklin ceased his experiments, the Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley (1711-1778), a Baptist clergyman, of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, who had assisted the Philadelphia philosopher, and in whom he had the greatest confidence, continued to be the chief exponent of electricity in the Colonies. About 1760, he invented an electrical thermometer, and for the first time proved to the world that heat could be produced by electricity. He lectured on electricity, and in 1764 published a syllabus of these lectures. Mr. Kinnersley was born in Gloucester, England, and brought to this country by his parents when he was three years of age. In 1743, he was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church, but, left the ministry to teach in the College of Philadelphia, resigning from that professorship to devote his time to electrical experiments.

In the supplement of *The American Magazine*, October, 1758, in the course of a description of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, reference to Mr. Kinnersley bestows great credit upon him for his electrical researches. It said of him that he "has moreover great merit with the learned world in being the chief inventor of the electrical apparatus, as well as author of a considerable part of those discoveries in electricity, published by Mr. Franklin to whom he communicated them. Indeed, Mr. Franklin himself mentions his name with honor, tho' he has not been careful enough to distinguish between their particular discoveries."

For a century electricity remained only a class-room experiment excepting for the invention of the telegraph and telephone, while all inventive genius in England and in America was turned toward the development of steam power, consequently efficient steam engines were familiar sights long before there was an efficient electric light, or an electric motor.

What is called his kite experiment, probably is the most sensational of Franklin's experiments. In June, 1752, accompanied by his son, William, Franklin went to a field on the outskirts of the city. He carried with him a kite, made of a large silk handkerchief extended by two cross sticks. A thunder cloud was approaching, so prepared with this simple apparatus, the experimenter went to the field, which so many persons vainly have tried to identify with one or another section of the city. After waiting sometime, with his kite in the air, and despairing of success, he drew a spark with his knuckle from a key suspended to the string of the kite. Another and another succeeded, and as the string became wet with the rain which was falling, he collected what he termed the fire copiously. When news of this experiment reached Europe, even Kings flocked to see the experiments the European investigators made, and Franklin became the best known American.

In 1802, Humphrey Davy succeeded in producing an electric light, but it was not very practical in character, and nearly eighty years passed before even a passably efficient system of electric lighting was devised.

In 1833, Joseph Saxton, of Philadelphia, exhibited in London his magneto-electric apparatus, and in December, 1837, displayed his electro-magnetic machine "for throwing the spark from a battery of a single pair of plates on the construction devised by Professor Daniel," before the American Philosophical Society, of which he was a member. It is claimed for Saxton's experimental apparatus that it was the genesis of the electrical generator. Saxton also was identified with the birth of photography in this country.—See PHOTOGRAPHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Elihu Thomson, while professor of chemistry and mechanics in the Philadelphia Central High School, made several valuable contributions to the science of electric lighting, and leaving the school in 1880, formed the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which was probably the first company here to enter upon the business of supplying electric light to consumers. While the incandescent electric lamp was known, and in use, it was regarded as treacherous at that time because the filament had not been perfected. Where electric light was installed usually the arc lamp was selected, and it, too, was not always to be depended upon, in 1880. The majority of users of electric light then manufactured their own current from their own dynamos. The first attempt at electric lighting in Philadelphia was made by the Wanamaker Store, in December, 1879, from the store's own plant. Arc lights were used. Another claimant for honor of introducing the electric light here, was a saloon keeper, who had his place at the southeast corner of Ninth and Locust Streets. His system was in operation about the same time John Wanamaker had installed a plant. The Brush Electric Light Co., in 1881, offered to light Chestnut Street, between the two rivers for one year, free of cost to the city. The offer was accepted, and on December 3, 1881, that thoroughfare was illumined by forty-seven arc lamps, for the first time.

Progress in lighting by electricity now became more marked, and every new business building had it as part of the equipment, nearly always from a private plant. But electric lighting companies began to be formed in various sections of

the city, until it became obvious that it would be better business to combine, and in 1899 the Philadelphia Electric Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000 was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of taking over their various electric light, heat and power companies in the city. The subsidiary companies in the consolidation were: Philadelphia Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturer's Light and Power, Powelton Electric, Northern Electric, Suburban Electric, Diamond Electric, Manufacturer's Electric, West End Electric, Columbia Electric Light and Power, National Electric, Southern Electric, Beacon Light, Cheltenham Electric Light, Heat and Power, Kensington Electric, Penn Electric Light, and Pennsylvania Electric Light. In 1910, the corporation acquired the Delaware County Electric; in 1911, closed a contract with the subsidiary companies of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the supply of current for use in connection with their system. In 1913, the corporation contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad to supply current for its electrified line to Paoli and for additional power as it may be necessary.

On September 4, 1884, councils passed resolutions directing the superintendent of the electrical department of the city to notify all telegraph, telephone and electric light companies operating in the city to remove their overhead wires, in compliance with the ordinance of June 13, 1882, and place the same underground before January 1, 1885. The companies, however, possessed sufficient influence to continue the primitive practice, which still persists.

On September 2, 1884, the International Electrical Exposition, held under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, was opened in a temporary building erected for the purpose, at Thirty-third Street and Lancaster Avenue, the lot now occupied by the Cavalry Armory. The exhibition closed October 11th, and the visitors numbered 285,000. This was the first International Electrical Exhibition ever held, and during its progress, the first National Electrical Conference began its sessions in the Exposition Hall, on September 8th.—See TELEGRAPH; TELEPHONE.

ELEPHANT, FIRST ONE BORN IN CAPTIVITY—See CIRCUSES.

ELEPHANT TAVERN AND GARDEN—The Tavern occupied the site of No. 1115 Arch Street, and the Garden, next to it, was what was known as a mead garden, extended to the corner of Eleventh Street, surrounded by a board fence, and entered through an opening about midway between the Tavern and Eleventh Street. The place was erected in 1801, by John Ginther, who kept it until his death in 1813, and afterwards by his widow, who, in 1821, converted the garden into a mead garden, which was popular for some years, and always referred to by old Philadelphians as a beer garden. The garden was built upon many years ago and the tavern, which had been a boarding house, was demolished, in 1891, when the Reading Railway erected its terminal.

ELLMYRA ROW—Name given to a typically respectable small street, cut through from Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, north of Race Street, about 1830. The street subsequently was named Monterey, and since 1897, Summer Street.

ELMWOOD—A settlement in the lower end of the 40th Ward, in the vicinity of Eighty-ninth Street. Since the building of the shipyard at Hog Island, Elmwood has increased in importance and in the number of its inhabitants.

EMLLEN, GEORGE, LEGACY—*See* CITY TRUSTS.

ENCKE'S COMET—Return of Detected, in 1841—*See* CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGINEERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA—Club house, 1315-17 Spruce Street. Organized December 17, 1877, and incorporated June 9, 1892. From December, 1877, until April, 1878, the Club meetings were held at the homes of some of its members. In April, 1878, rooms were opened at 10 North Merrick Street, the present site of Broad Street Station. In September, 1879, rooms were opened at 1518 Chestnut Street and in September, 1881, at 1523 Chestnut Street. The first house occupied by the Club was at 1122 Girard Street and opened October, 1885, where the headquarters of the Club were maintained until the purchase of the present house, 1317 Spruce Street, in December, 1907. On March 5, 1918, the quarters were enlarged by the purchase and incorporation of the property at 1315 Spruce Street.

ENGLISH, THOMAS DUNN—(1819-1902), physician, lawyer, poet and editor. Author of the ballad, "Ben Bolt," was born in Philadelphia. After attending Wilson's Academy in his native city, and the Friends' Academy at Burlington, N. J., he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D., in 1839. Instead of practicing his profession he began the study of law, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1842. But he seemed to take little further interest in the law, turning his attention to writing for the magazines, having started in this direction, by articles and poems for *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1839. He became known to Poe, and they did not always get along happily together, Poe having given currency to the nickname George Lippard had conferred upon English—"Thomas Done Brown." In 1848, he was one of the editors and conductors of the humorous weekly, *John Donkey*, one of the first of its class in this country. His real success, however, was his poem, "Ben Bolt," which was published in the *New Mirror*, published in New York, September 2, 1843. This poem was set to music by more than a score of composers, including the author, but the setting used by Nelson Kneass, is the one which has survived. English was the author of tales, dramas, many lyrical poems, and a novel, "Ambrose Fecit: or, The Peer and the Printer" (1867). He practiced law and medicine in Virginia, and in Bergen County, N. J. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1863-64; and

a member of Congress from New Jersey, 1891-95. He married Annie Maxwell Meade, in Philadelphia, in 1848, and they had four children. Doctor English died in Newark, N. J., which had been his home since 1878.

[*Biblio.*—C. F. Schreiber, article on English in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. VI (N. Y., 1931); Mary E. Phillips, "Edgar Allan Poe, the Man" (1926); A. H. Smyth, "Phila. Mags. and Their Contributors" (1892).]

ENGRAVERS AND ENGRAVING, PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia did not have any engravers until about the middle of the eighteenth century. Such engraving as was done before that time consisted of rather crude cuts for the newspapers, which were cut on type metal, and displayed every indication of being the handiwork of the printers. In this way, Franklin, himself, may be said to have been one of our first engravers, for he cut the designs for the Colonial currency he printed for the colonies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is difficult to believe, however, that Franklin engraved the arms of the Prince of Wales, which adorns the cover page of his *General Magazine*, which he published for a few months in 1741. It is probable that this cut was derived from England, for crude as we may regard it, its execution is indicative of the hand of a practiced engraver, and none answering that description is known to have been here in 1741. Accompanying Franklin's account of his Pennsylvania Fireplace (1744), is a copper plate which has mystified all who have seen it, because it is rather well executed, and yet there was no engraver here at the time, so far as known. At that time Jacob Hurd, father of Nathaniel Hurd, was engraving in Boston, where also was to be found James Turner, another engraver. It is possible, however, that Francis Garden, who in the issue of the *Boston Evening Post*, of March 4, 1745, advertised that among other lines in the engraving business "copper-plate printing was performed by him."

Garden announced himself as "Engraver from London," and it is quite possible that he was in Philadelphia before he went to Boston, and while no signed engravings by him are known, it is significant that the plate in Franklin's pamphlet also is unsigned. Therefore, it is suggested that Garden may have engraved this plate, which is executed in a most thorough and experienced manner, quite superior to some of the plates subsequently engraved here.

If it be a mystery who engraved the plate for Franklin's pamphlet, how much more a mystery is to be solved in detecting both designer and engraver of the vignette which adorns the front of the *American Magazine* (1757-58). This cut, of course, is engraved on type-metal, for it must be remembered that no engraving on wood was produced in this country prior to 1794, when Dr. Alexander Anderson, of New York, introduced the art to the United States. Produced at the time when the French and Indian affairs were uppermost in the minds of the Colonials, the design shows a stolid Indian, leaning on a musket, seemingly indifferent to the proposals of a French and an English officer. It seems reasonable to assign this engraving either to James Turner, or to Henry Dawkins, who worked with Turner, in 1757, and it may be that the design was

made by young Benjamin West, about whom the magazine has an article entitled, "A Promising Young Painter," in one of the early numbers.

There was virtually no pictorial engraving, if one excepts a few book-plates by Dawkins, Turner and Smither, until 1775, when Robert Aitken began the publication of *The Pennsylvania Magazine*. Aitken (q. v.) was, himself, an engraver. He engraved the copper-plate vignette for the title-page to Volume I of the magazine, and also some of the plates in the periodical. Some of the plates were by James Smither. On the cover pages of the January and February (1775) numbers of the magazine the vignette on type-metal was engraved by James Poupard, but thereafter a better engraved vignette, which also was better in drawing, was used on the cover. This was engraved by James Smither. Smither and Aitken executed the greater part of the plates in the volume, excepting the portrait of Goldsmith, by Poupard, which graced the February (1775) number.

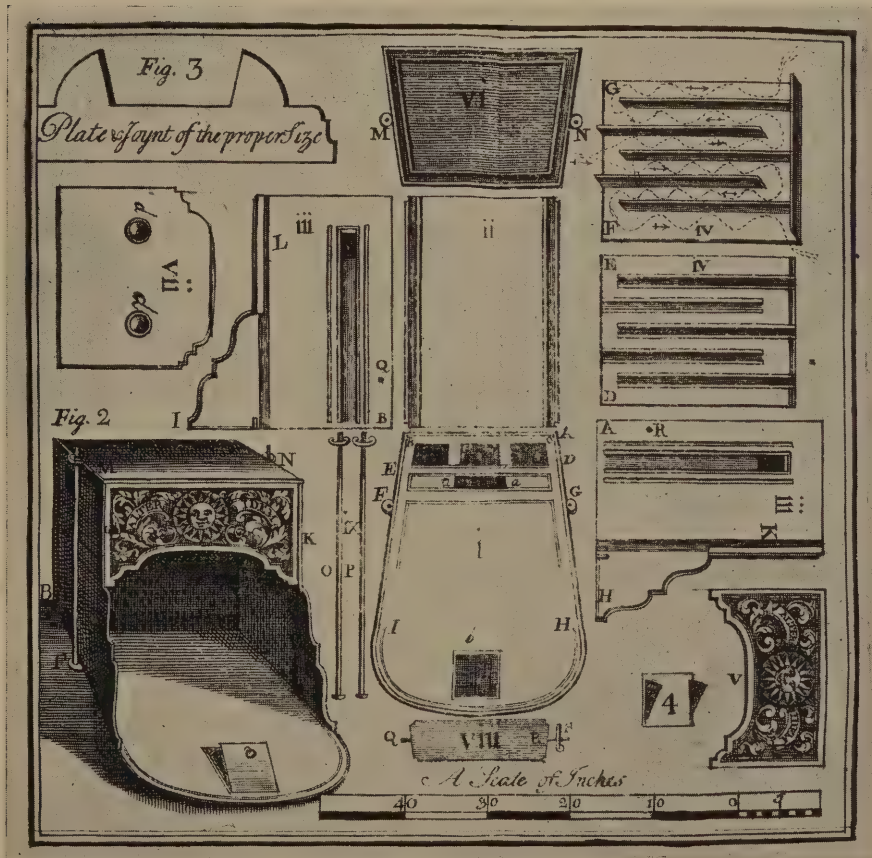


PLATE FROM FRANKLIN'S PAMPHLET ON HIS PENNSYLVANIA FIREPLACE, 1744
One of the Earliest Copper Engravings made in Philadelphia

In 1786, *The Columbian Magazine* was begun by a number of publishers in Philadelphia, of whom the leading spirits were Mathew Carey, and James Trenchard, line engraver, and these ambitious men gave the young republic the best magazine America had yet produced. In it the art of engraving here advanced a step. For the first time illustrations included views of prominent buildings in Philadelphia, which showed some appreciation for architecture as an art. *The Columbian Magazine* struggled along for three years, occasionally publishing attractive plates, now chiefly prized for their rarity, rather than for their execution, which, it might be mentioned was not very good but acceptable. All of which brings us up to the beginning of an era of engraving in this country, and particularly in Philadelphia, which for years was the centre of the best engraving in the United States.

About the same time, Thomas Dobson, with great courage, began the republication of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and promised four hundred plates with that large work. It called for all the engravers in the city to produce the plates, and was a wonderful achievement for the young republic. Then came the *Port Folio*, and *The Analectic*, two magazines which were accompanied by plates, principally portraits, and in this department of art it was found that Philadelphia engravers were very nearly the equal to the best in England. In 1810, William Mason made the first wood engravings here, and in that field the city for many years more than held its own.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND (q. v.), architect, produced a number of aquatint engravings for magazines in the early part of the last century, and his brother, George, also engraved. The principal engravers were:

BIRCH, WILLIAM RUSSELL (q. v.) (1755-1834), line engraver; born, England; came to Philadelphia in 1793.—See BIRCH'S VIEWS.

AITKEN, ROBERT (q. v.) (1734-1802), line engraver; born, Scotland; came to Philadelphia in 1769.

ALLARDICE, SAMUEL (died, 1798), line engraver. Engraved plates for Dobson's "Encyclopedia." Associated with Robert Scot, 1794-1798.

CHARLES, WILLIAM (q. v.) (1776-1820), line engraver, caricaturist; born, Scotland; came to Philadelphia about 1813.

CHILDS, CEPHAS GRIER (q. v.) (1793-1871), line engraver; born, Bucks County Pennsylvania.

CLAY, EDWARD WILLIAM (q. v.) (1799-1857), etcher, caricaturist, line engraver; born, Philadelphia.

DAWKINS, HENRY—(1733-178-), line engraver, caricaturist; born, England.

DOWNES, JOHN—(1799-1882), wood engraver, mathematician; born, New Haven, Conn. Worked in Philadelphia in the '40's.

ECKSTEIN, JOHN (q. v.) (1750-1817), painter, sculptor and stipple engraver; born, Germany. Engraved plates for Freneau's "Poems," 1809.

EDWIN, DAVID—(1776-1841), first good stipple engraver in America; born, England.

FAIRMAN, GIDEON—(1774-1827), line engraver; born, Scotland; came to Philadelphia in 1800. Bank note engraver.

FORREST, ION B.—(1814-1870), stipple engraver; born, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

FOX, GILBERT (q. v.) (1776-1807), line engraver, actor and singer; born, England; first to sing "Hail Columbia" (q. v.).

GILBERT, GEORGE—(1795-1846), wood engraver, pupil of Mason.

GOBRECHT, CHRISTIAN—(1785-1844), line engraver, and die sinker, bank note engraver. Engraver in United States Mint, 1836-1844.

GOODMAN, CHARLES—(1796-1835), stipple engraver, and lawyer. Admitted to bar, 1822.

HOUSTON, HUGH—(1768-1816), stipple engraver; born, Ireland; engraved for *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine*, in 1798.

HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM—(1794-1865), line engraver; born, Dublin; came to Philadelphia about 1815.

JOHNSTON, DAVID CLAYPOOLE (q. v.) (1799-1865), "The American Cruikshank," engraver, etcher, lithographer, actor; born, Philadelphia.

KEARNEY, FRANCIS—(1785-1837), line engraver and aquatint engraver; born, Perth Amboy, N. J.; bank note engraver.

KELLY, THOMAS—(1795-1850), line engraver; born, Ireland; came to Philadelphia in 1830; removed to New York.

KNEASS, WILLIAM—(1780-1840), line engraver and die sinker; born, Lancaster, Pa.; engraver, United States Mint, 1824, 1840.

LANG, GEORGE S.—(1799-187-), line engraver; born, Chester County, Pa.; abandoned engraving in 1820. Worked on plates for Rees' "Encyclopedia."

LAWSON, ALEXANDER—(1733-1846), line engraver; born, Lanarkshire, Scotland; came to Philadelphia in 1794, when he engraved for Thackera and Vallance.

LONGACRE, JAMES BARTON—(1794-1869), line and stipple engraver; born in Delaware County, Pa. In 1819, associated with James Herring in issuing "National Portrait Gallery." Engraver at United States Mint (1844-1869).

MALCOLN, JAMES PELLER—(1767-1815), line engraver and antiquary; born in Philadelphia. Went to London in 1787 where he lived until his death. Author of books on costumes and customs of England.

MASON, WILLIAM—(1789-1844), wood engraver; born in Connecticut; came to Philadelphia in 1810, introducing wood engraving into this city. His brother, Alva, also was an engraver. Abandoned wood engraving for engraving on brass and metals, in 1818.

MURRAY, GEORGE—(1793-1823), line engraver; born in Scotland; came to Philadelphia in 1800. Associated with John Draper and Gideon Fairman in 1811. Bank note engraver.

NEAGLE, JOHN B.—(1801-1866), line engraver; born in England; son of John Neagle, an English engraver; came to Philadelphia as a young man. Bank note engraver.

NORMAN, JOHN—(1748-1817), line engraver; born in England; came to Philadelphia, 1774. Engraved the first portrait of Washington, made in this country, 1779.

PEASE, JOSEPH IVES—(1809-1883), line engraver; born in Norfolk, Conn.; came to Philadelphia in 1837. Bank note engraver. Engraved fashion plates for *Godey's Lady's Book*.

PEASE, RICHARD H.—Elder brother of preceding, came to Philadelphia in 1835. Engraved for *Annals*.

PIGGOTT, ROBERT—(1795-1887), stipple engraver; born in New York City; came to Philadelphia in 1812. Associated with Goodman in 1817. Became an Episcopal clergyman in 1823.

SAVAGE, EDWARD—(1761-1817), stipple and mezzotint engraver, and painter.—See PANORAMAS; born at Princeton, Mass. He came to Philadelphia in 1795 and was here in 1798. Engraved a portrait of Washington from his own painting.

SARTAIN, EMILY—(1846-1927), mezzotint engraver, portrait painter. Principal of the School of Design for Women (1886-1918). Daughter of John Sartain (*infra*).

SAINT-MEMIN, CHARLES BALTHAZAR JULIEN DE FERET—(1770-1852), stipple engraver; born in Dijon, France; came to the United States in 1793; learned engraving in New York. Practiced in that city and Philadelphia, 1798 to 1803, according to Baker, but his name is absent from the Philadelphia Directories. Made portraits of 800 prominent Americans, which he engraved.

SARTAIN, JOHN (q. v.) (1808-1899), mezzotint engraver; born in England; came to Philadelphia in 1830. Engraved for many magazines, and also many large plates. Editor of *Sartain's Union Magazine*. Author of "Reminiscences" (1899).

SARTAIN, SAMUEL—(1830-1906), line, and mixed style engraver; son of preceding; born in Philadelphia.

SCOT, ROBERT—(1745-1822), line engraver; born in England; learned watch-making, then engraving; came to Philadelphia, 1788. Worked on plates for "The World Displayed," 1795. In 1793, was appointed first engraver of the United States Mint. Scot was associated with Samuel Allardice, engraver. In 1790, he was employed by Dobson to engrave plates for his "Encyclopedia."

SCOT, JOSEPH—Map engraver. In 1795, he compiled the first "Gazetteer of the United States," for which he engraved the maps.

SEYMOUR, JOSEPH—Line engraver, in Philadelphia from 1803 to 1822. Engraved as early as 1791 in Worcester, Mass. Learned engraving in New England.

SEYMOUR, SAMUEL—Line engraver, probably a son of the former, although Baker says he was born in England. His name does not appear in Philadelphia Directories until 1808. In the Directories from 1819 to 1821 he was listed from the same address, 193 Moyamensing Avenue. He is said to have accompanied S. H. Long's expedition to the Yellowstone, in 1819-20; and then passes from view.

SMITHER, JAMES—(1741-1829), line engraver; born in London; came to Philadelphia in 1773. Engraved for *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 1775-76. The preceptor of several Philadelphia engravers.

STEEL, JAMES W.—(1799–1881), line engraver; born in Philadelphia. Bank note engraver.

TANNER, BENJAMIN—(1775–1848), stipple and line engraver; born, New York City; came to Philadelphia, 1799. In 1816, associated with Vallance and Kearney. Bank note engraver.

THACKARA, JAMES—(1767–1848), line engraver, is said to have been apprenticed to James Trenchard; in 1794, was a partner of Vallance, and in 1832, with his son, William W. Thackara. In 1826, was appointed keeper of the Academy of Fine Arts.

TRENCHARD, JAMES—Line engraver. One of the early engravers in Philadelphia, where he was in business from 1777 to 1793, when he went to England, probably his native land. Was one of the founders of *The Columbian Magazine*, where many of his plates appear.

TIEBOUT, CORNELIUS—(1777–1825), stipple engraver; born in New York; studied in London; came to Philadelphia in 1799. Went to Kentucky where he died.

TUCKER, WILLIAM E.—(1801–1857), line engraver; born in Philadelphia. Bank note engraver.

VALLANCE, JOHN—(1771–1823), line engraver. Engraved some of the plates for Dobson's "Encyclopedia"; was associated with Thackara.

WALTER, ADAM B.—(1820–1875), mezzotint engraver; born in Philadelphia. Studied with Welch.

WARNER, WILLIAM—(1813–1848), mezzotint engraver; born in Philadelphia. Portrait engraver.

WELCH, THOMAS B.—(1814–1874), mezzotint engraver; born in Charleston, S. C. Portrait and subject engraver. His best known work is the Stuart Study of Washington, known as the Athenaeum portrait.

WILMER, W. A.—(1820–1855), stipple engraver. Studied with Longacre, and engraved some of the plates for "The National Portrait Gallery."

YEAGER, JOSEPH—(1795?–1865?), line engraver, etcher, also engraved in aquatint (Krimmel's "Victualler's Procession," 1823). He was associated with William Charles for a time, in the production of Chap books. He copied very cleverly the Cruikshank and other plates which illustrated the early American editions of Dickens and other popular English novelists in the '30's and '40's of the last century. He probably was taught the art by Charles and his early work is very crude. His name first appears in the Directory for 1816 and he retired in 1847 to become President of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Co., a position he occupied until 1860.—See LITHOGRAPHY; JOSEPH PENNELL.

[Biblio.—William Dunlap, "Hist. of the Arts of Design in the U. S.," 2 vols. (N. Y., 1834); W. S. Baker, "Amer. Engravers and Their Works" (Phila., 1875); John Sartain, "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man" (N. Y., 1899); D. McN. Stauffer, "Amer. Engravers upon Copper and Steel," 2 vols. (N. Y., 1907); Mantle Fielding, "Amer. Engravers" (Supplement to Stauffer), (Phila., 1917); "One Hundred Notable Amer. Engravers," Catalogue to the Exhibition in the N. Y. Public Library, 1928. There are references to engravers in Phila., in Scharf and Westcott's "Hist. of Phila." (1884), and adequate sketches of some engravers "Dict. of Amer. Biog." (N. Y.), now being published in 20 vols.]

EPIDEMICS IN PHILADELPHIA—

Deaths		Deaths	
1699—Barbadoes Distemper		1805—Yellow Fever	943
(Yellow Fever)	220	1819—Yellow Fever	20
1730—Smallpox . . . . .	...	1820—Yellow Fever	83
1741—Palatine Distemper	505	1823-24—Smallpox	485
1746—Angina Maligna		1827—Smallpox	100
(Diphtheria) . . . . .	...	1832—Asiatic Cholera	935
1747—Malignant Fever . . . . .	...	1849—Asiatic Cholera	1,012
1754—Palatine Fever	254	1852—Smallpox	427
1756—Smallpox . . . . .	...	1853—Yellow Fever	128
1762—Yellow Fever . . . . .	...	1861—Smallpox	758
1773—Smallpox	300	1861—Scarlet Fever	1,190
1776-7—Smallpox and Camp		1865—Smallpox	524
Fever	2,500	1865—Scarlet Fever	624
1793—Yellow Fever	5,000	1866—Asiatic Cholera	910
1794—Yellow Fever	800	1869—Scarlet Fever	799
1795—Yellow Fever	800	1870—Scarlet Fever	956
1796—Yellow Fever	800	1871—Smallpox	1,879
1797—Yellow Fever	1,292	1872—Smallpox	2,585
1798—Yellow Fever	3,645	1881—Smallpox	1,336
1799—Yellow Fever	1,015	1889-90—Grippe (Influenza) . .	123*
1802—Yellow Fever	835	1918—Spanish Influenza	11,960†
1803—Yellow Fever	199		

*According to the figures of the Health Department this is the number of deaths assigned to the disease, but the large increase of deaths attributable to pneumonia, and other lung and heart diseases at the time, is known to have been the accompaniment of the epidemic which prevailed over Europe and the greater part of the United States.

†Figures of Bureau of Health, October 30th. Figures also include pneumonia cases. The total number of deaths attributed to the epidemic from September 15th to the first week in November, 1918, was probably nearly 13,000.—See CHOLERA; SPANISH INFLUENZA; YELLOW FEVER.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY—This school was founded on January 1, 1785, a subscription for the purpose having been undertaken the latter part of the preceding year under the leadership of Bishop White. At the meeting of the contributors on the date mentioned, fundamental laws for the institution were adopted, provision being made for educating youth gratis. It was incorporated and endowed March 20, 1787, by name of "The Trustees of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia." Its funds were augmented by bequests from Andrew Doz, formerly a trustee, and by provisions in the will of John Keble. Ground on Chestnut Street, south side, west of Sixth, was purchased and there the school began operation in a large brick building. The undertaking proved to be too great for the means of the institution. It began by conducting three schools in addition to the free schools—Latin, Mathematics, and English, but after a short experience all were suspended, excepting

the free schools, conducted elsewhere, and the building was sold to James Oellers who transformed it into a fashionable hotel. When Rickett's Circus was burned, 1799, the hotel building, which adjoined it, was destroyed. The Academy reopened its schools at the southeast corner of Third and Pear Streets. Later, in the '20's, the free school, then called "Charity Schools," were on South Street, between Third and Fourth. In 1846, steps were taken to enlarge and improve the Academy and place it on a permanent basis. In this, Bishop Potter, and others were successful. John Notman designed an Elizabethan structure of brown stone, and this was erected at Locust and Juniper Streets. The building was removed in 1922, and the site occupied by the Sylvania Hotel. The Academy was removed to City Line Road. For view of original building, *see* CONGRESS HALL.

ESPEY, JAMES POLLARD—(1785-1860), meteorologist and educator, was born in Pennsylvania, but while an infant was taken by his parents to Kentucky and later to Ohio. He was graduated from the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1808. During the next four years he taught school and studied law at Xenia, Ohio. From 1812 to 1817, he was principal of the Academy at Cumberland, Md., and then he came to Philadelphia, conducting a seminary at the old Free Quakers' Meeting House, southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, where he was associated with a Mr. C. Mason. The following year he was a teacher at the Philadelphia Academy, 40 North Fourth Street. After the organization of the Franklin Institute, Espey was placed in charge of Mathematics in the Institute's School. In 1835, he began to lecture on meteorology and expounded his theory of storms which gained for him the nickname, "The Storm King." His theory brought him the Magellanic Prize of the American Philosophical Society, in 1836. In 1840, he explained this storm theory before the British Association and before the French Academy of Science. The following year he published his "Philosophy of Storms," and in 1842 he was appointed by Congress Meteorologist to the War Department.

In 1848, he received the appointment to the same post in the Navy Department. He now established the first daily weather service in the United States. In 1852, he continued his meteorological studies in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. In 1812, he married Margaret Pollard, in Cumberland, Md. At the same time adopting his wife's surname for his middle name. He died in Cincinnati. All of Espey's theory concerning storms was not accepted but in the main his writings and his system of collecting data simultaneously from different parts of the country for a daily weather map, placed meteorologists considerably in his debt.

[Biblio.—W. J. Humphries article on Espey, in "Dict. of Amer. Biog.," Vol. VI (N. Y., 1931), contains a fairly full bibliography.]

"EVANGELINE'S" GRAVE—Although the grave of Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's beautiful poem of the same name, has been indicated as

being in the churchyards of St. Joseph's Church, in Willing's Alley, in that of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Sixth and Spruce Streets, and even has been pointed out in the graveyard back of St. Mary's Church, in the Fourth Street, above Spruce, the poet himself is authority for the statement that his characters were purely imaginary ones.

In a letter to Miss Willis, of Philadelphia, March 10, 1876, Longfellow wrote: "Many years ago, and long before I had ever thought of writing 'Evangeline,' in my rambles through Philadelphia I passed the almshouse of the Friends, and was deeply impressed by its quiet and seclusion. When I wrote the poem, the image of the place came back to me, and I selected it for the closing theme. The story was not connected with it by any tradition. The expulsion of the Acadians is historic, the details imaginary. But as many of these unhappy exiles sought refuge in your city, it seemed to me proper that the tale should end there."

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Philadelphia, was told by Longfellow that at dinner with Hawthorne, the novelist, outlined a love story of two exiled Acadians, but added he thought the subject too difficult and fancied he should give it up. Longfellow having heard nothing of the story for a long time asked Hawthorne if he were willing he should make a poem of the subject. He consented, and was among the first to congratulate the poet. It might be added that in reality, the Acadians left Philadelphia about the opening of the Revolution and are supposed to have joined their compatriots in Louisiana.—See ACADIAN REFUGEES.

[Biblio.—Dr. Roland G. Curtin's article on "The Phila. General Hospital," in the "Founder's Week Memorial Volume" (Phila., 1909); E. P. Oberholtzer, "The Literary Hist. of Phila.," p. 193 (Phila., 1906).]

